"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; continued warm; moderate winds, mostly south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,394. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON DEFENDS HIS RAILWAY STAND; BOTH SIDES FIRM

Favors Principle of Arbitration, but Says It Is Too Late to be Applied in This Case.

VIEWS IN WIRE TO COL. POPE

White House Denies Report That Government Would Draft Railway Men to Run Roads.

PLANS FOR A STRIKE GO ON

Railroad Executives Contend That 40 Per Cent of Their Workers Will Not Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Whether he succeeds in his efforts to prevent the national railroad strike that is now threatened, President Wilson is determined that no such crisis shall again confront the country. Out of the dispute he expects to effect a permanent system of arbitration, with a feature of compulsion. He told the railroad Presidents yesterday that he was in favor of compulsory arbitration, but that there was no machinery now in existence to effect arbitration so long as the brotherhoods refused to accept it.

In a telegram the President sent today to Colonel George Pope of Hartford, Conn., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in reply to an appeal that the principle of arbitration be preserved, he said:

The White House.
Aug. 20, 1916.

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Aug. 18, and to say in reply that I hold to the principle of arbitration with as clear a conviction and as firm a purpose as any one, but that unfortunately there is no means in existence by which arbitration can be secured. The existing means have been tried and have failed. This situation must never be allowed to arise again, but it has arisen. Some means must be found to prevent its recurrence. No means can be found offhand or in a hurry or in season to meet the present national emergency. What I am now proposing does not weaken or discredit the principle of arbitration. It strengthens it rather. It proposes that nothing be considered except the eight-hour day, to which the whole economic movement of the time seems to point, and the immediate creation of an agency for determining all the arbitrable elements in this case in the light, not of predictions or forecasts, but of established and ascertained facts. This is the first stage of the direct road to the discovery of the best permanent basis for arbitration when other means than those now available are supplied.

WOODROW WILSON.

To Take Up Compulsory Arbitration.

It is believed that as soon as the crisis is over the President will take up the matter of compulsory arbitration. He has told advisers that he does not believe it would be possible to have the present Congress pass a compulsory arbitration bill.

Compulsory arbitration was proposed in 1913 when the Newlands act was passed, but it was dropped on the ground that it was un-American, in that it would force a man to work against his will. Compulsory arbitration obtains in Australia, and it was the Australian system that was advocated in Washington in 1913. Under this system a board of arbitration holds hearings for different industries once in every two years, when there is established a basis of relations to last two years. Both sides are bound under the law to observe the findings of the arbitrators, failure to do so being considered contempt of court.

There is a different form of compulsory arbitration in effect in Canada, under which both sides are compelled to refrain from action for one year while a board of arbitration makes an investigation.

When the Newlands act was passed in 1913 creating the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation it was proposed to give it power to enforce its findings, but this was changed. The failure of the board in the railroad crisis was due to the circumstance that no matter what it determined upon it had no power to enforce its findings.

The railroads are in favor of compulsory arbitration. They also contend that arbitration should be used in the present eight-hour crisis, asserting that the President's argument that it cannot be used is faulty. They contend that the President could demand that the brotherhoods submit to arbitration just as easily as he demanded that the railroads grant the eight-hour day. They hold that the refusal of the railroads to grant the men's demands should have as much weight with the President as the brotherhoods' refusal to accept arbitration.

"Whether orderly processes of settling wage controversies shall be abandoned and that the country be forced to grant increases whenever the four highly organized classes of train-service employes demand them is the real question now at issue," said President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad tonight; "whether the American people are willing to have their right to transact business and get their food supplies left to the mercy of the four men heading these organizations of train-service employes. One of the leaders of the French Revolution is said to have declared that his reason for taking part in the revolution was that every time he looked at the King he thought, 'There is the man who can cut off my head.' What will the American people think of the four men who assert the right to cut off their bread?"

There was considerable discussion of

Continued on Page 6.

Build Stronger Zeppelins To Brave British Defense

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London, Aug. 20.)—The principal improvement in the larger Zeppelins, in addition to their greater carrying capacity, is their increased proof against the effect of shell fire by anti-aircraft guns, according to a naval officer who commanded a super-Zeppelin in a recent attack on points in England. The officer said that the measures taken by the British to protect themselves against aircraft raids had improved recently under a more effective use of searchlights.

Questioned concerning the possibility of a super-Zeppelin crossing from Germany to the United States, the officer said such a feat was perfectly feasible when atmospheric conditions were not wholly unfavorable. Under bad weather conditions a drawback would be that the craft probably would be compelled to sail for a time with the wind. The officer said the Zeppelin had now reached such a state of perfection that traveling in it was perfectly safe.

NORMAN ANGELL PUT IN JAIL, BERLIN SAYS

German Agency Circulates a Report That Pacifist Is Doing Hard Labor.

SENTENCED FOR 18 MONTHS

For "Declining to Take Part in the War"—No Confirmation of the Report From Other Sources.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, an Italian newspaper has published a report that the English writer, Norman Angell, has been sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor after having been under arrest for several months, because he declined to take part in the war.

This report says Mr. Angell's plea that he had conscientious objections to war service was overruled by an English court.

Ralph Norman Angell Lane, known also by his pen name of Norman Angell, has long been identified with the international peace movement, and he has been especially prominent since the publication of his book "The Great Illusion," which sought to demonstrate scientifically the futility of war. Since the opening of the European war in 1914 Mr. Angell has been unsparing in his wholesale criticism of the conditions which led to the final tragedy and has lectured extensively on the nature of the peace to follow the war, but the unconfirmed report of his imprisonment from Berlin is the first intimation that his views have led him into difficulty with the English authorities.

Mr. Angell spent his youth in the United States, and has since visited here several times. He was in New York for six weeks last winter, when he delivered several lectures on international affairs before various peace societies. Before the Woman's Peace Party, Nov. 11, 1915, he condemned the preparedness agitation in the United States, and predicted a war with Japan unless the international policy of the United States was radically reformed.

After leaving America in his youth, the publicist spent many years in France, ten of them in charge of Lord Northcliffe's interests in Paris, where he served as manager of the Paris edition of The Daily Mail. After writing "The Great Illusion," which expressed the keynote of his whole attitude toward international relations, he moved to London to take charge of the propaganda which the book had set in motion.

His idea that the futility of war was a more serious basis for condemnation than its cruelty won to his support many scientific men who had been repelled hitherto by what they regarded as the sickly sentimentality of the peace movement. Many Norman Angell Clubs were formed in England, one of the first at Cambridge University. Among the prominent men in the central organization in London were A. J. Balfour, Sir Richard Garton, and Lord Esher, whose interests had formerly been largely military.

The movement spread to the Continent, and gained wide popularity even in Germany, where 10,000 copies of a German edition of "The Great Illusion" were sold in a week.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, written when on a visit to America and dated May 22, 1915, Mr. Angell outlined his position after the beginning of the present war briefly as follows:

"The futility of war will never of itself stop war, and it is that fact which justifies the very ungrateful task in which I happen to be engaged. It is not enough that conquest and power should be barren; men must realize that barrenness, since even in their rational moments they are not guided necessarily by their interests, but what they believe to be their interests.

"However necessary it may be to have big armaments, it is just as necessary to know on behalf of what policy those armaments are to be used."

Mr. Angell then insisted that the American public must be made to feel the barrenness of conquest and the importance of gaining definite ideas of international policy in such matters as sea power, sea law, the open door, and economic pressure as a sanction for international treaties.

CARGO PASSED BY BRITISH.

Spanish Liner at Manila Reports Only Mails Censored.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—The Spanish steamer Legazpi, arriving from Barcelona, reports that her cargo was not tampered with by the British authorities, but that mail for Manila was removed for thirty hours.

Protest by the American and Spanish Consuls has resulted in the return of 1,700 of the 2,800 packages of cargo for Manila seized at Singapore from the Fernando-Poo in June.

Postal officials assert that letters have been censored and seized.

One thousand tons of cargo consigned to Manila merchants were seized from the Fernando Poo at Singapore by the British authorities before the Spanish mail liner went down on a reef in the Sulu Sea early in July.

WILL ASK CARMEN TO AWAIT STRAUS

Public Service Chairman on the Way, but Poor Auto Roads May Delay Him.

HE HAS TO MOTOR 50 MILES

The Union Threatens Decision About N. Y. Railways Strike Before Tonight.

MAYOR TO URGE PATIENCE

Believes Men Will Yield to His Plea to Defer Their Action Until Conference Is Held.

If a fifty-mile automobile ride over difficult country roads enables Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission to make train connections, he may reach New York City today to confer with Mayor Mitchel and representatives of the New York Railways Company and its union employes about the dispute that has threatened to cause a second traction strike. The probabilities are, however, that Mr. Straus will not arrive here until tomorrow morning, and that the conference over the dismissals of ex-strikers by the New York Railways Company will have to be postponed until that time.

Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have announced that they expected to decide before tonight if a second strike was to be called. But Mayor Mitchel, who will arrive in the city from Plattsburg this morning, will endeavor to convince them that it is to their interest to wait until after Mr. Straus gets here before taking any radical action.

Mr. Straus's desire to find a refuge remote enough to enable him to enjoy his vacation in peace is responsible for the uncertainty as to his movements. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission has been spending his holiday at Big Island Pon in Maine, thirty miles from a railroad, or a telegraph office. It has been learned that he has received telegram telling him of the new dispute between the New York Railways Company and the Amalgamated association, but not even Godfrey Goldmark, his secretary, has heard from him since late Saturday night.

Mr. Straus sent his secretary a telegram at that time, telling him that he doubted his ability to make train connections on Sunday, but intimated that he would make every effort to reach New York City in time for the conference today.

Difficulties of the Journey.

Mr. Goldmark said last night that the only way Mr. Straus could accomplish this would be to go by automobile fifty miles to the nearest railroad station, in the vicinity of Farmington, Me. From that point he would go to Portland, where he could make rail connections for New York City. The condition of the roads and Mr. Straus's age, Mr. Goldmark added, made it doubtful that the Chairman would try to make fast time in the automobile ride.

"It is my opinion that Mr. Straus will reach Portland some time on Monday night and arrive in ew York City early Tuesday morning," he said.

Mr. Goldmark was of the belief that Mayor Mitchel would have no difficulty in inducing the leaders of the street carmen's union to withhold action until Mr. Straus arrived, although no expression from the labor leaders as to their plans could be obtained. William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association, spent yesterday at Far Rockaway, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, also was out of the city.

P. J. Shea and Edward McMorrow, members of the Executive Board of the street car men's organization, arrived from Detroit late yesterday afternoon, but refused to discuss the trouble between the union and the officials of the green car system. They said they expected William D. Mahon, President of the labor organization, to be in the city today, and that he and Mr. Fitzgerald were the only ones who could talk with authority about the situation.

"There is nothing to be done until Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus get together and hold a conference with the union," said Matthew J. Higgins, one of the organizers of the Amalgamated Association. "It is only courtesy for the organization to hear what the city officials have to say before taking any action. They, of course, have no authority to compel either side to accept their ruling, but they certainly are in a position to tell the public what they understood the agreement between the company and its organized employes to be.

"As Mr. Fridigar and other members of the union have said, we have no doubt they will decide that the company had no right to discharge strikers after having promised explicitly to take them all back 'without prejudice.' We shall insist that all the men be taken back before we go on with the negotiations with the company."

Arguments of the Company.

Officials of the New York Railways Company could not be reached last night, but it was reported that they would submit to the Mayor and Mr. Straus several reasons why, in their opinion, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes could not logically refuse to arbitrate the company's right to discharge men who had been convicted of misdemeanors.

One of these reasons, it was said would be that the union was prohibited by its by-laws from striking until after having submitted every question but the right to organise to arbitration. It was pointed out in this connection that Or-

Continued on Page 6.

"Hello, Fred!" "Hello, John!" Greeting of Worker and Railway President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A big purring automobile swung around the west corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street today and swept on past a big Capital sightseeing bus.

"Hello, there, Fred," shouted a well-dressed man on the bus.

"How are you, John?" answered the prosperous man in the automobile.

"Fred," was Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who was out for a pleasure ride with some of the other representatives of the $10,000,000,000 worth of railroads in the United States. "John" was one of the engineers on the Erie, with whom 'Fred" used to work, and who now threatens to help tie up the Erie and all the other railroads of the country if "Fred" and his associates don't grant the brotherhoods the eight-hour day.

Many of the railroad Presidents who are now defying the brotherhoods and are close to refusing President Wilson's demand that the worker receive the eight-hour day, came up from the ranks, and are the closets of friends.

This was a day off from the great industrial game being played here, with President Wilson trying to enforce his decision as referee; and for the day the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor were seemingly on good terms.

The railroad executives took the day easy, going for long automobile rides through the surrounding country, out over the hills of Virginia, across the Potomas and up into Maryland, while the 600 Chairmen representing the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, took the more democratic vehicles, trolley cars and buses, for Sunday pleasure trips.

President Wilson, who has been trying for a week to untie the knot tied by the conflicting interests of workers and railroads, also dropped the matter for the day. He went to church with Mrs. Wilson this morning and this afternoon took an automobile ride with her.

SAY CALIFORNIA ROW WON'T HURT HUGHES

Republican - Progressive Strife Confined to Senatorship, Old Guard Leaders Assert.

POINT TO BIG MEETINGS

In Same Hotel, But Evades Ex-Justice—Willcox Invites Him to Speak With Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Hughes campaign party moved on to Los Angeles today. The people of the city extended a cordial reception to the Republican nominee. For the time being every effort is being made here to eliminate from the national campaign the bitter factional strife between Progressives and Republicans over the State situation, and surface indications tonight were that some success had attended this endeavor.

There was a big crowd at the railway station to greet the nominee when he arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, and throughout the day there were many expressions of cordiality wherever the nominee went. There was present here, as in San Francisco, however, the determination on the part of the regular Republicans not to accept Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for the United States Senate, as one of their number, or to let him romp away with the nomination in the Republican primaries. Johnson against the Republican organization, which he disrupted four years ago—that is the big issue in the State fight, and there seems no probability at this time of ending the squabble.

Strenuous Day of Rest.

Mr. Hughes spent a strenuous day of rest. Soon after reaching the city he went to church. Later he held a public reception at his hotel, took a hundred-mile motor drive, visiting Pasadena and Long Beach, stopped at the Los Angeles Museum on the way back, and did not reach his hotel tonight until more than an hour after he had expected to do so.

At Long Beach Mr. Hughes spent half an hour in the hotel at which Governor Johnson was visiting, but did not meet him.

nominee publicly on that occasion.

Governor Johnson remained in his room while Mr. Hughes was at the hotel. The nominee held an informal reception for half an hour there, shaking hands with a crowd that choked the hotel and lobby and overflowed into the street.

On his long motor trip Mr. Hughes made a number of short stops. The first of these, at Pasadena, was to greet a group of children at the Boys and Girls' Aid Society Home. The nominee and his wife made a short call on the widow of ex-President Garfield, and later Mr. Hughes stopped for a moment to leave his best wishes at the home of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were the luncheon guets of the Republican City Committee of Pasadena, where they afterward held a public reception. The nominee then motored to a suburb, where there is a big moving picture establishment, of which he made a brief inspection. On the way back from Long Beach to this city Mr. and Mrs. Hughes went through the museum here and were photographed beside the skeleton of a mastodon estimated to be 30,000 years old, which was recovered recently from a bed of natural asphalt near this city.

The nominee desired to attend church here tonight, but was prevented from doing so by his belated return. He left at midnight for San Diego, where he will speak tomorrow afternoon. His program calls for an address here tomorrow night.

Members of the Hughes party, as well as Republican State leaders, such as National Committeeman William H. Crocker and State Chairman Frank V. Keesling, are outspoken in the declaration that the local trouble will have no serious effect upon the candidacy of Mr. Hughes and that he will carry the State by a big majority. They say that California has extended a splendid welcome to the Republican nominee and that in the end the Progressives will forget their local differences and support him.

Mr. Hughes Gratified.

Mr. Hughes reflected this feeling in a brief interview with the local newspaper reporters shortly after his arrival here. Pressed for some expressions concerning his impressions, he said:

"Ever since I have been in California I have had the most enthusiastic greetings. The meetings at San Francisco and Oakland showed the greatest, enthusiasm. Nowhere on the tour have I been received with greater cordiality."

Close friends of the nominee felt that too much prominence had been given to the local trouble, the real nature of the welcome extended to Mr. Hughes being

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REVENUE BILL ALONE HOLDS UP CONGRESS

Senators Say They Could Adjourn This Week if House Would Accept the Measure.

CLEAR WAY FOR SHIP BILL

Army Appropriation Bill May be Adopted Without Revised Articles of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Adjournment of Congress now waits only on the passage of the Emergency Revenue bill, repassage of the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments to meet President Wilson's veto, completion of the General Deficiency Appropriation measure, and final action on a few conference reports, including the Government Shipping bill.

Senate leaders who have grown optimistic over the rapid progress of legislation within the last few days, say they would be ready to adjourn next Saturday if the House could be prevailed upon to accept the amended Revenue bill without a fight. This does not seem likely, however, and because of some discussion that may arise over General Deficiency appropriations, Congress probably will not be ready for the adjournment gavel before Sept. 1 or 2. Years of indefinite delay resulting from President Wilson's veto of the Army Appropriation bill because of its exemption from the military code of retired officers and men have almost entirely disappeared. On Tuesday the House will repass the bill under special rule with the Articles of War which contained Representative Hay's objectionable amendment eliminated. It will be rushed to the Senate, where the plan is to reinsert the Articles of War minus the Hay amendment. Unless present plans miscarry, the bill will then go to conference, and Representative Hay, his friends assert, will surrender. There is a possibility, however, that the Articles of War may be thrown out in the Senate on a point of order that they are not germane to an appropriation bill. If any Senator makes the point, that will end the controversy.

Take Up Revenue Bill Today.

Tomorrow the Senate will begin discussion of the revenue bill, designed to raise $205,000,000 annually through income, inheritance, munitions, liquor, corporation stock, and miscellaneous taxes. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will open debate on the measure, and he has been assured by Republican leaders, who propose to make the bill the target for vigorous political assault, that they can finish their attack in four or five days at the most. Some time, however, will be taken by Democratic Senators who oppose certain features of the bill. Senator Underwood will oppose the creation of a tariff commission and the proposed increased tariff duties on dyestuffs on the ground that both are against Democratic doctrine. Senator Phelan is dissatisfied with the wine tax schedule and will submit an amendment, and several Senators interested in copper and cotton will assail the section which would tax manufacturers of materials entering into munitions of war 5 per cent. of their net profits. If these fights develop serious complications the revenue measure may not get to conference until the middle of next week.

Some of the House leaders do not like some of the Senate amendments to the bill. Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, is particularly vigorous in his denunciation of the Senate changes, and in conference some of them may be sacrificed. The recommendation for a bond issue of $130,000,000 to meet expenses of the Mexican emergency, House leaders say, will be accepted, having originally been suggested by the Ways and Means Committee.

Way Clear for Ship Bill.

The Shipping bill will go to conference on Tuesday, and little trouble is expected regarding it. Senate amendments limiting the power of the proposed Shipping Board in the purchase of vessels and permitting foreign-built ships to enter the American coastwise trade have been urged strongly upon House leaders by Administration heads in order to hasten action on the measure. The Administration does not want to take any more chances with this bill, its passage through both houses having been won after the hardest kind of a legislative struggle over a period of nearly two years.

Republican and Democratic leaders alike assert that odds and ends of legislation still pending will be entirely overlooked in the final drive for adjournment and that nothing can prevent Congress getting away after the Revenue and General Deficiency bills are passed. They declare such things as corrupt political practice legislation, woman suffrage, and the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies would not have the ghost of a chance for consideration unless unexpected developments should prolong the session.

Even the Immigration bill will not be insisted upon by the Republicans, it is said, although it is probable that another vote will be taken on a motion to take up the bill. Such a motion has been defeated twice within the last two weeks.

2 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK BY U-BOATS

German Fleet with Zeppelins in North Sea Dash Engages Scouts Near Dogger Bank.

ONE SUBMARINE DESTROYED

And Probably Another, Says Admiralty Account—All but 39 of British Crews Saved.

TEUTON WARSHIPS RETIRE

London Admits Loss of Falmouth and Nottingham, Second-Class Craft—Denies Berlin Version.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and the Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German High Seas Fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the Admiralty shortly before midnight.

One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement, which reads:

Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, the 19th. The German High Seas Fleet came out, but, learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port.

In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards.

All the officers of the former were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one leading stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries.

An enemy submarine was destroyed and another was rammed and possibly sunk. There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a British battleship damaged.

The presence in the North Sea of a German squadron of some fifteen warships, including large cruisers, was previously reported by trawlers arriving at Ymuiden, Holland, a Reuter dispatch from that point says. The squadron was sighted early Saturday morning in the region of White Bank, and was accompanied by two Zeppelins. It was taking a northwesterly course.

First Real Fight Since May 31.

Both the Nottingham and Falmouth were second-class armored cruisers and rated as better than 25-knot warships. The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,440 tons and normally carried 380 officers and men. She was built in Pembroke during 1913 and was 430 feet long. Her armament consisted of nine six-inch guns, four three-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

The Falmouth was an older vessel, having been built at Dalmuir in 1910. She was 450 feet long and of 5,250 tons. On her trial trips she made more than twenty-seven knots an hour. Her complement consisted of 376 officers and men, and she mounted eight six-inch guns, four three-pounders, and had two torpedo tubes.

The last British war vessel of importance to be lost was the cruiser Hampshire, which was sunk by a mine off the Orkney Islands, while on her way to Russia. Only twelve of her crew were saved, those lost including Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and his staff.

On May 31, in the battle of Jutland, off the coast of Denmark, between the German high seas fleet and a greater portion of the British North Sea fleet, 9,500 lives were lost. In this battle the British lost six large cruisers and eight destroyers, while the Germans lost a battleship, a battle cruiser, four light cruisers, and five destroyers.

This is the first time that British cruisers have been torpedoed by German submarines since the sinking of the cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue during the first few weeks of the war.

William Van Doorn, General Agent of the Holland-America line in the United States, who knows the North Sea well, said that the White Bank, near where the German fleet was sighted, is one of the small sand banks near the Dogger Bank which lies directly east of Scarborough and almost midway of the normal traffic routes in the North Sea. It is situated about thirty-five miles off the coast of Holland. He said it was well known to fishermen because they were in the habit of fishing off the Dogger, Red and White Banks in the North Sea.

According to Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, the White Bank is situated twenty-five miles west northwest of Peterhead, on the East Coast of Scotland. This bank, in one of the northernmost Scottish firths, is not believed to be the bank referred to in the stories of fishermen who saw the German High Seas Fleet.

BERLIN'S BRIEF VERSION.

German Admiralty Says One Cruiser and a Destroyer Were Sunk.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Admiralty announced today that a German submarine yesterday sank a small cruiser and a destroyer near the British East Coast and damaged another small cruiser and a battleship. The statement says:

A German submarine off the British East Coast on Aug. 19 destroyed a small cruiser and a destroyer of the enemy. Another small cruiser and a battleship were struck by torpedoes and damaged.

Eight Killed in Explosion in Canadian Munitions Plant

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Eight persons were killed and more than a score were injured in an explosion early today in a munitions plant at Drummondville.

The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

FRENCH ADVANCING; BRITISH HOLD GAINS

Gen. Foch's Troops Capture a Strongly Fortified Wood North of Maurepas.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL

English Recover Ground After Hard Fighting — Teutons Unable to Retake Fleury.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Continuing their attacks north of the Somme, the French scored another success today, capturing a strongly fortified wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, it was announced officially in Paris this evening.

The French artillery continues to pound the German line along the whole Somme front.

The British report, issued this evening, says Gen. Haig's troops captured a further portion of German trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit. A strong German attack was delivered on the new British positions west of Foureaux (High) Wood, penetrating the trenches at some points. The Germans were driven out, however, by the British infantry.

On the Verdun front the Germans made vigorous efforts to retake the village of Fleury, from which they were driven yesterday. Several attacks were made, but all of them failed, with heavy losses. Other attacks in the region northwest of the Thiaumont work met with a similar fate.

The French official report of this evening says:

North of the Somme we carried a wood, strongly organized by the enemy, between Guillemont and Maurepas. A large quantity of war material remains in our hands. Our batteries showed great activity on the whole Somme front.

Everywhere else there were gusts of artillery fire, except in the Fleury sector, where the enemy violently bombarded the village.

The French War Office's statement, issued this afternoon, is devoted chiefly to the Verdun front. It follows:

The night was calm along the Somme front.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy displayed great activity during the night. After an intense bombardment, lasting for several hours, the Germans made various attempts to capture the village of Fleury from us. All their attacks, one of which was extremely violent, were repelled by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left some prisoners in our hands.

At about the same time the Germans attacked our trenches northwest of Thiaumont work. Here, also, our curtain of fire and our machine guns inflicted upon them a sanguinary check.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the enemy against one of our small posts near Veho was repulsed easily.

British Report Successes.

The British communication issued this evening reads as follows:

About noon today the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line which we have established for about half a mile from the western corner of High Wood. He succeeded in reaching this line at certain points, but was driven out again by our infantry, which immediately reoccupied the trenches. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down under our artillery fire.

North of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained today a further portion of enemy trenches.

The enemy heavily shelled different portions of our front, especially High Wood, Hamel, and Mailly. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

Despite the low clouds, our aircraft did very useful work yesterday in communicating with our advanced infantry. One of our aeroplanes, coming down to a low altitude, opened a machine gun fire very effectively on enemy infantry in front-line trenches, and also on hostile reinforcements coming up communicating trenches.

The following official statement was given out here this afternoon:

At some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre local bombing encounters occurred last night, but the enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured Friday.

On other parts of the line we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun, and inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy.

200,000 Men Employed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—British attacks on the Somme front yesterday were repulsed, says the official statement issued here today. The announcement follows:

North of the Somme the fighting gradually decreased in intensity. Near Ovillers hand to hand fighting continued until evening. Northwest of Posières and on both side of Foureaux Wood isolated British attacks were repulsed.

Information is now at hand that at least eight British and four French divisions, (about 200,000 men,) took part in the attack of Friday.

British patrols were repulsed near Fromelles and northwest of Lievin.

The official statement admits that French troops have again penetrated the village of Fleury, northeast of Verdun. The statement regarding the Verdun front follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy yesterday evening repeated his attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and again penetrated the village of Fleury. Elsewhere he was repulsed.

Northwest of the Thiaumont work, and in Chapitre Wood the enemy made attacks with hand grenades which were unsuccessful.

Near Leintrey we took some prisoners.

BOTH SIDES GAIN IN SALONIKI FIGHT 150 MILES WIDE

German-Bulgar Forces Attack on Both Flanks as the Allies Advance in the Centre.

BULGARS MENACE KAVALA

Strengthen Positions on the Struma, Cross the Mesta, and Push Toward Coast.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED

Takes Possession of the Strategic Point of Dolzzeli—French Also Win Villages.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—As a countermove to the Entente Allied advance in the centre of the Saloniki force, the Teuton-Bulgar forces are active on both wings. While developing on the allied left the offensive south of Monastir they have seized two Greek forts on the Struma and further west have pushed patrols toward the port of Kavala.

The general engagement which began on Friday is continuing with intensity over an extended front, running from Florina, near Monastir, to the River Struma. This represents an irregular line measuring upward of 150 miles.

General Sarrail is directing the united operations of the Allies, with General Cordonnier commanding the French troops. The operations have been long expected as a part of the co-ordinated offensive of the Allies on all fronts. Its opening follows the arrival of General Cordonnier after extended conferences with officials here.

Seek to Anticipate Movement.

On the left the Serbians had moved up to within twenty-five miles of Monastir, holding Florina as an observation post. Their orders were not to attempt to retain Florina if they were attacked. The Serbian War Office says the Bulgarians were repulsed and thrown back on their old positions, but that later the Serbians, following their instructions, evacuated Florina. Thereupon the town and the station of Florina were occupied by the Bulgarians.

The Serbians retired slowly and later delivered a heavy counterattack against a large Bulgarian force which was debouching from Florina toward Banica. Fighting continues in this region.

In the centre French and British forces near Lake Doiran followed an intense bombardment with infantry attacks, in which the British contingent occupied the strategic point of Dolzzeli. Further east the French right rushed a series of small villages in much the same manner as the French fight carried the villages on the Somme front.

Reports in general show a condition of affairs along the whole line which is regarded here as satisfactory for the Allies. There is every indication that the preliminary operations are extending rapidly.

The official report of operations from the French Army of the east follows:

East of Kavala the Bulgarians have crossed the Nestos (Mesta?) in small force and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala.

In the region of the Struma the enemy has occupied the Greek forts of Lise and Starcista, on the right bank, and advanced some troops to the approach to the river.

West of the Struma Bulgarian attacks on Puroj Manion were stopped by our fire. Near Lake Doiran British troops repulsed Bulgarian attacks on Dolzzeli. On the western bank of the Vardar there was rather brisk shelling, especially toward Majadaj.

In the region south of Monastir fighting continues at the approaches to Banica between Serbian advance guards and Bulgarian forces debouching from Florina.

Telegraphing from Athens, the correspondent of The Havas Agency says:

"The Greek troops in the region of Florina retired when the Bulgarians advanced. The same policy is pursued generally wherever operations are taking place on Greek territory. The German and Bulgarian Ministers have declared that the population in the territory occupied by the Bulgarians will be respected, and that the territory will be restored at the end of the war."

British Are Advancing.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British troops on the Saloniki front have advanced their line and have repulsed counter-attacks by the Bulgarians, according to an official statement issued by the War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Our troops are established on a line west and north of Bekerli and Cidemli and south of Dolzzeli, where they repulsed counterattacks with loss to the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues.

On the Struma front our cavalry was in touch with the enemy in the Kjopri-Barakli Bzu area on Sunday. Enemy aircraft bombarded Jenikoi, Gavalanci and Gugunci with small success.

SALONIKI, Thursday, Aug. 17, (via London, Aug. 20.)—The Greek military authorities have agreed to withdraw their troops from eighteen villages near the frontier.

Berlin Reports Successes.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The Bulgars are reported to be approaching

Balkan front have made a further advance, capturing several positions, it was announced officially today. The statement says:

Biklista, south of Presba Lake, and Banica have been taken.

North of Ostrova Lake the Serbian Drina division has been thrown from the dominating heights of Dmiemaat Jeri and Metrio Tepesi. Counterattacks were repulsed.

SALONIKI FRONT SITUATION.

No-Man's Land 30 Miles Broad Between the Opposing Lines.

The Greek port of Kavala, which the Bulgars are reported to be approaching, is on the Aegean Sea, eighty miles northeast of Saloniki and twenty miles west of the Bulgarian border. It is some distance to the northeast of the eastern extremity of the fighting front, which extends from the Gulf of Orfani to the vicinity of Monastir. The river referred to in the official French report as having been crossed by the Bulgarians probably is the Mesta, which flows from Bulgaria through the northeastern extremity of Greece and enters the Aegean near the Graeco-Bulgarian border.

The Struma, on which are situated the two Greek forts occupied by the Bulgarians, is some distance west of the Mesta, with an outlet into the Aegean near Orfani.

Between the Allies' main line and the Bulgarian frontier is a no-man's land thirty miles broad, save where the Bulgars have trespassed upon Greek territory and where the advanced columns of the Allies have taken up isolated positions. There is also a Bulgar concentration on the Nestos River, near Xanthi, at a point close to a ford, which would bring them over to the Greek frontier fort of Urgenez, which stands high up on the hillside and commands the winding railway line from Saloniki into Bulgaria, as it passes by means of tunnels through the gorge.

It was on May 29 that a Bulgar force of 20,000 in five separate columns descended the Struma and took over the Greek forts Rupel, fifty-two miles north-northeast of Saloniki; Dragotin, Jandro and Dova Tépé. At Rupel the Greek commander resisted until he received orders from Athens to withdraw. Later the Bulgars occupied the site of the Demir-Hissar bridge, which was blown up by orders of General Sarrail on Jan. 12.

There is a German line opposite the French positions at Smol, on the east bank of the Vardar, southwest of Lake Doiran. So far as has been reported no Austrian troops have yet appeared on this front. It is said that they form the army of occupation in Serbia, Montenegro, and the reserves behind the Bulgars and Germans in Macedonia.

The Rupel Pass, which is in the possession of the Bulgars, is the key to the Seres-Demir-Hissar plain. It constitutes the neck of the bottle as regards the Struma Valley to the north. The Struma ascends to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, eighty miles north of the frontier. The entrance to conquered Serbia is via Uskub and Nish, which cross at the old Graeco-Serbian frontier, forty-five miles west of the Struma.

Expect Rumania's Intervention.

There are those students of Balkan affairs who believe that Rumania will not let Brusiloff's successful campaign and the advance of the Allies from Saloniki pass without intervening on the side of the Allies. A year ago she would have been paid for such intervention, it is believed, by Bukowina and Transylvania, which have large Rumanian populations. Now the lure might be the same, but naturally the first move of her army would be against Bulgaria in order to weaken the obstruction to the Allies advancing up the Vardar and Struma.

Rumania could put in the field 900,000 men, consisting of the standing army of 200,000, the first line reserves of 250,000, and all other reserves amounting to 550,000. Bulgaria is said to have 300,000 men in Macedonia and 100,000 guarding the approaches from Rumania, besides the balance of a maximum total of 720,000, or 320,000, who could be called at a moment's notice to either front.

There remains to be considered the Italian army of 260,000 or 300,000 men at Avlona, who like their Franco-British allies at Saloniki have for months been building roads and emplacements for heavy artillery. This army has been mobilized under the command of General Placentini, one of the ablest Italian military chiefs, but on July 10 it was unofficially announced in Rome that the projected field operations would be under General Armeglio, who had been recalled from Tripoli for that purpose.

As a common War Board since the Paris conference has conducted the fortunes of the Allies in the field, it is not thought possible that an advance would be made by the Franco-British-Serb force at Saloniki without a coordinated movement being made by the Italian troops at Avlona.

War Theatre on Greek-Serbian Frontier.

While the Allies on the Saloniki front are pushing forward in the centre, where the British troops have occupied Dolzzell (2), the German-Bulgar forces are attempting a countermove on each flank, having occupied Florina (1) before the left wing of the Entente Allies, and westward, besides strengthening their positions on the Struma River (3), where they hold some Greek forts, having crossed the Mesta River and sent patrols toward the Port of Kavala (4).

DEEP GERMAN CAVES ARE DEADLY TRAPS

Sudden British Advance Near Thiepval Results in Wholesale Captures.

MANY KILLED WITH BOMBS

English Artillery, Massed Close to the Front, Speedily Breaks Up Counterattacks.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 19, (via London, Aug. 20.)—What two battalions did and how they did it was the most thrilling incident of the last twenty-four hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme. The struggle went on in freakish August weather, with alternate cloudbursts and flashes of lightning, rainbows, and sunshine.

All along the line from the south of the Ancre the British left their trenches while the French were hard at it on their right. The time chosen was 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the big attacks of July 1 and 14 were in the early morning.

Two battalions were on the left with more guns to help them, probably, than any two battalions that ever made a charge. One hundred cannon were engaged in making a curtain of fire on their front while others were busy with other details of the staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success.

The Germans still held on in their old first line trenches, where their machine guns brought up from undestroyed dugouts held up the British on July 1, while the British right swung on this section as a pivot through Contalmaison and Pozières to the summit of the ridge, burrowing forward as the guns blasted a way.

Extraordinary German Defenses.

Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the new British line to the old German first line, until on the map it looked impossible for troops to survive in such a salient. Nevertheless, the Germans stuck to those elaborate defenses of nearly two years' preparation with dugouts thirty or forty feet under ground, revetted traverses, and every other detail of protection against all kinds of fire which army staffs can devise or labor can build.

Through galleries running from dugout to dugout the Germans had a subway for bringing up reliefs and food. They led a regular life. At night those not on guard went to bed in their cellar bunks in comfortably sprung mattresses, and during the day they played cards if not sent out into shell craters to snipe Britishers. They had their machine guns ready as before, should the British attempt to rush their homes.

Yesterday afternoon the British guns were pounding away as usual at this sector, which is called the Leipsic Redoubt, when the British, thanks to a new system for aking care of machine guns and with a quick burst of artillery preparation covering their charge, appeared on the jump through the doors of their dugouts.

Through glasses they were visible to observers running about the maze of traverses like terriers searching for rat holes, their bayonets gleaming and puffs of smoke rising as they threw bombs.

In one capacious dugout, equipped with beds, tables and cupboards, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body and were marched out after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house raid by the police. Some managed to escape from their dugouts by underground galleries. Others who could not escape, though surrounded, tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonets and bombs. It is estimated the 2,000 Germans caught in this trap were accounted for by less than their own number.

Prisoners of Sturdy Type.

When The Associated Press correspondent left Corps Headquarters, twelve German officers and 600 men had been brought in as prisoners, while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small parties which held out with a ring of British around them, in brief, but ferocious sieges, were surrendering. They had hoped for a counterattack to rescue them, but the British had foreseen this and met it with massed fronts, artillery and machine guns they had immediately put in position for that purpose.

The prisoners whom The Associated Press correspondent saw were of the Twenty-ninth Prussian Regiment and were of the stalwartest German soldier type, much superior to those of the Eleventh Division who became disorganized and surrendered freely in front of Pozières recently. They looked well and their uniforms showed few of the usual effects of trench struggles. Some of them laughed over the manner in which they had been trapped and they were generally very happy, for they had heard what hat happened to those who had tried to resist in such a hopeless situation.

Elsewhere the story was of many trenches gained, with some lost, and relentless action throughout the night, the infantry laboring in the moist earth, fighting for the possession of waterlogged shell craters, while the artillerists kept at their work, hot gun barrels sizzling from the rain.

Once when the British troops, caught by machine gun fire, had to yield a position and found a counterattack developing, twenty seconds after their S. O. S. signal to the artillery commander guns were trained on that counterattack with a curtain of fire that sent it to cover.

Guillemont No Man's Land.

In the centre the British have pushed closer to Martinpuich and taken an orchard west of Delville Wood, but the hottest work probably was on the right. Here the Germans kept on reinforcing and their guns never forgot Longueval. If they have any extra ammunition they seem to turn it on the massed wreckage of that unfortunate village. The British are equally interested in making sure that no remaining bricks of Guillemont escape the attention of their artillery. Small bodies of British have been to Guillemont, but found it no place to remain in the face of the fire the Germans in turn concentrated on it. The Germans were insistent on keeping a stone quarry on the edge of the town, but after a hand-to-hand argument which lasted many hours the British took and kept it.

South of Guillemont the British were well forward of the village when aeroplane observers saw big forces of Germans moving forward in a counterattack. There was another hurry call to the guns and they wiped out the first two lines of the advancing waves. The rest of the Germans took cover in a ravine. Following it, they debouched and under the protection of their artillery struck the French left, which remained in an angle of woods, forcing the British to yield some of the ground taken.

Looking at the trench map at headquarters, it seems that the British now have Guillemont pretty well in the pincers and are closing in on Ginchy, the position beyond, thanks particularly to action in the direction of what might be called the bevvy-race section, where, as the British soldiers say, "all drinks are served hot." There, as usual, they have given the neighboring German trenches the names occurring to them, which happened to be "Beer Alley," "Ale Street," "Whisky Lane," "Coffee Boulevard," and the like.

Striking out from the Delville Wood after hard, rough-and-tumble fighting, they gained a foothold 300 or 400 yards from Ginchy.

The French capture of Maurepas, which was most stubbornly defended, was a source of gratification to the British, who express themselves as more than satisfied with yesterday's and today's work in the step-by-step offensive.

GERMAN PRISONERS EAGER TO SURRENDER

Some of Prussia's Finest Among Those Taken by the British in Recent Fighting.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 19.—Yesterday afternoon and again today there has been heavy fighting all along the line, from the ground to the north of Pozières as far as the trenches to the south of Guillemont, where the British joined hands with the French after their own brilliant capture of the whole village of Maurepas.

The result of these operations, in which many battalions took part, is on the whole full of advantage to General Haig's offensive scheme, and has inflicted severe blows upon the Germans, not only causing them great losses in men, but making their defense more difficult and embarrassing. The number of prisoners taken cannot yet be reckoned exactly, as they are still being brought down in batches from the battlefields, and the fighting men cannot be bothered to count them, but they amount to something under 1,000 as far as they have been received through the tollgates of those barbed-wire inclosures, into which they are happy to go, because they are beyond reach of shellfire—British and German—through which they had to pass.

The spirit of these men is significant of the very frightful character of the present fighting and its effect upon the German lines. Many of them are fine men in physique and training, belonging to the best Prussian regiments, such as the Twenty-ninth Prussian Infantry, taken north of Pozières, and the 123d and 127th Regiments, some of whom surrendered at Guillemont. They are not the riffraff of the last reserves swept up out of the depots or German garrisons to hold the weak parts of the line. They are men upon whom Germany most relies to stop the British advance at all costs. But today these men have admitted that they are being asked to endure more than human nature itself can stand. One of them used English slang words for utter weariness.

"We are fed up," he said; "we couldn't stick it any longer."

A few of them—one party of Saxons—surrendered without being attacked. They first left their trenches, walked quietly over to the British, and said:

"Comrades, we surrender."

In many cases when the British came close to these groups these German soldiers held up their hands and made no resistance. It is not that they lack courage, for it is fair and right to say that the Germans show extreme courage whenever they have any kind of a chance, but that they had no chance whatever under the storms of fire and against the British who swarmed about them. They accepted the inevitable with dismal resignation, acknowledging the hopelessness of their position.

The attack which began yesterday on the left of Pozières, up toward the ground between Thiepval and Mouquet Farm, had to assault trenches not less elaborately organized than those at Ovillers. Underneath them was a honeycomb of those deep German dugouts and tunneled chambers which no gunfire can reach.

The prisoners said today the Prussians could hide very safely and snugly, not worrying much about high explosives so long as they kept below ground. At night they slept in turns but by day they had to come out lest the British infantry should get the upper hand and they served their machine guns and trench mortars. It was then they were caught by the British bombardments and suffered horribly so that the underground rooms became full of wounded. They were caught also when they brought supplies up to the trenches and sent out working parties to repair the parapets which had been laid low by the British guns.

In their broken trenches went wave after wave of British soldiers yesterday after a bombardment from the heavy guns, which made a quagmire of the ground, and a cloud of shrapnel which bespattered the whole system of trenches, now broken by a series of shell craters. The Germans did not show their heads until the British were right into their lines. Then some in the ground farther back sprang to the machine guns and plunged out a deadly hose of bullets, which was most difficult for the attacking men to dodge.

BRITISH COMMANDER IN INDIA RECALLED

Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff Summoned to Testify Before the Mesopotamia Commission.

MONRO TO SUCCEED HIM

London Paper Says Indian Organization Was Guilty of "Deplorable Failures."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The War Office announced tonight a change in the Chief Command in India.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been summoned home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission and will vacate his office as Commander in Chief, being succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the official announcement of the change in the Indian command, says:

"Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander in Chief in India, is coming home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission, and will not return to India, although his tenure of that high office has not reached the prescribed term. It is a statutory provision that absence from the country of a Commander in Chief vacates the office, but it was open to the Government to nominate a locum tenens for Duff. It decided, instead, to appoint a successor to him.

"This is not the time to pass judgment on Duff's record in India. He may in his evidence be able to vindicate himself completely, but for the time his brilliant military career has undoubtedly been obscured by the deplorable failures of the Indian military organization in this war, first in East Africa and afterward in Mesopotamia."

Long Identified with India.

General Duff, who had been Commander in Chief in India since 1913, served in the Afghan war from 1878 to 1880, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1881, where he became a Captain in 1886. He was attached to the Indian Army Headquarters from 1891 to 1895. In 1899 he was made Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office.

In 1903 he became Major General, and was from 1903 to 1906 Adjutant General for India. From 1906 to 1909 he was Chief of Staff in India.

Lieut. Gen. Monro has been commander of the First Army, succeeding General Sir Douglas Haig when the latter was made Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium. General Monro was commander of the British expedition landed in 1915, succeeding General Sir Ian Hamilton.

As Commander in Chief of India, General Duff took part in the organization of the expedition into Mesopotamia, which ended in the surrender of the British Army after the siege of Kut-al-Amara, and of the expedition into German East Africa, which has not yet completely accomplished its purpose of capturing that colony.

In June, 1915, Major Gen. Charles Townshend was sent into Mesopotamia with 40,000 men to capture Bagdad. He reached Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from his objective, when he was beaten back on Nov. 22 by an overwhelming force of Turks. His rearguard made a stand on Dec. 5 at Kut-el-Amara and was surrounded there. After a siege of 143 days, General Townshend surrendered with 8,970 troops, insufficient preparation and floods of the Tigris having prevented a raising of the siege by the relief expedition.

German East Africa was the last of the German colonial possessions to be attacked. The first serious effort to conquer it began with an invasion under General Smuts in February of this year. Since then the British expedition and a co-operating Belgian force have been continuously successful in a number of skirmishes and battles, but the conquest of the great area has proceeded slowly.

The Daily Chronicle's charge of "deplorable failure" in East Africa is the first intimation of mismanagement in that campaign that has reached this country.

TURKS DEPORTING GREEKS.

Civilian Concentration Camp Victims Attacked and Despoiled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 20, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Turkish authorities in the Black Sea regions are acting toward the Greeks in the same fashion as the Germans have done with regard to the civil populations of the occupied portions of northeastern France.

The Turkish authorities, acting on instructions from Constantinople, where all power is still in the hands of the Germans, are rounding up civilians in a considerable number of villages and sending them off in batches to concentration camps in the interior.

This means practically a sentence of death, for in large numbers they are forced to go afoot, absolutely without food. En route these pitiful caravans are attacked by Turks, who rob them of whatever they have in their possession, unhappy mothers being deprived of their children.

The deportations are on a considerable scale.

RUSSIANS DRIVING TURKS.

Advance Toward Diarbekr and Capture a Mountain Pass.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.—The War Office today issued the following:

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Diarbekr fighting continues, our gallant troops overcoming difficulties presented by the high and almost inaccessible ridge west of the Bingledan Mountains.

West of Lake Nozykgel our detachments drove the enemy out of the mountain pass near the village of Kadvykh, taking prisoners during the pursuit.

Southwest of Urmi Lake fighting continues in the region of Uchnu.

GREECE'S ROLE IN THE WORLD WAR

Her Offers of Co-operation Having Been Rejected, She Will Bide Her Time.

THEN WILL JOIN ENTENTE

Her Sole Ambition to Unite the Greek Peoples Under One Flag.

ATTITUDE OF M. VENIZELOS

Reasons Why Electors Are Wide Apart on the Questions of War and Neutrality.

By ADAMANTIOS M. POLYZOIDES, Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who has just returned from ten months' study of the Balkan situation on the spot.

After all that has been said and written, there remains the positive and undeniable fact that Greece forms the centre of the Balkan situation. Rumania, no doubt, is a no less important factor, but her geographical position is such as to make any movement, this or that side of the war, extremely difficult and risky as well. The Russian menace from the east is just as serious as the Austrian from the west, and as long as the war situation on the Moldavian frontiers does not enter a decisive stage Rumania wisely abstains from any attempt that might compromise her attitude with either of the belligerents.

If we take into consideration the aims and purposes of the national policy of Rumania, as regards her "unredeemed provinces," we will find that the Rumanian people have at heart just as much the question of Bessarabia as that of the seven provinces occupied by the Austrian Crown. One might even go further and say that the whole nationalist movement in Rumania is rather a political issue than a widespread sentiment. And when to this is added the fact that German influence in Rumania has been supreme in the last five decades, while relations with Russia had to suffer the Bessarabian sting, it is not difficult to understand why it is only natural for the Rumanians to favor peace and continued neutrality, inasmuch as by this stand they seem to reap bountiful financial benefits as long as this war lasts. As regards her post-war position Rumania feels secure, whatever the outcome of the European conflict.

Aims of Greece.

With Greece the question is altogether different. There the nationalist movement forms the Credo of the whole people. The existence itself of the Hellenic State has no other reason, no other purpose than to put the whole of the Greek nation under the same flag. If Greece today is deep in a national debt that surpasses 2,000,000,000 francs, while she lacks many and in some instances essential internal improvements, this is due exclusively to the fact that the largest part of her resources always has gone to the army and navy and other incidental expenses of continued preparedness. The history of the Cretan revolutions and successive Greek mobilizations and the subsequent three wars in the last twenty years is too well known to warrant any repetition.

When the European war broke out Greece was the first country to offer the Allies her services, which were rejected by the Triple Entente, which did not want to have any Balkan complications at the time, and it is interesting to note that when Greece made her proposal early in October, 1914, there was not one among the Allies to favor Greek intervention. England for one wanted everybody to let Turkey alone, France did not care to have any more participants in the war, while Russia absolutely objected to any movement on behalf of any one of the Balkan States at that time.

The reason of Greece's eagerness to join the Entente Powers at the beginning of the war lay in her desire to forestall any similar movement on behalf of the other Balkan States and to win an early recognition of her national claims by the Entente Powers, to be used at the proper time.

When Turkey finally joined the Central Powers, Greece for the second time offered her services to the Entente, and was again disappointed by the flat rejection of her terms. Greece at the time offered to attack Turkey, provided the assistance, or if not that, the benevolent neutrality of Bulgaria was secured. Great Britain, answering the Greek proposal, found that the whole thing was premature, and needed further consideration; Russia absolutely objected to any Greek troops acting against Constantinople, which was to be the objective of the campaign; while France accepted Greek co-operation only with the proviso that Greek troops would be sent not only against Turkey, but wherever most needed by the supreme command of the allied forces.

Bucked at Dardanellas Plan.

When the Dardanellas expedition was decided upon, chiefly by Great Britain and then by her allies as well, the Greek Government, represented by M. Venizelos, thought that the opportune moment had come, and immediately declared for war on the side of the Entente. To that King Constantine and the Greek General Staff objected, on the ground that the expedition was ill-conceived, badly planned, and therefore doomed to failure beforehand. Later on this stand of King Constantine and the Greek Staff was approved by the late Lord Kitchener himself on the last visit he made to Athens last November.

How M. Venizelos resigned, and how he came back to power, and how he was again forced out of office when he insisted that Greece ought to have stood by Serbia after her attack by Bulgaria, are facts well known. M. Venizelos, according to statements he has made on various occasions in the last few months, did not expect war with Bulgaria when he mobilized the Greek Army on the day following the Bulgarian mobilization. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that were Bulgaria convinced of the Greek resolve to attack her immediately King Ferdinand's troops attacked Serbia, she would demobilize her army, after which Greece might also demobilize hers.

Bulgaria, according to M. Venizelos, could not have stood a simultaneous attack from the Serbian and Greek forces, no matter how much assistance she might have obtained from her Teuton allies, and therefore, she would have had to submit immediately, and to have continued neutral to the best advantage of Serbia and her allies. While M. Venizelos insisted on this course from purely military motives, on the other hand he felt himself in duty bound to keep the faith in the matter of the Greek-Serbian agreement, which he considered as a very substantial asset from a political standpoint.

To this view was opposed the opinion that the Greek-Serbian Treaty, when conceived, contracted and signed was a strictly Balkan agreement, which contemplated an attack by either Bulgaria or Turkey on Serbia or Greece, but which never took into account the case of a European war in which either of the contracting parties might be involved. Greece in no wise would have consented to assist Serbia against a combined attack by Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and Turkey; such could never have been the spirit and the letter of the Greek-Serbian Treaty. Greece, therefore, was perfectly honest when refusing to assist Serbia with her army, while on the other hand she was willing to extend any other help to a friendly and in certain cases an allied nation.

From the military standpoint, however, the position of Greece was more serious, according to the view of the opponents of M. Venizelos. Bulgaria, when mobilized, had massed on her Serbian and Greek frontiers an army of nearly 400,000 men, assisted by nearly 200,000 German troops, which were coming from the north in order to effect a junction with the armies of King Ferdinand. To these forces an entire Austrian army, 250,000 strong, was added, making the whole force opposed to Serbia and Greece 850,000 men. To these Serbia and Greece could at best oppose less than 600,000 troops to battle on three fronts. The Allies had to furnish a contingent of 250,000 to equal the Bulgar and Teuton forces, the latter being able to have also the assistance of at least three Turkish divisions of a total strength of 50,000 men.

The Allies landed at Saloniki the following forces early in October, 1915: Firstly, 3,000 troops, and then by gradual stages a force of 60,000 to 70,000 men. By the middle of November the Allies had in Saloniki 140,000 men, of whom only 58,000 had time to take part in the campaign before Serbia was crushed. In the opinion of the opponents of M. Venizelos the Bulgar and Teuton forces did not use all their strength against Serbia, but always held behind a reserve equal to the Greek Army for any emergency, so that had Greece joined her resistance would have been broken long before the Allies could have been of any assistance to her.

M. Venizelos did not refute this argument. He simply pointed out that it would have been more glorious as well as profitable for Greece to suffer Belgium's and Serbia's fate than to have incurred the enmity of the allied powers of the Entente.

Thus Greek public opinion was divided, and subsequent events helped only to widen the gap separating M. Venizelos, as representing the war party, and his opponents, who favored continued neutrality as the only means of Greek salvation. The Venizelists objected to take part in the general election of December, 1915, when the question of war or peace was flatly put to the electorate. Did M. Venizelos honestly believe at the time that the Greek people favored war? Then there was no reason why he should have abstained from the polls. Was he afraid that the people would vote for neutrality? Then there was no reason why he should have insisted on his former policy.

Coercion by the Entente.

There came shortly afterward the oppressive measures on behalf of the Entente Powers, who suspected that Greece was actually following a pro-German policy. This stand on the part of the Allies was attributed by the anti-Venizelists to the instigations of Venizelos himself, who is considered to be the Entente's man in Athens. The measures took the form of the occupation of territory in Corfu, Milos, Cephalonia, in addition to Mudros and Tenedos and other points of the Greek archipelago; the taking of the Greek Macedonian forts of Kara-Bournou and Dova Tépé; the blowing up of the Demir-Hissar bridge, and other arbitrary acts, and finally the blockade of the Greek ports, and the delivery of the latest note which resulted in the fall of the Skouloudis Ministry, and the demobilization of the army. All these things helped to create an atmosphere of distrust, and the fear that the Entente, after all, might be converted to German methods as concerned the treatment of the small and feeble nations which only wanted to be let alone.

One could hardly expect Germany to remain idle in the face of such blunders committed by her enemies in Athens; the allied Ministers themselves, in subsequent meetings they had in the Greek capital, came to the conclusion "that it was unfair to punish the entire Hellenic people for an attitude of which only their own Government might be held responsible." To the activities of Baron Schenk—who played Dr. Dernburg in Greece—the origin of the Simopoulos Athens correspondent of the Agence Radio, were opposed.

After all, however, the conclusion remains that the Greek people never for a moment became pro-German, because in the Greek nature not to change their sympathies, even though disappointed through the old ones. The only result, therefore, of the present crisis seems to be an increased love and devotion to Greece herself on the part of her sons, and the continuance of a neutrality, always benevolent, to the Entente, which will be until the day when the interests of Hellenism show in a clear way that the duty of the nation is to fight. On that day Greece's place will be nowhere else but at the side of her old friends and protectors, France, Great Britain, and Russia, against Bulgaria, against Turkey, and, furthermore, against all comers.

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AUTO KILLS BOY; 5 INJURED.

Series of Accidents In and Near New York on Sunday.

One person was killed and several injured, probably fatally, in automobile accidents in and near this city yesterday.

Boris Grullow, 10 years old, of Bayonne, died in the Bayonne Hospital after he had been run over by a machine driven by John Groslaus, of 299 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City. Groslaus was arrested.

Louis Schusterman of 744 Trinity Avenue, whose machine ran over and seriously injured Mary Darvitt, 3 years old, of 163 West Sixtieth Street, at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixtieth Street, as the girl was crossing the street, was threatened by a crowd.

Policemen rescued and arrested him on a charge of felonious assault and driving a machine without a license. The girl is in Roosevelt Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

Mrs. Sarah Gardner, 86 years old, of 650 Bedford Avenue is dying in the Hackensack Hospital from a fractured skull and internal injuries, suffered when the machine in which she was riding struck a post and turned over at James Avenue, on the Fort Lee Road, N. J. Ter son, Samuel Gardner, suffered a broken arm and internal injuries.

Mrs. Enolla Compton is in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, with a fractured skull, caused when the automobile of Peter Koehl of 947 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, in which she was riding, struck a machine owned and driven by Otto R. Kihm of Elmhurst at Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard, Jamaica.

Joseph Alastic of West New York, N. J., suffered a fractured skull yesterday morning when his machine turned over in Anderson Avenue, near Fort Lee. He is in the Englewood Hospital and probably will die.

To Produce Schnitzler Dramas.

Dorothy Donnelly has concluded arrangements for the dramatic rights to the dramas of Arthur Schnitzler, the Austrian dramatist, and will present a series of them in New York, beginning this Fall. The plays will be staged under her own direction and under the business direction of Walter F. Wanger. Mrs. Donnelly produced Dr. Schnitzler's "Countess Mitzi" for the Stage Society last year, and the success encouraging her to produce others of his plays.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Some days ago that peculiar feature of General Brusiloff's strategy of suddenly switching his point of attack was commented on in this column. Such a move is exceedingly confusing to the Germans as well as to students of the war in this country. It seems that the Russians advance to a certain point, and as soon as it appears that the resistance is growing greater and they are temporarily checked, the attack immediately shifts to another sector of the front.

This conception of the way to guide the affairs of Russia on this front has been exceedingly effective. It will be remembered how the attack shifted from Kovel to Lemberg and back again and how in each case it resulted in material gains. There is every reason why such methods should give the Russians an advantage, for in the first place, need never worry about any shortage in men. They have plenty to cover their long line and apparently have in addition plenty of guns for the same purpose. The Teutons on the other hand are not so fortunately placed. It is known that Austria is in the last ditch as far as men and reserves are concerned. It is also known that Russia in the past three months has captured enormous quantities of guns and ammunition from them. When a point is made at an important centre such as Kovel or Lemberg it is, needless to say, a matter of absolute necessity for the Teutons to throw into the defense everything they have. After the attack has progressed for awhile and they have had ample time to transfer men to the threatened point, at least to make preparations for a retreat, they will be in grave danger of capture. A Russian blow in this section which would have for its purpose the capture of the Pinsk army has been expected for some time and it will be interesting to see just what answer the Germans have to make for it. It will also be of interest to watch carefully the Russian movements in this vicinity.

On the Saloniki front the Allies' offensive seems to have been begun in earnest. Small villages near the border of Greece and Serbia hav passed into the hands of the Allies, but nothing has really been accomplished yet toward a real advance. From all indications the French are getting in control of the situation on the Allies' side, and hold the line from the Poiran station eastward. The British are on the French left, and then comes the reconstituted Serbian army.

Just at this juncture, the fighting at Saloniki is as important as that in any of the other war theatres. It has generally been supposed that the Germans and Austrians have almost entirely been withdrawn from this front, and the line left to the Bulgarians, assisted possibly by the Turks. As to the number of men on both sides, as near as can be estimated from such data as has come to hand, the Teutonic allies have about 400,000 men for the defense, and the Entente about 750,000 for their offense. Of this force about 100,000 are Serbians and the rest British and French, although the proportions are not known. This offense completes the ring with which the Teutons are surrounded.

The great offense so long heralded is finally in complete operation, and will continue so until the end of the war. There may be a lapse on this front or that caused by weather conditions, but the probabilities are that the pressure will continue until either one party or the other will acknowledge defeat. If the Saloniki offense is successful, the Allies' plan of eliminating Austria will have been successful. Success in no other field can be as immediately felt as here.

RUSSIANS DRIVING AT KOVEL AGAIN

Storm Further Positions on the Lower Stokhod River and Capture 600 Men.

WIN CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS

Fierce Battle Is Raging Along Jablonitza Crest Within Sight of the Hungarian Plains.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.—After breaking through the Stockhod line in Volhynia, the Russians made a further advance and captured several positions, the War Office announced today. Spirited fighting is in progress in the Carpathians, near the Hungarian frontier. The announcement follows:

In the region west of Lake Nobel German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the River Stockhod, in the region of the village of Rubkachevische, we captured Toherische Farm and several heights. There was a stubborn fight for the village of Tobol, which changed several times and finally remained in our possession. Cossacks launched cavalry attacks on the enemy, killing more than 200 Austrians. In this region we captured six officers, more than 600 of the rank and file, fifteen machine guns, two mine throwers, one searchlight, and telephone apparatus.

In the direction of Korosmeno (in Hungary, three miles from the border) our troops drove back the enemy to the heights west of Jabionitza and Voronika, and occupied the heights. On the Bialy-Cheremosh River, in the region of Dolgopol, our detachments pushed back the enemy, thus making a slight advance in the direction of Fereskul. In the direction of Kirilibaba, to the north, the enemy launched attacks on the heights. We repulsed these attacks and occupied the heights.

Berlin Admits Stokhod Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (via London.)—The official announcement of today respecting the eastern front reports that Russian troops at one point crossed the Stokhod River, and that the fighting is still in progress. In the Carpathians the Teutonic troops made an advance. The announcement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—On the Beresina, northeast of Djeljatitschi attempts by the Russians to cross the river were frustrated. On both sides of Rudqa Czerwiscze, on the Stokhod, fighting with enemy troops, which pushed forward to the western bank, is proceeding. By means of a successful counterattack in this region we captured 6 officers, 367 men, and 6 machine guns.

East of the Kiselin we ejected the Russians from several advanced trenches.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Nothing of importance occurred north of the Carpathians.

In the wooded mountains our troops captured Kreta height, south of Zable, and repulsed strong counterattacks of the enemy on Magura.

FRENCH REMOVING PEOPLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Swiss press dispatches, as forwarded to the Overseas News Agency, report that the French authorities have removed the civilian population from a large number of towns and villages behind the front in the districts of Nancy, Luneville, Baccarat, and St. Dié.

The line indicated roughly parallels the Franco-German border, beginning at a point about fifty miles southeast of Verdun. It extends along a railroad for about fifty miles.

American Killed at French Front.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Miss Margaret R. Mason of this city received word yesterday that her nephew, Mason Simonton of Belfast, was killed at the front in France several weeks ago. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson Simonton, his mother being daughter of the late Andrew Mason, for many years Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in New York.

PERSIA'S FATE IN THE BALANCE

May Be Absorbed After the War by Russia and Great Britain.

CANNOT GOVERN HERSELF

Country in a State of Complete Anarchy as Bad as That in Mexico.

GRAFT FLOURISHES OPENLY

Zones of Influence, Laid Down in Russo-British Treaty, Ended Dangerous Rivalry.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Far removed from the prying eyes of neutrals, and, indeed, of most of the belligerents as well, away off in Persia, there has been going on for the last two years something of which the details are practically unknown to outsiders. The future of the ancient independent nation of Persia is being decided by the two strong and aggressive neighbors to whom the rest of the world has apparently decided to leave its fate.

When in 1907, after half a century of feverish fears and rivalries between the two European powers which were steadily interfering with each other's designs in Persia and the surrounding regions, a convention was at last signed defining the several privileges and arrangements of the two powers, the last vestige of hope for Persia to work out her future, helped on by the rivalries and counter-intrigues of England and Russia, vanished. Henceforth, it could count no longer on playing off one of those countries against the other and was forced to recognize the moral suasion of the stronger neighbors in settling her own affairs.

After the Algeciras conference and the settlement of all troubles between England and France, the next most urgent task of the peacemakers became the settlement of long-standing questions between England and Russia in Asia—that is to say, in that shady and little-known region where the frontiers of the two great powers, by constant advance through the territories occupied by more or less uncivilized peoples, had been creeping so close together that they were separated only by the buffer State of Afghanistan, and in a certain way by Persia. The Russian advance through Merv, Bokhara, and Central Asia in general had corresponded to the British forward movement in North India which culminated in the suzerainty of Baluchistan, the Northwest Provinces, and the practical annexation of Afghanistan.

Rivals Suspicious of Each Other.

Matters had become so bad that each and every move of either Russia or England was looked at in the other country as designed solely for annoying and humiliating it. Many of the Russian conquests had in a manner been forced upon the country by the actions of the Central Asian tribes and the natural forces by which a strong and aggressive country gradually but surely absorbs and does away with the small and weak neighboring States which are constantly in a condition of anarchy and misrule, always embroiling its more powerful neighbor in constant quarrels, or compelling protection of its citizens who have ventured ahead into the little country. It was, in fact, just such a case as we have at the present time with Mexico, a case in which we try for a time to avoid trouble and allow for repeated wrongs to our citizens to be humiliated and our prestige to be flaunted, but in which surely, if slowly, the time will come when our patience will be exhausted.

The result of the negotiations of 1906 and 1907 was the treaty of the latter year, which covered a whole series of frontier questions. The net results of this convention were: That both parties agreed to keep their hands off Thibet, that Russia recognized the right of Great Britain to control the foreign policy of the large and loosely allied tribes who were nominally under the control of the Amir of Afghanistan, which control had been long exercised but never acknowledged by Russia.

In the treaty Russia and England agreed to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and divided the country into three zones—a northern, recognized as the Russian sphere of influence; a southern, as the British, and a central zone, in which the contracting parties pledged themselves not to interfere politically without previous arrangement and by mutual consent. This treaty nominally still defines the several relations of the interested powers in Persia, but what modifications or alterations have actually been put into effect as a consequence of the German intrigues in Persia and the resultant arming of numbers of the Kurds and other tribesmen and their sporadic and guerrilla warfare on the Russian troops, it is, of course, impossible to say.

The fact that much Russian fighting has occurred in Azerbaijan, the most northwestern portion of Persia, where so many Armenians had taken refuge from the Turkish atrocities, and the further fact that the Russian forces were compelled to extend their military operations into the northwestern part of the "neutral" or Persian sphere—that is to say, into a portion of the little that still remains to Persia undisturbed—make it practicably certain that the whole of North Persia will be and should be incorporated into the Russian Empire just as the Caucasus, Turkestan, and other outlying parts of the country have been gathered in, more by accident than by premeditation.

Again, it is not at all likely that Great Britain will be content not to extend her influence in the "hinterland" of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, regions which are especially important to her on account of their connection politically with Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The recent completion in the present year of the Russian built and managed railway from Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus to Tabriz, the most important commercial centre of northern Persia, may be taken as foreshadowing great changes in the Russian attitude toward Azerbaijan. Some months ago, when I wanted to start for Persia from Petrograd, I asked a friend of mine, a high official, whether it would be necessary to get the visé of the Persian Consul to travel to Resht and Teheran. He said it would not be at all necessary, but added that it would be better for me to get a Russian visé. In view of the way in which the tribesmen have been incited to fight the Russians and Persian Nationalists and others have conducted themselves toward the Russian forces, it is not to be expected that after the war, when there is time to even up accounts, the Russian Government is going to be much kinder to the Persian Government than it deserves.

The Treaty of 1907.

The chief object of the treaty of 1907 was, of course, not so much to decide who should have the lion's share of Persian trade and influence in that country, but to attempt to put an end to the long years of wrangling and mistrust of each other; Persia was the means, not the end. It was hoped that the result of the treaty would be not the immediate and actual dismemberment of the ancient Persian kingdom, but the strengthening of that country by the ending of the constant efforts of the rival countries to gain a foothold there at the expense of the others.

A number of persons both in England and the United States seem to feel great sympathy with Persia in her struggle to keep from being swallowed up by the tightening pressure of Russia and England, and the usual amount of nonsense about the rights of a sovereign and independent State to work out its own future in its own way and in its own time has been written. The facts of the matter seem to be, when stripped of sentimentality based on the ancient history of the Persians, that the country is at present in a complete state of anarchy and misrule, as bad, indeed, as that in Mexico; that the Persians are absolutely incapable of governing themselves or of conducting any form of government which is not rotten and venial to the highest degree; that a few great landholders and nobles, particularly of the official class, have availed themselves of their positions to graft in the most shameless manner; that the practice of appointing a horde of foreign "advisers" has made things worse instead of better, for the advisers, in many cases, have given advice which could very well have been dispensed with without in the least hurting the Persians.

Persian history for the last ten years has been a tale of such absurdity, with the pathetic exception of a few honest and patriotic men, that it is a wonder that the country has been allowed to remain as independent as it has been. One of the most important understandings of the treaty of 1907 was that in the event of the failure of Persia to pay her debts to either Russia or Great Britain, the power injured could pay itself out of the revenues of its own sphere of influence. Here we have a situation without parallel in the history of so-called independent nations. In the face of this understanding, our puny attempts to force certain South and Central American republics to pay their debts seem childish and our financial administration of Santo Domingo a very crude makeshift.

Treaty Not Bad for Persia.

On the face of the treaty, Persia comes out a bad third in the practical working out, but as a matter of fact, without some such instrument, she would by this time have been much worse off. For her commercial development some sort of working understanding with her formidable neighbors is absolutely necessary. No country or set of bankers is going to lend Persia money or credit without the permission of either Russia or Great Britain. Only on the security afforded by some sort of practical guarantee against the waste of any money given her, can she hope to get the cash needed for the extension or rather creation of roads and railroads, and the working of mines, forests, and other forms of latent wealth. She cannot pay for such things herself and must get the money either by raising foreign loans or by granting concessions to foreign companies.

It is not impossible, however, that in the past certain loans might have been more efficiently supervised, and it is also possible that the supervision would have been stricter had the actual desire been to see that the Persian Government disbursed the loan as efficiently as it could. A wasted loan, however, gives a certain power to the nation supplying the cash for the loan, and it may have been thought that the power was cheap at the price.

Time has been given to the Persians to reform their Government, and efforts to have a stable and efficient administration in Teheran would at present doubtless be welcomed both by Russia and by Great Britain, but it appears to be beyond the capacity of the Persian. If the two powers do not take any decided action looking toward a definite partition of Persia after the war, it seems likely that the present anarchy and misrule will continue without hope of any permanent change for the better, and sooner or later Persia will have to go the way of all small and backward peoples (except those on the American Continent) and see her independence vanish as the result of her inability to establish and keep a semblance of self-government.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Rain and Mist Hamper Operations Along the Isonzo Front.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The battle of the Isonzo has decreased in violence temporarily and no important developments are reported in the War Office communication of today, which says:

In the Astico Valley actions of the enemy's artillery were replied to promptly by our batteries. On the Asiago Plateau we repulsed some small attacks against our positions on the right bank of the Assa, south of Castelletto, and on the slope of Monte Zebro.

Along the Isonzo front rain and mist yesterday caused the artillery to be less active. In the Plava area, near Globna, we repulsed an attack by the enemy and took some prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italians suffered very heavy losses in their attacks on the Austrians in the vicinity of Gorizia, says the official Austrian statement of Aug. 16.

On that day repeated and violent attacks of the Italians were beaten off, and, in addition to inflicting severe casualties on the attackers, the Austrians took 400 prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel and seven other officers. They also captured six machine guns and two mine throwers.

LOST 65,000 ON ISONZO.

Italian Official Estimate of Austrian Casualties in Ten Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to an official estimate issued today the Austrian losses on the Isonzo during the great Italian advance between Aug. 6 and 16 exceeded 65,000 men and the number of prisoners captured by General Cadorna's troops within the same period totaled 22,000.

The Italians are now experiencing much the same conditions as the British army in France, for they are up against a second line of defenses which Austria has been feverishly fortifying for two years past beyond the plain of Doberdo and below the Carso Heights. These consist of formidable bastions constructed of reinforced concrete that form an extensive barrage of the road toward Trieste.

Umberto Boccioni, the most brilliant painter and sculptor of the Futurist school, was killed through a fall from his horse during operations in the war zone. Boccioni had seen eight months' active service with the cyclist volunteer corps in the Garda region and had only just returned to the front with a commission in an artillery regiment. When I met him the night before his departure he bade me a final farewell, saying he would not return as he had resolved to sacrifice his life for the Fatherland. The works of Boccioni have attracted wider notice and a readier sale than those of any other artist of the Marinetti group.

'SAY SQUIRREL,' A SPY TEST.

Mural Painter Tells How English Captors at Holyhead Freed Him.

J. J. A. Murphy, a mural painter who has been four years in England engaged in panel work, is in this country to execute some decorative work in Boston. Mr. Murphy said that crossing over to Ireland was a trying experience, on account of the fear by the Government officials.

At Holyhead he was arrested as a German spy and for three hours had to stand upon the stone pier with bayonets pressed lightly against his chest, while two English officers put him through a severe examination.

Finally one of the officers said to him: "Say squirrel." Mr. Murphy obeyed the request and the senior officer then said to him: "You are free."

When he asked what the word squirrel had to do with his being suspected as a spy the officer replied, "A German can't say squirrel."

GERMANS CLAIM BIG CROPS.

Batocki Reports That There Is Enough Food for Another Year.

BERLIN, Aug. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Information now at hand gives assurance that this year's crops will be much in excess of those of the last peace years, according to a statement from the office of Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board.

It is said that Germany is assured of supplies of all food necessaries for another year.

20,000 CATHOLICS CHEER FOR LOYALTY

Patriotism the Keynote of Gathering That Fills Madison Sq. Garden to Its Doors.

O'CONNELL ASKS 'FAIR PLAY'

Vast Throng Applauds Madly as Cardinal Denounces Those He Says Traduce the Church.

The demand for complete religious liberty in return for loyalty to America, brought 20,000 cheering Roman Catholics to their feet in Madison Square Garden last night.

The note of loyalty to America that dominated the first big public meeting of "Catholic Week," was suggested in the use of the stars and stripes as the sole decoration, and was reiterated in patriotic songs and speeches which met with hearty response from the great audience. The appearance of the frail, aged prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, had brought a warm tribute of affection. Cardinal Farley's successful administration of the Archdiocese of New York was praised heartily also.

It seemed when Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, in slow and solemn tones, and speaking, as he said, out of his acquaintance with the minds and purposes of three Popes and the whole American hierarchy, had denounced "once and for all" those who asserted that the Church conspired for temporal control, the highest pitch of enthusiasm had been reached.

But a moment later Cardinal O'Connell struck even closer to the hearts of his hearers as he warned America of her need of her 20,000,000 loyal Catholic citizens and demanded that she keep her side of the contract in return for their readiness to bleed and die for her. Seldom has a New York audience been more deeply affected than was the multitude in the Garden when the Cardinal, in a voice that reached every man, woman, and child, said:

Denounces Insults to the Church.

"If you stand by inactive while under your very eyes, yes, through your very mails, which we pay for, we are insulted, scurrilously maligned and openly vilified, in filthy journals and nast, indecent literature, unft to be prnted or read, spread broadcast that dupes and bigots may be poisoned against us, so that we may be robbed even of our public rights—then you are not keeping your contract—this is not liberty.

"You are only wounding the hand, the strongest hand held out to help you; you are spurning the aid of those who again and again you have found in your hour of direst need the most willing to die for you."

Time and again Cardinal Gibbons's thin hand, stretched out over the people, had stilled their tumult in an instant. This time even his quiet authority was powerless. The Boston delegation's noisy band trumpeted its drums and sent crashing chords of brass to swell the din, the sombre, purple-garbed Papal Delegate, Archbishop Bonzano, nodded and clapped his hands; Cardinal Farley leaned out of his chair and beamed with gratification, Governor Whitman sat with his eyes glued on the heavy, lined face of the Cardinal from New England—anu the audience climbed on chairs, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and sent out cheering waves of "Bravo!" and "Long live O'Connell!"

Even before the strains of the Star-spangled Banner had suggested the patriotic motif of the gathering under the auspices of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, observers commented upon the lack of decorations directly identified with the church to differentiate this from any other large gathering of American citizens. On the platforms there was little else than a fringe of purple, where sat the three American Cardinals and the Papal Delegate, and throughout the audience there was a sprinkling of black-robed priests, but that was the only thing to mark this meeting as being connected with a religious organization.

The Catholic faith was mentioned reverently by each of the speakers and dwelt upon particularly by Cardinal Farley, but the general tenor of the speeches was to strike those at the "preparedness" meetings of the last few months than like the usual utterances in a religious convention.

Garden Thronged to Its Capacity.

The Garden was crowded to its capacity and the Fire Department closed the doors after disappointed thousands outside had made a vain rush for the few seats remaining after the ticket holders had been admitted.

Ex-Bishop Charles Warren Currier from Cuba was the first dignitary of the church to appear. He came in while a chorus, composed of the Catholic Saengerbund of New York directed by Emil Reyl and the Catholic Maennerchor of Brooklyn, directed by Frank Gross, were singing "The Heavens are Telling."

He took his seat in a box in the midst of the cheers of many who recognized him.

A moment later Cardinals Farley and Gibbons passed through the members of the Legion of Honor and the cordon of policemen surrounding the building and entered the Garden. Escorted through a standing, cheering lane by a Lieutenant of police and a half dozen young men, they mounted to the platform, where Cardinal Farley insisted that Cardinal Gibbons should take the chair in the centre.

The Church Mission Band of Boston sent forth a noisy welcome when Cardinal O'Connell and Archbishop Bonzano followed.

Behind the Cardinals sat a guard of honor of Knights of St. Gregory, among them John D. Crimmins, Conde Pallen, Justice Eugene Philbin, Joseph Frey, President of the German Catholic Central Verein, and Henry Heide. Back of them were leaders of various societies joining in the convention.

Governor Whitman, unavoidably delayed, hadn't arrived when Frank W. Smith, President of the New York County branch of the federation introduced National President John Whalen, Chairman of the meeting, who called upon Acting Mayor Dowling for the city's welcome.

Hearty Greeting for the Governor.

The Governor came while Cardinal Gibbons was responding to an ovation. The Chief Executive heartily greeted when he passed down the aisle after Cardinal Gibbons had finished, came in for his share of the enthusiasm that characterized the audience. He laughed heartily when he was introduced as "one unfortunately for himself not of our faith," and earned a bow of appreciation from Cardinal Farley by his plea for goodness through men's souls and not through laws.

President Whalen of the federation paid tribute to the eminent divines who had lent dignity and weight to the convention, and added:

"Whatever may be the land of our origin, there is not a single stranger nor foreigner among us. We are all brothers and sisters, bound heart to heart, and hand to hand by the Catholicity that has sanctified as well as civilized twenty centuries; and by the fervent American patriotism which loves, lives and dies for this land, the freest, the happiest, most beautiful, the most glorious on which the sun has ever shone."

The Governor was then introduced, and said:

"No intelligent student of history, it seems to me, can escape the conviction that religion is the one mighty driving force upon which mankind, in the fight to gain the heights, must place chief reliance. America, more peculiarly than any other land, declares this faith. Those who first put foot upon these shores were less driven by demands of the body than by passionate compulsions of the soul. It is not the nation that makes a people free, but the people that make the nation free. Just so it is not the government that can make people good, but the people that can make government good."

Cardinal O'Connell's topic, "Our Country." He said in part:

"Not once, but a hundred times, have even the modern Christian nations learned the awful cost of that lack of eternal vigilance which alone can safeguard liberty.

"And even today poor blood-drenched Europe, though she strive to hide even from her own eyes the true cause of this suicidal war is at last thoroughly convinced that the Voltaires and the Vivilans, the Haeckels and the Nitzches, the Tolstois and the Huxleys, the Kants, and all the rest of that monstrous brood, who for now many years have impoisoned the thought and embittered the heart of the student youth are not reaping their terrible but abundant harvest.

"O, yes, we know very well the whole litany of accusations against us. We give only a divided allegiance. We are scheming for government. These are all lies so patent that they need no answer. Indeed, those who fling them out will never listen to any answer. But I am going to answer them once and forever here tonight.

"As a Cardinal I may be supposed to know what I am saying on this subject. And, on my word as a gentleman of honor, I am speaking the simple, absolute truth. I have known intimately, personally, and officially three Sovereign Pontiffs—three Popes of the Catholic Church. I am a priest now thirty-two years; I am a Bishop fifteen years, and a Cardinal five years. I have had the closest relations with not only the Pope, but the whole Roman cura; I know well every priest in my diocese and every Bishop in this country. Yet never, never in all that experience, have I ever heard spoken, lisped or whispered, or even hinted by any or all of these anything concerning America and American institutions but words of affection, of tender and kindliest solicitude for her welfare; never a syllable that could not be printed in the boldest type and distributed throughout the land; neither plot nor scheme nor plan, but only sentiments of admiration and love. If there is plotting I ought to know it. Yet, absolutely and honestly, of such things I have never heard even a whisper.

"This is my answer to all these insinuations. That I know the truth I think no one will deny; that after such a pledge I am still concealing the truth, that I must leave to those who, I repeat, will never listen to my answer.

Catholics in Europe Loyal.

"The Catholic civil allegiance divided? Why, look across the sea, to where all Europe is in arms. Every Catholic is fighting loyally, giving his very life for his own country. And, though some of these countries have merited little gratitude from any Catholic, still the very priests are in the trenches, each a defender of his native land. Where, I ask of any honest witness of these facts under his very eyes, where is this divided civil allegiance? And the Pope—is there one in this country who, after this war, will ever dare to accuse the Pope of interference in civil affairs or of weakening the loyalty of citizens?

"Our country—the land which above all others we love most—God keep you free from such enemies, the worst of all that confront you, whose hate would rob your most faithful sons of that for which they love you—liberty, true liberty, blessed, holy liberty—the freedom to worship God. Beyond our lives we love our faith, and with these same lives we stand ready to defend the land which gives us liberty.

"These are the sentiments of every Catholic throughout the land, these are the sentiments of every member of the Catholic Federation of America. It is that these sentiments may be better understood and more widely known that the federation exists and works and strives."

Gibbons Calls for Loyalty.

Cardinal Gibbons, who was the next speaker, said:

"You live in a republic where there is liberty without license, and authority without despotism, and where the civil rulers hold over you the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience.

"In view of the signal blessings you enjoy, it is your duty to take an active, personal, vital interest in the welfare of your country. You should glory in her prosperity and be concerned at every adversity that may befall her. You should hold up the arms of those who are charged with the administration of public affairs, as the children of Israel held up the hands of Moses while he interceded for them before the Lord.

"The inspired word of God enjoins this loyalty to country, and reverence for its rulers. The religion you profess demands this fealty. The constitutions of your respective societies uphold it; and I am sure that there is not a single fibre of your heart which does not pulsate with a genuine, undivided love for the republic, and its sacred traditions.

"I venture to say that every member of your society is a loyal citizen. Every citizen a patriot; every patriot a soldier; every soldier a hero; and every hero would be a martyr, to die if need be for his country.

"There are some pessimistic prophets who are in the habit of predicting the downfall of our Republic. They are more frequently met on the eve of a Presidential election. I have been listening to these dire forebodings for ovr fifty years; but on the morning after election, we find, the prophets sounded a false alarm, that the country is safe, and that the Government is transacting business at the same old stand.

"For my part, I have an abiding faith in the endurance of the republic. I might base my hope on the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. I might base my confidence on the wisdom of our statesmen and the heroism of our soldiers. I might place my reliance on our standing armies and dreadnoughts. And surely these are all elements of strength to be reckoned with.

"But, my friends, if the Republic is to endure it must rest on a stronger foundation than the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens, the wisdom of our statesmen, the heroism of our soldiers, our armies, and dreadnoughts. It must rest on the eternal principles of truth and justice and righteousness and downright honesty in our relations with foreign nations. It must rely in our firm belief in an overruling Providence who orders all things by His power, governs all things by His wisdom, and who controls the affairs of nations as well as of man."

Cardinal Farley dwelt upon the meaning of solidarity as expressed by the purposes of the federation. Solidarity to Catholics, he said was a matter of supernatural revealed law. He urged that the principal of solidarity be extended through the social service work of the bodies assembled.

The Cardinal scored the modern belief that morality could be maintained on a high plane without belief in the positive truths of Christian religion, and dwelt upon the importance of inhibition as an essential part of character, asserting that the child should be taught to profit by the accumulated wisdom of the past.

He rebuked that part of the theatre which had shown inclination to pander to indecency and low tastes, and urged the federation to promote the Catholic movement for the improvement of the stage.

"The press, too, could stand considerable cleaning," he continued. "The public mind undergoes a sort of unconscious debauching process, by having the details of evil-living served up to it in the public prints. It is very doubtful if this description of crime in minute and suggestive detail has any social value. Fully as many, perhaps, are attracted by such descriptions, as repelled, and certainly there is nothing uplifting in the process."

Archbishop Bonzano, introduced next, said that much as he congratulated the federation on the already apparent success of its convention he had before him the sad vision of the striking contrast of the beautiful scene of peace and harmony and the destructive war waging in Europe.

"What is the cause of this tremendous catastrophy? Has Christ failed?" he asked. "No; I think men have failed. They were too proud of their material progress and cast aside God.

"Two years ago tonight Pope Pius closed his eyes to the terrors of Europe because he could no longer look upon them. So now our present Holy Father is turning to happy America eyes tired of the bloodshed and carnage of the battlefields abroad."

W. Bourke Cockran, the last speaker, said that only the Pope can end the present war. "I don't know just how he can do it," he said, "but I am convinced that no other power so universal as his exists, and that the representative on earth of him who established constitutional law is the most appropriate and best equipped agency for the restoration of reason and justice and love."

8,000 CATHOLICS GET MESSAGE FROM POPE

Three Cardinals and Apostolic Delegate Occupy Thrones at Cathedral Mass.

OPENS CATHOLIC WEEK

Great Throng Sees Procession of High Church Dignitaries and Eminent Laymen.

With impressive ceremonial, Catholic Week was yesterday formally ushered in with a Pontifical High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Three Cardinals and the Apostolic Delegate occupied thrones in the chancel of the great Gothic edifice, while grouped about them were four Archbishops, thirty-five Bishops, two score Monsignori, and members of religious orders, the latter in their respective robes. Hundreds of visiting priests, in surplices and cassocks, were assigned seats in chairs placed in the main aisle.

The cathedral was elaborately decorated. Standards of American and Papal flags were upon the walls, with streamers of yellow and white, the Papal colors, suspended from each arch. On each of the truncated columns of nave and transept was affixed the coat of arms of Cardinal Farley, surrounded by three American and by three Papal flags. High above all the decorations hung the red hat of Cardinal McCloskey, suspended from the arched ceiling over the chancel.

8,000 in the Cathedral.

More than 8,000 persons were in the cathedral when the head of the great procession of ecclesiastics, attendants, Knights of Columbus, and members of other uniformed societies emerged from Cathedral College, at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The procession, led by a crucifer and two acolytes, proceeded down Madison Avenue to Fiftieth Street to the strains of the Adeste Fideles. The procession moved west in Fiftieth Street, and into the cathedral by the main entrance on Fifth Avenue.

Thousands of persons, unable to obtain admittance into the big church, crowded the sidewalks, windows of adjacent buildings, and other points of vantage, order being maintained by Acting Police Captain Tunney, and 100 uniformed policemen, while numerous plainclothes men mingled with the crowds. Five persons were overcome by the heat or excitement and were treated by a surgeon from Flower Hospital.

The procession entered the cathedral with John Whalen, President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, leading the lay delegates. Following them were several hundred priests in cassocks and surplices. The priests lined the sides of the centre aisles while the higher dignitaries with their attendants filed past.

The Monsignori came next, and then the titular Bishops, who have no see, and then the Bishops. The Bishops included Henry Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas F. Cusack of Albany, John J. O'Connor of Newark, James A. McFaul of Trenton, P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.; D. J. O'Connell of Richmond, Va.; F. Regis Canevin of Pittsburgh, John E. Fitz Maurice, Erie, Penn.; Michael J. Hoban of Scranton, Penn.; Denis J. Dougherty of Syracuse, Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Currier of Havana, Cuba; Bishop Da Silva, Portugal, Charles J. O'Reilly of Baker City, Ore.; Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, Ohio; Paul J. Nussbaum of Corpus Christi, Texas; Henry J. Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas F. Lillis of Kansas City, Mo.; Edward P. Allen of Memphis, Ala.; P. J. Donahue of Wheeling, Va.; Nicholas A. Gallagher of Galveston, Texas; P. J. Hayes, Auxillary Bishop of New York, and others.

Noted Laymen in Procession.

Then followed Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Archbishop Sebastian Messmer of Milwaukee, Archbishop Arversa, Papal Nuncio to Brazil, and Archbishop Edmond F. Prendergast of Philadelphia.

Archbishop John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, came next. He was attended by Mgr. Joseph McNamee of Brooklyn, Mgr. Nelson H. Baker of Buffalo, and Mgr. Denis J. Curran of Rochester. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston followed in his attendants being Mgr. Michael J. Splaine of Boston, Mgr. Joseph A. Delaney of Albany, and Mgr. Francis H. Wall of New York. Cardinal Gibbons's attendants were Mgr. Allen Edward of New York, Mgr. George Kaupert of Brooklyn, and Mgr. John A. Sheppard of Jersey City.

After them came another Crucifer and two acolytes, fifty altar boys, and officers of the mass attending Cardinal Farley celebrant. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney of New York was assistant priests; Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch of Utica and Mgr. F. A. O'Brien of Kalamazoo, Mich., deacons of honor, and Mgr. Amrose F. Hickey of Watertown, Mass., and Dr. William B. Cantwell of Long Branch, N. J., the deacons of the mass.

The Knights of St. Gregory the Great attending the prelates were John D. Crimmins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry V. Cunningham, Thomas McParlan, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Bernard Coleman, Joseph Frey, Dr. James J. Walsh, Major John F. O'Rourke, Eugene A. Philbin, Michael J. Mulqueen, Bourke Cockran, Anthony Matre, Thomas F. Hynes, and John J. Ryan. Papal Marquis James Butler also had a seat in the chancel.

The Cathedral Choir from Pittsburgh, 150 male voices, chanted the Ordinary of the Mass, assisting the choir of the New York Cathedral, which under the direction of J. C. Dungerr, sang Yon's Mass, a new composition. Just before the sermon, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, mounted the pulpit and conveyed greeting from Cardinal Farley to the delegates.

"His Eminence welcomes you as the spiritual father of all the Catholics in New York," said Mgr. Lavelle. "He is delighted that you chose this city for your meeting place. He is grateful for your coming in such magnificent numbers and he is honored by the presence of the federation which is composed of the bone and sinew of American Catholicism. He has empowered me to bless you one and all; to bless your families and all you hold dear, and to bless beforehand the work of the convention. His welcome for you is as large as his heart and his heart is as large as New York itself."

Message From the Pope.

Mgr. Lavelle then read a cablegram received by Cardinal Farley from Cardinal Gaspari, Papal Secretary of State, conveying a message from Pope Benedict XV. It read:

The Holy Father will watch with a loving and paternal eye the Federation of Catholic Societies of the United States now holding their annual convention in New York. He sends earnest wishes that their friendly discussions shall accomplish much for the welfare and honor of the Catholic name in your favored land, and while hoping for the most consoling results from your concord, activity, and wisdom, he grants most heartily the Apostolic Benediction to the Federation and to all who take part in it.

Bishop Thomas F. Hickey of Rochester followed with the sermon, which was based on the text from St. John xviii.:27, reading: "For this was I born into the world; that I should give testimony to the truth."

Bishop Hickey, among other things, referred to the Mexican situation in these words:

"It is a matter of general information that across the border and at our very doors indignities have been heaped upon Bishops, priests, nuns, and people. What united action have we taken to protest?"

Cardinal Farley imparted the Papal Benediction at the end of the mass.

A legion of honor, composed of members of different local Catholic societies, acted as a cordon about the cathedral. It was in command of Colonel Louis D. Conley, formerly head of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard. The legion and the police held back crowds which in the morning hours totaled 10,000 persons.

At the conclusion of the long church service Cardinal Farley acted as host at dinner for the visiting Cardinals and other prelates.

FREY ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY.

Head of Catholic Verein Touches on the War in His Report.

Acting Mayor Dowling bade welcome to several thousand delegates in the Park Avenue Hotel at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when the convention of the German Catholic Central Verein was formally opened. President James Frey, responding for the Verein, complimented Mr. Dowling on being "a real Catholic," and deplored the fact that the city held so many who are such in name only.

President Paul Ahles of the Minnesota organization transferred the Verein official flag to the custody of President William Burgess of the New York Verein.

In his annual report President Frey reviewed the growth of the organization, declared it to be in flourishing condition, urged more general contribution to its social service institutions, and continued in part:

"At the end of May I participated in the conference of the German-American Leagues held in Chicago. The majority of our Executive Committee approved of my participation in the conference, and I hope that the General Convention may utter their opinion in reference to my standpoint, since it were about time for the Americans of German descent to rise jointly and severally in protest against unjust defamation and insult heaped upon them since the very beginning of the world war. In consequence of our refusal to indorse the non-neutral and pro-British attitude of both our Government and press, rather demanding 'fair play' for all belligerents, and considering the rights of American rights and interests our first duty, our loyalty was dared and doubted, (even by the highest authority in power.) God be thanked, we need not prove our loyalty and patriotism; the history of our country reveals the truth sufficiently.

"Our neighbor republic, unfortunate Mexico, cannot find quietude. Owing to the swaying attitude of our Government, the perpetrators of infamy and crime against the Catholic Church and her servants have taken hold of the Government there. We hope and pray that this poor country may soon be granted a just and peaceful Government. I recommend the acceptance of appropriate resolutions expressing our opinion on this question.

"Recently an increase in the severity of attacks upon our holy Church has been noticeable. Old lies and defamations, disproved a thousand times, are repeatedly unearthed and promulgated. Here, in the State of New York, similar instances have occurred. Professing to adjust grievances, public opinion is being prejudiced against our charitable institutions, with the object of secularizing them in course of time.

"Constant watchfulness is the cost of liberty. I therefore direct your attention to such practices and advise you to take a firm stand against them in your resolutions."

The following Chairmen of committees were appointed: Resolutions, P. K. Kenkel of St. Louis; Motions and Proposals, Adams Galm of Brooklyn; Nominations, Paul Ahles of Minnesota; Press, Dr. F. M. Schirp; Audit, Joseph Derbacker.

The Chairmen of all the State Legislative Committees of the Verein talked over pending or proposed legislation of interest to Catholics in various parts of the country, but took no action.

SEEK TO REFORM THEATRES.

Milwaukee Catholic Campaign Aimed at Screen and Burlesque Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Movie and burlesque theatres of Milwaukee are the objects of a moral campaign begun by the Milwaukee County Federation of Catholic Societies. This is the first action resulting from Archbishop Messmer's pastoral letter, read in Catholic churches of the city last Sunday. It is part of the national movement by Catholic societies to obtain morally clean public amusements.

Dr. Henry J. Gramling, Treasurer of the Milwaukee County Federation; Professor R. J. O'Hanlon, principal of the Clarke Street School, and Otto Seifritz, Secretary of the State Federation, are a committee which has visited some of the theatres. Last night they attended a burlesque house. Although no formal report has been framed, Professor O'Hanlon made the following statement:

"It was the first time, and it will be the last. I will visit a burlesque show. It was a devils' playhouse. The movie is here to stay. If used properly it is a great educational asset. But it can be made to be an influence for evil upon our young. We cannot, probably, limit the theatres in what they show. We cannot prevent those who delight in bad movies and vile burlesque from indulging their tastes. But we can estop the theatres from offering seducing performances to our children."

HOT AGAIN IN MIDDLE WEST.

Temperature in the Nineties at Chicago—Six Bathers Drown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Middle West is again in the grasp of a heat wave, although the temperature has not gone as high as two weeks ago, when 102 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade was registered in Chicago. The temperature in this city was 97 Friday, 94 yesterday, and 90 today. The humidity was high. Throughout Illinois exceptionally hot weather is recorded, with the temperature around the 100 degree mark, and much resultant damage to corn and other crops.

The heat today caused the death of one adult in Chicago and many prostrations. Many deaths of babies from the heat were also reported. Not less than 250,000 persons took a dip in the lake. Up to midnight six deaths from drowning had been reported. One of the victims was Vernon Bean, a well-known journalist and politician, who was private secretary to the late Mayor Busse.

Economical Gentleman.

"Gimme a good, thick novel," said the man with a mussed-up hat and a sharp nose.

"Here's a rattling story," said the newsdealer. "If you start it you won't lay it down till you've finished it."

"Put it back and gimme something that isn't so interesting. I want a book that'll last me till the first of October."—Washington Star.

DEADLOCKED OVER MAILS.

Great Britain and Sweden Unable to Agree as to Seizures.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—According to the Dagens Nyheder, the Swedish Government has published a Blue Book containing the diplomatic documents relating to the negotiations with England regarding the seizure of British mails to Russia. This seizure was in retaliation for the act of the British in seizing parcel post from America to Sweden.

The Blue Book shows that on the initiative of Great Britain an agreement was reached by which British mails were to be released, England agreeing to the establishment of an arbitration court after the war to settle the question of its seizure of American mail.

After this agreement had been reached, the Blue Book says, and most of 60,000 packages of mail seized by Sweden had been forwarded to Russia, England suddenly demanded that Sweden allow all English mails to pass to Russia in the future. Sweden refused to accept this amendment to the original agreement, whereupon England withdrew her concession regarding the Arbitration Court. The Dagens Nyheder says that several Swedish newspapers fear a serious disagreement between the two countries.

SINGLE TAXERS TO EXPAND.

Plan International Commission and Campaigns in States.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The American Single Taxers at their annual conference here today decided on the organization of an International Fels Fund Commission in place of the Joseph Fels Fund, whose activities have been confined to the United States.

Mrs. Fels of Philadelphia was empowered to name a committee to confer with the plan for the international organization. New York City will be the headquarters of the fund.

The single-taxers are making plans for an active campaign in all the States. James H. Griffes of Los Angeles reported that the California single-taxers would make a fight at the November election for a Constitutional amendment for the single tax. Robert C. MacAuley and Jerome C. Reis of Philadelphia said the party had a full ticket in the field in Pennsylvania.

KILLED IN A POLITICAL RIOT.

One Dead and Several Wounded in Partisan Fight in Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—One man was killed and several men were wounded early today in Cienfuegos in a political riot between partisans of Santiago Ray and Juan Florencio Cabrera, rival candidates for Mayor of Cienfuegos.

Many shots were fired, and knives and machetes also were used. After the fighting one man was arrested. The police allege that they found on him a revolver which had been fired.

The Government purposes to send an army officer to Cienfuegos to take charge of the police of the city in order to prevent further disorders. Cienfuegos has always been considered a dangerous storm centre politically.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

Schinasi Brothers are the most tobacco-wise men you have ever heard of—Turkishly speaking.

Tobacco with them is second nature.

Every little tobacco farm along the Black Sea tries to grow to them.

—knowing well that Turk

WILSON TAKES PRIDE IN HELPING FARMERS

President, in Letter, Reviews Work of That Nature in His Administration.

PRAISES ACTS OF CONGRESS

Democratic National Committee to Use Communication as a Campaign Document.

What has been accomplished by President Wilson and a Democratic Congress for the relief of farmers is set forth in a letter from the President to A. F. Lever, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, made public yesterday by the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Chairman McCormick explained that it was to the general aid of the producing citizens of the country that the President had most persistently dedicated his attention. The letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Lever—It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well-conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life, which was mapped out at the beginning of the Administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

Items of the Record.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any Government. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from Federal and State sources alone, a total of over $8,000,000 in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

Distribution and Finance.

4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an office of markets and rural organization, and the appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to $1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live-stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problem of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the Cotton Futures act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States Grain Standards act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States Warehouse act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in various States. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the Federal Aid Road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each State, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will not ony safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by States and localities.

11. The Federal Reserve act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special means of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which I believe will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

The letter will be used by the National Committee as a campaign document.

MORE MOOSE FOR WILSON.

Progressives of Washington State Ask the President to Speak There.

Progressives from all parts of the country are still flocking to the Democratic standard and offering to assist in every way possible the re-election of President Wilson, according to Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who yesterday made public letters and telegrams that have been received by the committee during the last few days.

Nine prominent Progressives in the State of Washington joined in a telegram to President Wilson inviting him to arrange to make speeches in that State during the campaign. At the request of the President, Chairman McCormick replied to the invitation and expressed the great regret of the President that he will be unable to do what was suggested.

"Press dispatches from Washington would indicate you may not come in this State during the campaign," said the telegram. "Chances never better to carry State of Washington. Members of Progressive Party are now in open revolt against amalgamation with the Republicans. If you would arrange to make two or three speeches here it would insure electoral vote of Washington for you. We, the undersigned members of the Progressive Party of the State of Washington, who are supporting you for re-election, most respectfully but earnestly appeal to you to come to the State for at least two speeches before Nov. 1 if it is possible to do so. We want to win Washington for Wilson."

The National Committee made public yesterday correspondence that has passed between Hugo Wintner, an attorney with offices in the Woolworth Building, who was the Progressive candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York last year, and President Wilson. Mr. Wintner wrote the President that he intended to work "unqualifiedly and uncompromisingly" for his re-election.

In reply to Mr. Wintner President Wilson wrote "Your letter of July 10 has given me the deepest pleasure and a great deal of genuine encouragement. I have tried hard to earn the confidence of all progressive and forward-looking men, and when I get letters such as this of yours it brings me the reward I have been seeking and the only reward I desire, the confidence of public-spirited men."

POSTAL GAIN UNDER WILSON

$1,162,061 Added to General Revenue During Present Administration.

The Auditor of the Post Office Department has reported an audited surplus of the department for the fiscal year 1916 of $5,742,445. Anouncing this yesterday, the Democratic National Committee added that it was the earliest date in the history of the postal service that such a report had been made public. This was due, it was said, to an improved system of accounting and to the high standard of efficiency among Postmasters, which the Auditor reported as being "higher than at any time during the last quarter of a century."

During this Administration, it is stated, the Postmaster General paid into the Treasury $12,500,000, a net gain to the general revenue of $1,162,061. During the four years of the preceding Administration, notwithstanding the postal service was cut to the core, the announcement continues, the Post Office Department drained the United States Treasury of $26,495,914 to cover postal deficits; and during the last four years of Mr. Roosevelt's administration postal deficiencies reached $48,739,637. The announcement continues:

"This successful handling of postal finance by this Administration has been brought about, while at the same time it has increased the number of rural routes and extensions by more than 10,000 and the number of people served on rural routes from 23,278,290 to 26,307,685. It has also extended the city delivery service to more than 5,000,000 additional patrons of the Post Office, including 243 cities which theretofore had never had free city delivery, and it has increased its mail transportation by service on 6,248.09 miles of railway. In addition to all these improvements it has several times increased the weight and size limit and twice reduced the rates on parcel post matter."

BOXMAKERS RESUME WORK.

Union Secretary Says Employers of 400 Have Made Terms.

Fifteen paper box manufacturers, employing a total of more than 400 workers, have agreed to the terms of the Paper Boxmakers' Union and have resumed operations, according to Samuel Rosenbaum, Financial Secretary of the union. Additions to the ranks of the striking boxmakers are claimed from several of the larger manufacturers who have been running with half forces. Applications for settlement also are said to have been received from twenty-five other manufacturers at the office of William Karlin, at 132 Nassau Street, where the Settlement Committee of the strikers has opened headquarters.

With one exception, no applications have been received from any members of the Association of Paper Box Manufacturers. The union contends, however, that one of the members of the association has depleted his stock and is negotiating for terms. The name of the manufacturer was not divulged, as it was feared that this might interfere with the negotiations.

A committee of the strikers will make efforts to meet Mayor Mitchel as soon as possible to protest against the alleged partiality on the part of the police in handling the strike situation and against the reported action of some manufacturers in keeping their workers behind locked doors in violation of labor laws and fire ordinances. The question of mediating the strike through the Mayor will not be broached by the committee.

The Brooklyn boxmakers are expected to join the strike soon. A meeting was held last Wednesday, at which a strike vote was taken. A committee of boxmakers from Newark also has called on the Strike Committee here, and there is talk of the spread of the strike to Newark.

HENRY FORD IN TOWN.

Comes to Meet His British Agent —Silent About Peace.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of Detroit, is again stopping at the Biltmore, the starting point for his peace party of last year. He arrived from Detroit yesterday morning. Frank L. Klingensmith, Vice President and Treasurer of the Ford Company, was with Mr. Ford and registered for him, leaving word at the desk that Mr. Ford didn't want to see anybody.

Mr. Klingensmith said Mr. Ford had absolutely nothing to say about peace, railroad strikes, "streamline auto bodies," or anything else. He added that it was purely a business trip on the part of the automobile manufacturer, and that he had come to New York to meet P. L. D. Perry of Manchester, England, the European manager for the Ford Company, who will arrive today on the Nieuw Amsterdam. W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Company, was the third member of the party at the Biltmore.

ARGENTINE COAL $40 A TON.

Unusually Cold Weather Brings Suffering in Buenos Aires.

Passengers who arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires on the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari said that the Argentine was experiencing the coldest Winter in twenty-five years.

Theodore Ricksher asserted that the temperature had not gone above 25 degrees above zero for days at a time. The price of coal, he said, had risen to $40 a ton in Buenos Aires, and the landlords of the apartment houses refused to turn on the steam heat. Only two of the best hotels in the city made any attempt to warm their rooms or restaurants during the Winter. People sat in their rooms with furs or blankets around them. Business conditions in the Argentine were not good, he said.

The Vasari was delayed for two days by rough weather coming from Barbados.

ROOT INDORSES BACON FOR SENATOR

Says He Would Be Great Aid to Hughes in the Conduct of Foreign Affairs.

DR. HILL OFFERS SUPPORT

Candidate Plans Dignified Campaign, With No Attacks on William L. Calder, His Opponent.

Elihu Root announced yesterday that he was in favor of the candidacy of Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. In a letter to Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of Mr. Bacon's Campaign Committee, Mr. Root said that Mr. Bacon's services in the United States Senate would be of immense value "to Mr. Hughes in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States." David Jayne Hill also sent a letter to Mr. Bacon pledging him such support as he would be able to give. This is Mr. Root's letter:

Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.
Aug. 18, 1916.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman,
New York City:

Dear Mr. Choate—I think you are rendering still another public service in acting upon Mr. Robert Bacon's committee for his nomination as United States Senator in the Republican primaries. Not only is Mr. Robert Bacon a citizen of the highest type, high-minded, generous, and public-spirited, but he has special qualifications. He was long Assistant Secretary of State, then for a short time Secretary of State, then for a number of years Ambassador to France. He filled all of these positions with distinction and success. He has both theoretical and practical familiarity with international history, the foreign policies of the United States, and the business of diplomacy. He has a wide acquaintance with the public men in the foreign offices of other nations, and has the knowledge necessary to estimate the weight of their words and to forecast their probable actions. He has special relations of friendship and personal regard with the leading statesmen in all the principal South American countries, and has personal familiarity with the conditions in those countries and their feelings toward the United States. His service in the United States Senate would be of immense value to Mr. Hughes in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States. Although the Senate is the constitutional adviser of the President in regard to foreign affairs, there are comparatively few Senators who have really studied the subject or acquired practical familiarity with it. Increased strength in that direction is much needed. If the people of the State of New York can put into the Senate a man of the highest character, who understands the business of foreign affairs, and has rendered a very great service to the President, who is about to be elected, and to the people of the United States. They can do that by electing Mr. Bacon. With kind regards, I am faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

Dr. Hill wrote as follows:

Jerusalem Road,
Cohasset, Mass., Aug. 18, 1916.

The Hon. Robert Bacon,
New York City:

Dear Mr. Bacon—I have been greatly pleased to learn that you have accepted the invitation of your friends to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in the coming primaries.

Your presence in that body would do honor to the State of New York and be of real service to the American people. Your knowledge of public affairs, acquired in the course of a large experience in responsible office, and especially the results of your intimate acquaintance with foreign relations, should be of immense value to the country at a time when our position in the world is as uncertain as it now is. To confront, by no means the most delicate international problems which the nation certainly will have to solve.

Permit me, therefore, to express to you my great interest in the success of your candidacy, to which I am glad to have the privilege of pledging such support as I am able to give. Sincerely yours,

DAVID J. HILL.

Mr. Bacon will establish headquarters this week at his home, at 1 Park Avenue. He will make no statement of his candidacy until he has filed his petition containing the names of the necessary number of enrolled voters for the primaries next week. It was said that Mr. Bacon intended to conduct a dignified campaign and that he would make no attacks on his opponent in the Republican primaries, William M. Calder of Brooklyn, who has the backing of the regular Republican organization. Mr. Calder, it is said, intends to make the charge that Mr. Bacon is the candidate of William Barnes.

Governor Whitman came to town yesterday to make the address of welcome to the visiting Catholics at Madison Square Garden. The Governor had few callers and would not discuss Mr. Bacon's candidacy. Mr. Choate was appointed Chairman of the committee to fill vacancies on the Bacon ticket and he also is Chairman of the committee to fill vacancies on the Whitman ticket.

ROOKIES FLEE FROM HEAT.

Find Relief Elsewhere from Boiling Plattsburg Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Plattsburg rookies retreated today before the heat onslaught to cooler places near by, where they were allowed to remain until tonight. The camp was practically deserted in the afternoon, when the mercury stood around 110 degrees.

A ball game between the members of the Eighth and Ninth Regiments provided the only excitement of the day. The Eighth won by a score of 6 to 3. The teams were made up for the most part of old Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other college stars.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines, who is the guest here of General Wood, preached at two services held in the camp this morning. The two regiments held separate services.

It has practically been decided to go north on the hike this month. The route at present most favorably considered extends through Rouse's Point, Champlain, and West Chazy. Cutting down the hike to six marching days makes a short route necessary as compared with previous hikes.

The sixty men who will take the examinations for commissions as regular army Second Lieutenants here tomorrow include Plattsburgers and all other candidates in the Eastern Department. G. Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, who made application to take the examination, has changed his mind.

AMBULANCE GOES TO AID DOG

Bellevue Answers Call of Policeman Intended for S. P. C. A.

A chauffeur named O'Neill and Dr. Shea broke all speed records yesterday morning with a Bellevue Hospital ambulance in answering a call to Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Arriving there, they discovered Patrolman Conahan of the East Twenty-second Street station bending over a very sick and dirty little yellow dog.

"Where's your patient?" inquired Dr. Shea.

"I called for an ambulance from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital at Avenue A and Twenty-fourth Street—not Bellevue," the policeman explained.

As O'Neill headed the ambulance back to Bellevue Conahan took the four-footed patient under his arm and started to walk to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital. It was explained that the policeman's call had been misunderstood.

Salvaged Ship Here in Tow.

The Norwegian freighter Freda, which ran ashore on Alacanes Reef on June 20 on a voyage from New Orleans to Progreso, arrived last night in Quarantine in tow of the wrecking tug Relief, and will go into dry dock for repairs. The Freda was refloated on Aug. 7. She lost her rudder and suffered damage to her hull by grounding on the reef.

STAGE FOLK ON THE ST. PAUL

Lily Langtry, Dr. Maugham, and Ian Forbes-Robertson Arrive.

American and English players and playwrights arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. Among them was Lily Langtry, the actress, in private life, Lady de Bathe, who had the novel experience of seeing a Zeppelin on fire from her house near Newmarket on the night of Aug. 7.

"It must have been nearly 2 o'clock in the morning," she said, "when my maid knocked at my door and told me there was a blazing Zeppelin right overhead. I was informed next day by friends, who had watched the airship after it had passed over Newmarket Heath, that it burned right down to the frame which fell into the North Sea a few miles off the coast of orfolk.

"I am going to California on the Orpheum circuit and will open in San Francisco with 'Ashes' and a new sketch on society which will be called probably 'The Eleventh Hour.'"

W. Somerset Maugham, the English playwright, has come over to attend the rehearsals of his comedy "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin will be the star. Dr. Maugham said he had served as surgeon in the British base hospital at Arras and also as an ambulance driver, which he preferred as it was more exciting than the hospital work.

Raymond Hitchcock, the American comedian, returned from London, where he has had a successful season in "Mr. Manhattan," to play the leading rôle in "Plain Lord Playne," an English musical comedy, which has had a long run in London under the title of "Betty."

Ian Forbes-Robertson, who toured this country as a member of the cast of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," arrived on the St. Paul to seek an engagement in this country. He said that his brother, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, had been very ill ever since he returned to England from his farewell tour of the United States and Canada.

"He will never go again," said Mr. Forbes-Robertson, "and will spend the rest of his days at his country home in Bushey about twenty-five miles from London. Before I left London I collected all my brother's theatrical properties, costumes, and scenery, and sold them at auction."

Herbert Jay brought over ten members of the English company, who will appear in the comedy "A Little Bit of Fluff," which will be produced at the Maxine Elliot Theatre shortly. Another actor on the St. Paul was Ernest E. Lawford, who came over to confer with William E. Brady about appearing in a new play with Miss Grace George.

ST. PAUL MEETS WARSHIPS.

Liner's Captain Unable to Determine Their Nationality in Fog.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul said they had been aroused early in the morning, when the ship was off Nantucket, by the shrill blasts of whistles and the boom of fog horns which seemed to come from all points of the compass. When they looked out of the portholes the St. Paul had stopped in the midst of a small fleet of warships whose searchlights were fingering the liner, fore and aft, lighting up the horizon through a fog that had been hanging low all night. As they looked, the passengers felt sure that the assembled craft were British and French cruisers waiting for the German undersea trader Bremen.

Captain Arthur R. Mills, who was on the bridge at the time, took a different view. He said he thought the warships were part of the United States Atlantic Fleet on manoeuvres.

"I could not distinguish what warships they were," the Captain said yesterday, "because the searchlights were flashed right on the bridge and the glare dazzled me. We had been steaming at reduced speed through the fog approaching Nantucket Lightship and ran into the company of the cruisers about 3 A. M. They did not use the Morse lamp to signal the St. Paul, nor did they ask any questions by wireless as to the nationality of my ship."

A passenger on the St. Paul was Stanley P. Burger, who has been aboard three years looking after relief matters at the embassy of the United States in London.

Purser R. R. Mathews of the St. Paul brought back the effects of Lucien Antone, a Chicago merchant, who died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke on the outward voyage to Liverpool.

Says Hughes Will Sweep State.

Speaking yesterday in Witzel's Grove at College Point, Francis Hugo, Secretary of New York State, told 1,000 members of the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District that Hughes would carry this State by 200,000 majority. He was the principal speaker at the outing and games of the association, and every reference of a Republican victory was wildly cheered. Mr. Hugo said that under Democratic rule the country had been enjoying a "munition prosperity." Congressman William Calder, candidate for the United States Senate, also predicted Republican success. Among those who attended the gathering were Dr. F. L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections; Frank Bulmer, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and Alderman Frank Dostal.

HARD TIMES AHEAD, G. O. P. CRY IN MAINE

"Temporary Prosperity" and Wilson's Mexican Policy to be the Republican "Issues."

FIGHT FOR SENATE SEATS

Both Parties Preparing for the Hardest Political Drive in State's History in September.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—History would merely repeat itself if one party carried Maine in the September election and the other carried it in November. This very thing occurred four years ago when Maine elected a Republican Governor in September and returned a plurality for Woodrow Wilson in November.

A leading Democrat said recently that a Republican victory in the September election need not be regarded as an ill omen to the Democratic Party. Maine is normally a Republican State and when it goes Republican it merely follows its natural bent. Hence the moral effect throughout the country from a Republican victory here would be practically negligible. Nor is Maine a pivotal State in Presidential elections. Democratic candidates for President get their strength elsewhere.

Maine, by turning Republican in September, might merely once more set at naught the proverbial saying applied in Presidential years, "As Maine goes in September, so goes the nation in November."

But a Democratic victory on Sept. 11, in the opinion of most of the Republicans, would be tantamount to the handwriting on the wall—it would have a disastrous effect on the Republican Party throughout the country, especially in doubtful States. It is the common judgment among the politicians here that it would be more felt beyond than within the State.

Longheaded leaders on both the Democratic and the Republican side are not regarding it as out of the question that a Democratic victory on Sept 11, may be followed by a Hughes victory in the State two months later.

It is on account of their uneasiness over the outcome of the September election and with full recognition of the consequences of a Republican defeat then that the Republicans are preparing for such a tremendous drive and planning to unlimber all their heavy guns for the Maine battle. For the same reason the Democrats are preparing for a stubborn defense of the territory so recently wrung from the Republicans. As a result Maine will witness a campaign such as it never experienced before with some two hundred spellbinders, great and small, in action all the time. It is a question whether in any Presidential campaign the leading parties have ever put forth the effort in a doubtful, important State, that they are planning to put forth in Maine.

Hard Fight for Senate.

The Republican desire to regain control of the United States Senate, of course, is partly responsible for the magnitude of the movement in Maine. With two vacancies in the Senate, Maine has come to rank in importance with Indiana, where a similar condition exists and surrounds the uncertain outcome of at least one of the Senatorial contests in the Hoosier State has made the capture of both Maine's vacant Senate seats a matter of vital importance to the Republicans.

The Republicans will do all they can to focus attention on national issues even throughout the State campaign. They will enter this with the slogan,

One vote for Milliken (the Gubernatorial nominee) and the straight Republican ticket in September will mean two votes for Hughes in November," according to Frank J. Ham, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"No matter what happens in September, and we feel confident that we will win in the State election, Hughes will get a majority of the Maine vote in the November election," said Mr. Ham today. "Hughes was the choice of the Republicans in this State a year before the national conventions were held. In fact, the Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1908 was at heart for Hughes, but that year we had been committed to Taft before Hughes was in the field. There has been no abatement of the Hughes sentiment in this State since then."

The Republicans will ring all the changes on the Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration. An attack will be made on the Tariff bill, together with an appeal for the election of Republican Senators and Congressmen to aid Hughes in restoring a protective tariff, dear to the Maine Republicans.

In connection with this the Republican campaign plea that the present prosperity is one due to war conditions and destined to come to an abrupt end with the war in Europe will have its first try in the Maine campaign.

"We will drill that into the voters from now until the polls open," said Mr. Ham. "We will make our campaign on that issue, and the Mexican policy of President Wilson."

To what extent the experiment with the "artificial prosperity" argument will prove successful is problematical. Maine is prosperous, but only in spots. This city, which is the principal shipping port of the State, has benefited very largely from war conditions, and just at present is reaping the benefits of a big tourist season. All its hotels, with rates boosted, are jammed.

According to statistics compiled by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland's outgoing tonnage, destined mostly to the allied powers at war, during the last ten months has exceeded that of the entire year of 1912, which was Portland's banner year. In that entire year the exports through Portland aggregated 1,060,000 tons. During the last ten months, up to Aug. 1, 1,030,022 tons have gone abroad via Portland. The bulk is made up of grain and horses for the Allies. Last year the value of exports through Portland was $40,038,026, as compared with $30,000,000 in the record year of 1912.

EXPLOSIONS IN HIS BLOOD.

Baltimore Man Discloses New Malady of Munitions Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—A new disease has appeared among the munition workers in Baltimore plants. It is called explosive blood. It is almost impossible to conceive of a man's blood exploding in his veins and arteries, but nevertheless this is just what happens when a munitions worker is affected. John Reynolds of Baltimore, employed at the du Pont works at Carney Point, Del., has been treated for the strange malady at Mercy Hospital and at City Hospital at Bayview.

The explosions occur only in the very smallest veins. The effects are no more disastrous than to cause a rather malignant eruption on the skin of the arms and legs. Simultaneously with this strange condition the patient's skin becomes yellow. The treatment is extremely simple and rapidly effective. It consists solely of fresh air and a light diet.

Reynolds had been handling large quantities of sulphuric ether. He was visiting relatives here when the gases began to affect him. A hospital surgeon, while closely observing the patient, was attracted by a strange crackling sound, and on investigation found the patient's arm breaking out. These tiny explosions were recurrent for probably a week.

NEW LUSITANIA CLAIM.

Widow Demands Payment Under State Compensation Law.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Whether the widow of a salesman who perished when the steamship Lusitania was lost off the Irish Coast more than a year ago is entitled to recover death benefits under the New York State Workman's Compensation Law will be decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department. Attorney General Woodbury today certified the query to the court for a decision.

Mrs. Thomas King Boyce, wife of a New York wool buyer, who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk, filed a claim against her husband's employers for a death benefit. They opposed the claim on the ground that the sinking of the liner was not accidental but was a "premeditated attack." In support of this contention they point out that the passengers were warned before he vessel sailed that the voyage would be hazardous.

BIG COAL MINES IDLE.

More Than 16,000 Men Stop Work Near Shamokin.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 20.—United Mine Workers representing sixteen collieries operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Susquehanna Coal Company in Shamokin, Trevorton, Mount Carmel, and Locust Gap, assembled at various meeting places of the district today and decided to continue a tie-up of operations. The mines have been closed since last Wednesday because union men would not work with employes not affiliated with the organization.

Committees reported that only sixty-two non-unionists remained on the payrolls of the Reading collieries, while at least 400 worked at the Susquehanna collieries. More than 16,000 men are out, and it is feared all individual collieries will be tied up next week if the general strike does not end.

URGE UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

National Security League Opens a Wide Campaign.

The National Security League, of which Joseph H. Choate and Alton B. Parker are Honorary Presidents, issued an announcement yesterday that it would wage a country-wide campaign for universal military service in the United States.

"The experience of the War Department in connection with the mobilization of the National Guard overwhelmingly demonstrates the fact that adequate defense for this country in the future rests upon universal military training and service," the league says in its announcement.

"The enactment by Congress of the naval bill contained in the Senate bill insures a much larger degree of naval defense than has been possible in the past, but even the new ships when constructed would not be able to effectively guard our entire coast, so that national security must rest upon the citizen soldiery.

"Fortunately the National Guardsmen on the border were not called into action. The extent of this good fortune can be realized in the statement that not 15 per cent. of the National Guard now on the border was ready for service when it arrived there, and that only about one-third of the men in camp were members of the National Guard when the call was issued by the President. The physical examination to which the guardsmen were subjected by the Federal officers very largely reduced the original personnel, and inasmuch as very few of the regiments were even at their minimum peace strength the ranks have been filled up by raw recruits. It has been impossible to carry out the original plans for the formation of twelve divisions of militia, and there is a shortage of field artillery, cavalry, and auxiliary troops in all of the skeleton divisions, with the exception of New York.

"In the future, if this nation is to have a land force upon which it can rely for defense, that force must be made up of men trained and equipped under a system such as has been developed in Switzerland and Australia. The work of educating the American people to a realization of this fact is being undertaken by the National Security League through the distribution of literature bearing upon the subject.

"There is no question that universal training and service are now regarded from a much more friendly point of view than was possible even a year ago. The experience of England has not been lost upon this country, while the publicity given through the press of the conditions connected with the border mobilization have made thousands of converts among men who until recently had given no thought to this important question.

"The plea of Cardinal Gibbons is one of the newest that has been made, inasmuch as he insists that universal military training is the most effective guarantee of national peace. The National Security League campaign for the adoption of this system will be nation-wide and will be conducted through speakers, illustrated lectures, and the distribution of literature."

Three Hurt In Trolley Collision.

Three women were injured yesterday when a Third Avenue trolley car, southbound, at 194th Street and Amsterdam Avenue crashed into another that was standing at the crossing to let passengers alight. The accident caused great excitement, and the physician who arrived from the Washington Heights Hospital was kept busy for half an hour attending those who were cut and bruised and others who became hysterical with fright. The injured were Mrs. Bertha Crowe, 37 years old, of 52 East Eighty-fifth Street; Miss Delia Lyons, 23 years old, of 843 East Forty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Lorraine Jackman, 18 years old, of 435 West Forty-seventh Street.

Reading Gets Albany Franchise.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The transfer of the Albany franchise to Reading, Penn., was announced today by President Farrell of the New York State Baseball League. The franchise will be operated by an association of Reading citizens, which is now in the process of formation. The Elmira club will open in Reading next Tuesday.

Be Public Spirited

THAT there are burglars is due not so much to the fact that people have things to steal as that they keep them where they can be stolen. Ergo: If you have valuables put them where they will be perfectly safe; that will be your share towards decreasing crime. So —to put it in an unusual light —be public spirited by renting a box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Furnishing Store
End-of-the-Season Clearances

Bates St. Shirts
$1
Worth $1.50 & $2.00
Soft and Stiff Cuffs

Silk Shirts, $2.98
Handsome Stripes
regularly $3.98
Tennis Shirts, 98c
Long & Short Sleeves
Negligee Shirts, 65c
A $1.00 Brand
Checks, Stripes, Plain Colors
With Soft Cuffs

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Leather Belts, black, tan, white, 50c

$3.50 Bathing Suits at $2.50

Maybe you never knew what $10 could do, well you ask us and let us tell you.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Atlantic City
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

The Hampton Galleries
A Storehouse of Beauty

THAT subtle sense of unity which pervaded the Living Rooms of Elizabethan England and gathered into one delightful harmony Furniture, Paintings and Decorations, as well as the time-mellowed surroundings of paneled walls and coffered ceilings, today seems richly worth the striving for.

The Hampton Shops have made this possible of attainment by offering, not alone the Furniture for such rooms as these, but also such aids as help to give this Furniture its meaning—the Rugs, for instance, from Persian Ispahan or distant Cathay; the lamp, suggesting the famed lantern-light of the princely Strozzi, or the fabrics, striking, each one, its note of quaintness or of opulence.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

The Visiting Buyer

To the out-of-town buyer now in New York on his annual, semi-annual or periodic visit, the Harriman National Bank offers the suggestion that his banking relations are as important to his house as his merchandising, and he can put in a quarter-hour to advantage discussing with the Harriman National Bank his New York account.

An account with a New York bank of standing is recognized by progressive interior merchants as at least desirable, if not a necessity. It not only confers prestige, but permits payment of accounts in New York exchange, while the special terms made by the Harriman National Bank for such accounts carry further advantages.

Subject to the standing and responsibility of merchants, the character of their business and the quality of their account with us, we are prepared at all times to meet their requirements for loans or discounts at rates in agreement with the current condition of the money market, which at this centre, the great money market of the country at all times and to-day the great money market of the world, always offers distinct advantages to the borrower.

The Harriman National Bank holds its services and facilities exactly as a merchant holds his wares, subject to inspection by the customer and discussion of their quality and price. The bank will be happy to receive visitors whether they come in compliment or on business.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST. NEW YORK

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

Summer Closing Hours: Daily at 5 P. M. Closed All Day Saturday.

Clothes for College and Prep School

With the advent of September begins the yearly exodus of young men and boys bound for the universities and preparatory schools.

De Pinna has made a particular specialty of outfitting the city's young gentlemen according to the requirements of the leading schools and colleges.

Life at prep. school and college is, after all, the life of the great world outside the campus, and this fact is given serious consideration by De Pinna.

De Pinna clothes for young men and boys, while conceding a point to established social usage, are smart enough to appeal to the youth's or youngster's own ideas about clothes.

Every day fresh shipments of new Fall English worsteds are now being received.

The newest and smartest fabrics in endless variety of attractive color and design.

Custom made clothes tailored to measure in the distinctive De Pinna style adapted from popular English models.

De Pinna ready-to-wear suits are equally correct and distinctive.

Custom Department For Misses

One of the most important phases of the De Pinna business is supplying New York's young women and misses with dresses and suits appropriate for school and college wear.

De Pinna outfitters are in constant touch with the leading girls' schools in all parts of the country and know exactly what their rules and regulations call for in the way of wardrobes.

In anticipation of busy days at the De Pinna establishment arrangements have been made, this coming season, to enlarge the department of

Misses' Tailored Dresses, Suits and Coats

The services of expert fitters have been engaged, in this department, and young ladies preparing to go to the colleges and boarding schools are assured of intelligent co-operation in the planning of their Fall outfits.

With the daily arrival of the smartest fabrics and materials, the De Pinna Custom Department is now prepared to take orders for School and College Dresses, Coats and Suits, for Misses from 14 to 20 years.

It is advisable to place orders as early as possible in order to avoid the worry and trouble attendant on eleventh-hour shopping.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

FOUR LOSE LIVES IN NEARBY WATERS

Bathers in Pelham Bay See Two Men Drown Within a Few Hours.

ONE DEATH AT CONEY ISLAND

Several Have Narrow Escapes—Life Guards Make Daring Rescue at Rockaway.

Four persons were drowned and several others had narrow escapes from death in the waters near New York yesterday.

Crowds in bathing in Pelham Bay saw two men drowned at different times during the afternoon. Dominick Lurso, 23 years old, of 229 East 228th Street, dived from a high rock near shore a short distance from the Pelham Bridge and sank after coming to the surface once. Edward Brady of 723 Tinton Avenue recovered the body by diving and brought it to shore. Efforts at resuscitation were being made when Dr. Conboy, from Fordham Hospital, found that Lurso had fractured his skull by striking a hidden rock in diving and that his lungs had filled with water while he was unconscious, causing death.

Henry Hewig of 965 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, who was on the motorboat Nanawaka with a party in Pelham Bay, stumbled and fell out of the boat with his clothes on when it made a turn. He sank and did not reappear. He could not swim and was evidently weighted down by the water taken up by his clothes. The body was recovered later and sent to Fordham Morgue.

Harry Carlson, 40 years old, of 1,140 College Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned while swimming in the Hudson River off Tarrytown in the afternoon. His wife, son, and daughter had pleaded with him not to go into the water. His body has not been recovered.

Simon Kaufman, 25 years old, a tailor's cutter, living at 647 East Thirteenth Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island. While in the water he was seized with a cramp. He was brought to shore by Max Alpern of 1,070 Pitkin Avenue and Samuel Cohen of 123 Powell Street, Brooklyn, who worked over him until Dr. Mensch of the Coney Island Hospital arrived. Kaufman died under the doctor's hands.

Philip de Vos, 25 years old, of 38 North Park Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was bathing at the foot of Park Avenue in the afternoon, when he was caught by the strong undertow and carried out to sea. He was rescued by Nicholas E. Goldon, a beach life guard, and taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

John Miller, 27 years old, of 93 Elton Street, Brooklyn, went bathing at the foot of Seaside Avenue, Rockaway Beach, and was swept out by the undertow for a distance of 500 feet toward the Iron Pier. The shouts of the crowd on the pier attracted the life guards, and twelve went out to get Miller, who had sunk for the third time when Daniel Doran dived and seized him by the belt. He was taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where Dr. Joseph Silverman worked over him for an hour and a half with a pulmotor. He will recover.

Fay O. Kammerer, 26 years old, of Camp 74, Steeplechase Park, was bathing off McNamara's Baths, Coney Island, in the afternoon, when she was seized with an epileptic fit and shouted for help. Several life guards swam to her rescue and brought her ashore. She was taken to a hospital.

Nathaniel Walker, 20 years old, a salesman, of 1,139 Avenue J, Brooklyn, was seized with a cramp while bathing at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, Coney Island. He was rescued by life guards and was able to go home.

DISCORD IN GERMANY.

Government's Arbitrariness Develops Bitterness, Neutral Writer Asserts.

Unless the Kaiser's Government takes steps to bring hostilities to an immediate close the political and economic situation after peace has finally been re-established will be almost worse than war itself, according to a report on conditions in Germany written for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant by a citizen of a neutral country. The Dutch newspaper, which is regarded in some circles as rather pro-German, describes the writer as "a neutral, not a Dutchman, who has been much in Germany during the war. He is an excellent observer, a very moderate man, rather pro-German. From a feeling of pity, but with calm judgment, he looks upon affairs impartially."

The article, as translated for The London Daily Telegraph of Aug. 2, says in part:

"War weariness presses as a burden which cannot be turned away upon the whole people. This weariness has in the last few months, even weeks, assumed such proportions that people appear no longer able to fight against it. Those who have to go to the front try to get out of it by every possible means. This burden cannot be lifted by any victories.

"The conditions are made still worse by great bitterness against the Government, which allowed a favorable moment for the conclusion of peace to pass in the Spring of 1915. Driven by greed and rage for conquest the Government allowed the right moment to pass without, as people think, any hope of its recurrence.

"The lower classes are becoming more and more radical in their attitude. Their bitterness is continually expressed against everybody standing above them. People in the large towns, especially Berlin, are in a state of ferment. The Government attempts to meet this with general contempt of the facts of the situation and the people's rights. One wildly reactionary measure follows another. Little riots are continually occurring, and they are bloodily suppressed. Especially after the condemnation of Liebknecht such things were the order of the day."

MASS FEEDING IS EXTENDED.

Food Situation in Germany Found to be Still Serious.

Reports reaching this country in German and London newspapers regarding the conditions under which the system of mass feeding is being extended to the principal cities of the German Empire do not accord with the recent cheery cable notices asserting that in Berlin, for instance, the public kitchens are feeding but comparatively few persons, and that, in general, when the new harvests are all gathered Germany will be able to "hold out" for another year without any particular hardship. When the question of establishing public kitchens in Brunswick was under discussion a delegation from the military headquarters in Hanover, headed by a Captain, appeared before the Food Committee and, according to a report reaching the Socialist press, delivered the following ultimatum:

"Headquarters is well aware that the working class of Brunswick is in a ferment and that the agitation is constantly increasing. If steps are not taken to prevent it a general strike will break out and will spread like a flash at Berlin, Hanover, Leipsic, Magdeburg, and other cities. And then it would be all over with the war. This calamity must be avoided. Consequently mass feeding must begin in Brunswick in order to quiet the workers. If the city authorities fail to do this, then the commander of the military district will attend to the matter himself. The people must be pacified at all costs."

Despite the fact that the district around the city of Ulm in Württemburg is regarded as one of the richest in Germany, the Strassburger Post announces that Ulm is arranging for mass feeding to continue through the coming Winter, and continues:

"The mass feeding of the children of the working class has had to be carried through already. Previously it was only the children of soldiers in the field, about 270, that had been fed by the town, but lately it has been necessary to feed daily some 1,000 children, who would otherwise have had to go hungry."

In connection with the installation of the communal kitchens in Berlin, the Vossische Zeitung reports that a middle class kitchen under the same municipal management will provide the families of civil service employes with three-course meals at 17 cents each.

The municipal authorities of Strassburg, taking into consideration the relative incomes of its citizens, has, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, established a sliding scale of prices in selling potatoes under which poor persons pay $1.50, those a little better situated, $2, and those in comfortable circumstances $3 a "zentner." (110 lbs.)

Under an order issued by the Federal Council on June 14, no eggs of any kind may be used in the preparation of dyes or colorings and the Imperial Chancellor is empowered to extend the ban to the use of eggs for any technical purpose.

Discussing the growing scarcity of butter in Berlin the Tageblatt declares that the real cause is unequal distribution. In running over the list of explanations of the shortage the Tageblatt observes that the first explanation given was lack of fodder. Then when abundent green fodder was available it was said that the cows must get older. Months later, the public was informed "with a shrug of the shoulder" that the number of milch cows had greatly diminished. "And now in the middle of Summer, with such a crop of fodder as never was, we are driven down to sixty grams (slightly over two ounces) a week."

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Beginning Today at 8.30 A. M.

The Final Clearance Sale of

Men's Fine Shirts at $1.05

Shirts that have been selling all season at $1.50 and $2. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all are perfect as to make, material and finish.

Tailored of fine quality shirtings, suitable for present or early Autumn wear.

Smart pencil and cluster stripe effects to select from. Colors GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FAST.

Men's Summer Pajamas Reduced to $1.10.

Chiefly garments of the well-known "Universal" make, sold regularly at $1.50. Made of plain color and striped crepes, trimmed with silk frogs. All sizes included.

Men's Summer Nightshirts, 55c

"Universal" nightshirts, made of excellent quality cambric and lawn.

Men's Summer Neckwear Reduced to 35c.

or three for one dollar.

A clearance of smart summer neckwear, sold regularly at 55c and 50c, in a surprisingly inclusive range of colors, weaves and designs.

New Autumn Neckwear at 65c

Just Received!

Exquisite Haietian silk neckwear—a rare weave from Japan—in effective figure and stripe designs.

ARMENIANS DYING IN PRISON CAMPS

Hundreds of Thousands Still in Danger from Turks, Refugees Fund Secretary Says.

GERMANS WON'T INTERFERE

About 1,000,000 Victims Deported and 500,000 Massacred, the Rev. Harold Buxton Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 21.—The Rev. Harold Buxton, Secretary of the Armenian Refugees Fund, has just returned to England after devoting three months to relief work in the devastated villages. In an interview the Rev. Mr. Buxton gave details which entirely confirm the grave statements made by Lord Bryce some months ago in the House of Lords. Asked whether he had any proof that the deportation of Armenians last Summer was due to German instigation, he said:

"All I can say is that the German Government did nothing to stop the massacres. During the whole business German influence was supreme at Constantinople, and German Consuls were at their posts in all the chief centres through Asia Minor. Besides, the people were swept away with a methodical thoroughness which one does not expect from the Turk, who, when left to himself, acts rather with sudden spasms of fury.

"I have evidence from an American missionary that certain of the German Consuls did their best on behalf of the Armenian people. For instance, the German Consul at Erzerum wired to his Ambassador in Constantinople vigorously protesting at the order of deportation. He received a reply in these words: 'We cannot interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey.'

"I don't think there has been any exaggeration as to losses as published in England. The Armenian race numbered over 4,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 were Turkish Armenians, and of these perhaps 1,000,000 have been deported and 500,000 massacred. Only 200,000 escaped into the mountains, and so across to Russian soil. There are some hundreds of thousands in concentration camps between Aleppo and Mosul and in the neighboring regions of Mesopotamia, where Turkey continues to be supreme over their fate.

"To this considerable population we have no access, and it is still in danger. According to reports which come through, it is being ravaged by sickness, famine, privations of all kinds, outrages, and murder, all of which means high mortality among the victims."

LANDS LANGDALE SURVIVORS

Five Americans From Shipwrecked Bark Brought to Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Five American survivors of the crew of the British bark Langdale, wrecked Aug. 9 outside of Ponta Delgada Harbor, in the Azores, were brought to port today on the steamer Canopic, which arrived from Naples. The Langdale left Portland, Ore., Feb. 12 with a cargo of sack flour consigned to Falmouth, England. Off the Azores a heavy storm threw the bark upon the rocks, where she pounded to pieces. The crew of twenty-nine, composed mostly of English and Scandinavians, escaped and later were sent to their homes by the British Consul.

The American members of the crew brought here are James E. Cronin of St. Louis, Charles Sackett of Washington, D. C.; William McDermott of Detroit, Mich.; Nicholas Mason of Baltimore, Md., and Jack McCarthy of Boyne City, Mich.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ALBANY

Tailor Finds His Wife Dead and Body of Slain Man on Floor Above.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Summoned to the home of Stephen Malesta, a tailor, whose wife was found with her throat cut, the police early today found in an apartment above the Maltesta flat the body of an unidentified man, who had been slashed to death with knives. Malesta told the police that he returned home late last night and found the body of his wife lying on the floor. The fact that the tailor changed his clothnig before notifying the police of his wife's death, and that there were stains on his shoes caused him to be held as a witness in the case.

The police believe the body of the man may be that of Michael Lombardi, caretaker of the building, who had been missing more than a week. He had been dead several days.

Owners of the building said that they had notified Malesta yesterday to move because the structure was to be torn down.

MENACED BY SHARK SWIMMER QUITS RACE

Is Taken From the Water by Trainers When the Great Fish Circles About Him.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A shark, which circled about one of the contestants, disturbed a swimming race today between Race Point, Provincetown, and Nantasket Beach. After he had swum seventeen and a half miles the trainers of Charles Toth, one of the contestants, took him from the water. It was Toth whom the shark threatened.

Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell was declared the winner of the race. Sullivan kept on for twenty-five miles, and his followers said that he was in the water 20 hours, 27 minutes.

Officials said that Sullivan had established a new American endurance record, beating the mark of 15 hours and 47 minutes set by Toth last year in a swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light and return.

Toth's unexpected finish was exciting. The Boston man had reached a point seven miles off Brant Rock when Captain Durkee, his trainer, and two oarsmen in Toth's pilot boat said they saw the fin of a shark cutting the water close to the swimmer. They shouted a warning and Toth dove, coming up on the other side of the pilot boat. He was helped out of the water by his assistants. T. B. Sullivan, father of Toth's opponent, who was in the Toth pilot boat, said he, too, saw a dark object in the water.

Toth, using the trudgeon stroke, did the seventeen and a half miles in 14 hours and 22 minutes.

Sullivan kept on to within seventeen miles of Nantusket Beach, when his trainers decided that the tide was too unfavorable for him to continue. Both men took nourishment frequently during the race and apparently were in good condition when they left the water.

Mrs. John L. Wilson Loses Gems.

Mrs. John L. Wilson, widow of ex-Senator John L. Wilson of Washington, former owner of The Seattle Post Intelligencer, lost jewelry valued at $1,200 last Friday, when she went from her apartment at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a grocery store on Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street. The jewelry which was in a chamois bag consisted of a watch, a momento of her husband, some rings, and other articles. On Saturday Detective Picco found the watch in a Newark pawnshop. Later he arrested Alexander Cohen, 25 years old, a salesman, of 219 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny.

HOTELS FEEL PAPER FAMINE

Vanderbilt to Cut Zize of Menus and Curtail Supply of Stationery.

A move to economize in the use of white paper has been started by the Hotel Vanderbilt, and it is expected that other hotels and business houses will adopt the same course. The hotel management announced yesterday that because of the scarcity and the high cost of paper it would, beginning on Sept. 1, cut down the size of menu cards in the Far East Garden, the Della Robbia Room, and the Palm Gardens.

Less stationery will be distributed by the hotel in the future. White paper is a big item in the annual expenses of the house, and hereafter stationery receptacles will be kept filled only in the rooms. Those who wish to write letters in the writing rooms will have to apply at the desk for paper and envelopes. This will, it is believed, discourage those not guests of the hotel from using its stationery.

FASTED 51 DAYS, CAN'T EAT.

Ohioan Is Unable to Keep Food on His Stomach After Ordeal.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Ohio, Aug. 20.—For fifty days friends of Dr. H. G. Huffman, a Youngstown oculist, wondered whether he would succeed in keeping his promise of a fifty-day fast. Today, following his fifty-first day of fasting, they are wondering how he will break it.

Dr. Huffman, who is being nursed by his wife at an isolated camp on Grand River, is now unable to eat, and is confined to his bed in a serious condition. His attempt to partake of food has caused him to suffer extremely from nausea, which it is feared may kill him

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Announcement!

Sale of Rugs

A Most Remarkable Offering Due to Unusual Circumstances

There is an interesting story attached to this great sale of Domestic Rugs—a story that will interest every one, especially home lovers, hotel proprietors and all who will want high grade floor coverings now or for future use.

Read about the Sale in this Evening's Sun, Globe, Mail, World, Brooklyn Eagle or Standard Union.

An Announcement Extraordinary!

This sale is the result of immense cash resources, ever alert merchandising and is a *substantial money saving opportunity* for our customers.

The Sale Will Begin Tuesday at 8:30 A. M.

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CHARGE RAILWAYS ARE OWNED BY A FEW

Four Big Brotherhoods Deny That Small Investors Are the Real Owners.

CITE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Unions Assert That Road Is a Stockholder in 72 Other Transportation Companies.

Willful misrepresentation by the steam railroads as to their stockholders is charged by the four big railway brotherhoods in their official bulletin, "The Eight Hour Day," sent to the newspapers yesterday. The public has been led to believe, the bulletin says, that the eight-hour workday would inflict harm on "widows and orphans," whereas the operating officials know that the roads themselves and not small investors are the real owners of railway shares.

"The railroads of the United States have organized executive committees and bureaus with the avowed purpose of creating a public sentiment in opposition to the eight-hour workday movement for the freight employes," the bulletin says. "In their campaign of publicity these committees and bureaus are consciously striving to create the impression in the public mind that this movement of the railway employes is antagonistic to the welfare of the public and to the interests of the railway stockholder.

"To this end they are making use of public addresses of railway officials, of magazines, of newspaper articles and interviews and like means of reaching the public. And in all of these and other ways they are endeavoring to create in the public mind the impression that the American public and the railway stockholders are one and the same. And to drive home these efforts to align the public against the just demands of the train employes, these publicity agents are endeavoring to show that shorter workday means an additional burden to the public in increased rates and a deprivation to the stockholder in a loss of dividends."

The bulletin quotes the following statement by the railroad officials as an example of misrepresentation:

"The total net dividends paid by the railways of the United States considered as a system, in 1914, amounted to $330,000,000, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thirty-five per cent. of the railway stock paid no dividends. A wage increase of $332,000,000 would wipe out over 97 per cent. of all that stockholders received as a return on their investment."

Call It Exaggeration.

"Ignoring as a piece of extravagant exaggeration by a partisan," the bulletin says, "the imaginary increase in wages which the above statement says would result to the railroads of the United States by the establishment of the eight-hour workday in freight train service, it is of prime importance that we first understand clearly who these 600,000 stockholders really are.

"In the first place there are not that many stockholders in American railways, the number of 622,284 reported as the total in the entire United States in 1914 by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission include many thousand duplications. One individual or corporation may, and in cases does, own stock in scores and hundreds of different railway companies, and in consequence he, she, or it is counted scores and hundreds of times as a separate stockholder.

"Let us illustrate in the case of one corporate stockholder—the Pennsylvania Railroad. This company on June 30, 1913, was a stockholder in at least 72 other transportation companies. Thus this one corporation is counted in the statistics as 72 different stockholders. Of these 72 companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is a stockholder as many as 15 are in turn stockholders in 174 railway corporations; 23 of these 174 are in turn stockholders in 54 other companies; 3 of the 54 are in turn stockholders in 15 other companies, and 8 of the 15 are in turn stockholders in 7 other companies.

"This single railway corporation—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—owns directly a majority interest in the stock of 38 companies, and its holdings, combined with those of its subsidiaries, give it a majority interest in 9 more companies. The subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania, exclusive of the Pennsylvania Company, own a direct majority interest in the stock of 47 transportation companies. The Pennsylvania Company owns a majority of the capital stock of 27 roads, and through the holdings of its subsidiaries has a controlling interest in 12 others through stock ownership. Thus the total majority holdings of the Pennsylvania system comprise 133 roads.

Pennsylvania Subsidiaries.

"The Pennsylvania subsidiaries likewise have important joint holdings with other systems. The Lake Erie & Pittsburgh, for example, is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; the Central Indiana by the Pennsylvania Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Calumet Western by the Pennsylvania Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Indiana Harbor Belt; the latter being controlled by the New York Central Lines. The Dayton Union Railway is controlled by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Company, by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, one of the New York Central Lines, and by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which is controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio; each of these roads owns one-third of the stock of this railway. The Washington Terminal Company is jointly owned by the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington and the Baltimore & Ohio. In the Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk holds one-seventh of the stock, the other parties to the joint control being the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Norfolk Southern. The Lehigh & Hudson is jointly owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Central of New Jersey.

"The total number of transportation companies in which the Pennsylvania Railroad has a direct and indirect majority and minority interest through stock ownership is 254.

"If the reader will repeat these details in imagination for each of the thirty principal railway systems controlling the greater part of the mileage of the country, some slight conception will be had of the large number of duplications among the recorded lists of stockholders in the railroads of the United States.

DOUBLE MYSTERY IN ALBANY

Murder of Woman Leads to Discovery of Dead Men in Same House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Informed by Harry Malesta, a tailor, early this morning that his wife had been murdered, the police went to his flat at 141 Church Street and not only found the woman's body, but in an unoccupied flat on the floor above they stumbled over the body of a man who had been dead three months. Malesta is held by the police.

The woman's throat had been cut and the man's head had been battered with a hammer and his body slashed many times. It is believed that he was Michael Lombardi, who had not been seen for about three months.

Mrs. Malesta was an American and married Malesta in Pittsfield two years ago. Lombardi's wife died about a year ago.

Mrs. Malesta is thought to have found the body in the unoccupied flat, but kept still about it. A few days ago the owners decided that the building was to be torn down, and the theory of the police is that the murder of Mrs. Malesta resulted from fear that when the body was discovered she might tell who had killed Lombardi.

SAY CALIFORNIA ROW WON'T HURT HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

overlooked. Mr. Hughes, they point out, has studiously endeavored to keep his hands off local affairs and to take absolutely no part in the contest over the Republican nomination for United States Senator which is being waged by Governor Johnson and Willis Booth, the Republican candidate.

They say that if the Progressives read into the utterance of Mr. Hughes at the meeting in San Francisco Friday night, when he said that he came before the people as the representative of the national Republican Party and was not concerned in local differences, an indorsement of the Republicans, who have taken over, in a large measure, the management of the tour, they placed an entirely wrong interpretation on what the nominee said.

"Mr. Hughes meant exactly what he said, and nothing else," said one of the leaders. "He did not want to have a hand in the local fight one way or the other, but simply to appear before the people as a man who was working for the welfare of the people and for whom all might vote with the conviction that he would serve them, if elected, to the best of his ability."

The circulation of stories that Mr. Hughes was not being warmly received here and that California was not ready to support him on the principles which he had preached, these friends said, was in their opinion unfair to Mr. Hughes. They felt, said one man, who is close to the nominee, that too much prominence could easily be given to the views expressed by individuals, to the exclusion of the real facts in the case. The friends of Mr. Hughes desired, they said, simply a fair picture of the situation and of the nominee's attitude. Mr. Hughes had nothing to conceal and no other desire than to get the united party behind him as the national leader.

Found the People Cordial.

As an illustration of the cordiality of the people attention was called to the meetings yesterday in San Francisco and Oakland. At the Commercial Club luncheon in San Francisco a thousand men were jammed into a room built to accommodate 800, and they were described as being representative of the sound business of that section of California. By these men Mr. Hughes was given a ringing welcome. It was said to be the biggest affair ever held by the club.

At Oakland there was a throng estimated at 10,000, and there was every evidence of cordiality. The nominee thought this one of the finest meetings he had addressed. Friends say that he has been warmed also by the cordiality he has found in the crowds on the streets and at the hotels. They hold that the receptions have been better than any the nominee received when he was running for Governor or in his campaign in behalf of ex-President Taft in 1908.

Committeeman Crocker and State Chairman Keesling accompanied Mr. Hughes here. Chester H. Rowell, a Progressive member of the National Campaign Committee, remained in San Francisco, giving as his reason illness in his family. Here Mr. Hughes was greeted by a committee of Republicans and Progressives. A majority of the Progressives on the committee are now enrolled in the Republican Party.

Mr. Crocker said that there had been no effort on the part of the Republican organization to put the Progressives aside. Russ Avery, a Progressive, he said, would call the meeting to order tomorrow night and introduce Stoddard Jess, Republican, who would present Mr. Hughes. Avery is now enrolled as a Republican. Among those who greeted Mr. Hughes this morning were E. T. Earle, editor of the Express and Tribune, a Progressive organ; General Harrison Gray Otis, a Republican; ex-Lieutenant Governor Albert J. Wallace, a Progressive, who is campaigning for Governor Johnson, and John Mott, a Republican, who is in charge of the arrangements for the reception here.

For Harmony on Booth.

Mr. Crocker felt that the situation had been misrepresented if the opinion had gone abroad that the Republicans refused to work with the Progressives in connection with the Hughes tour, or that there was any danger of Mr. Hughes being hurt by the developments in the Johnson-Booth fight. He said that he had been unwilling to permit Governor Johnson to preside at the San Francisco meetings, as suggested by Mr. Rowell, and felt that he was within his rights. His effort, he said, had been to have both Johnson, as the Progressive candidate for the Senate, and Booth, as the Republican candidate, keep away from prominence in the Hughes campaign. To have turned the San Francisco meeting over to Governor Johnson, he felt, would have antagonized a number of the Republicans. In the selection of committees to welcome Mr. Hughes and to appear at the meetings, he said, there had been no effort to shut the Progressives out.

The Republican Party, he said, in discussing the Senatorship tangle, was entitled to representation in the United States Senate by a man from the Southern section of the State. Johnson was from the north, and at any rate the Republicans were not willing to accept a Progressive as their candidate; but he didn't think that this should be allowed to take any part in the Hughes campaign.

Concerning the fact that Mr. Hughes attended a luncheon at the Commercial Club yesterday which was served by non-union waiters, State Chairman Keesling said it would be entirely unfair to put that forward against Mr. Hughes. The candidate, it was pointed out, had nothing to do with the arrangements for the luncheon. The engagement had been made by National Chairman Willcox by wire before the trouble with the waiters developed, and Mr. Hughes had no intention of offering a rebuff to the laboring men.

Republican leaders, it was said, had gone to prominent labor leaders in San Francisco when the emergency arose and explained the situation to them. Several of the union leaders, it was said, had expressed the opinion that no offense could be taken and that there was nothing Mr. Hughes could do but keep the engagement if the Commercial Club insisted on going through with the original plans. There will be fifteen labor leaders on the platform at the meeting tomorrow night.

WANTS JOHNSON TO SPEAK.

Willcox Invites Governor to Appear with Hughes at Sacramento.

The reports of dissension between Republicans and Progressives in California have stirred the officials of the Republican National Committee, and every effort is being made to smooth out the difficulties. Charles E. Hughes has been advised to make more speeches in California. Sacramento has been added to his itinerary. Chairman William R. Willcox yesterday counseled Mr. Hughes to speak in that city. Hurried word was also sent to Governor Johnson, who is campaigning in another part of the State, to be present at the meeting and speak from the same platform with Mr. Hughes.

Chairman Willcox gave out the arrangements made for Mr. Hughes for the next three days. He said:

"After a complete rest at Los Angeles today, Mr. Hughes will leave that city Monday morning for San Diego, arriving there at noon. He will make an address at the Exposition grounds. From San Diego he will return to Los Angeles in time to make an address Monday night at the Shrine Auditorium, which seats 6,000 persons. Leaving Los Angeles Tuesday for Reno, stops will be made at Fresno, Madera, Turlock, Modesto, Maneca, and Lathrop. Reno will be reached Wednesday morning. The Reception Committee there will be composed of old-line Republicans, Progressives, workingmen, and merchants. Those who are under the impression that Governor Hughes is not having a successful tour are badly mistaken."

Ralph D. Cole, director of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, returned from Maine yesterday, where he opened the Republican campaign. He was enthusiastic over Republican prospects there. He said that Republicans and Progressives were working hand in hand and that there was perfect loyalty to Hughes and absolute co-ordination of effort. Mr. Cole has been asked to return to Maine and make more speeches.

WILL ASK CARMEN TO AWAIT STRAUS

Continued from Page 1.

ganizer Fitzgerald himself admitted this restriction in the by-laws when he was testifying before the Public Service Commission in the investigation of the strike of the employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. Fitzgerald told Chairman Straus and his associates at that time that the union always had asked for arbitration before calling a strike, and that if Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Company, had consented to take advantage of this provision in the union's by-laws no strike of his employes would have been called.

Mr. Fitzgerald returned to the Continental Hotel shortly, before midnight, and when asked about the arbitration clause in the union's by-laws, said:

"We will do our own interpreting of our by-laws. If a man takes \$5 out of your pocket will you consent to arbitrate? The company has violated its agreement, and this is sufficient cause under our by-laws to call a strike."

DELANCEY NICOLL RETURNS.

Interborough Lawyer Says Whitridge Should Have Preceded Him.

Delancey Nicoll, who is attorney for the Interborough, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from London, where he went six weeks ago to visit his wife, who has been in a hospital suffering from an injury to her right leg just below the knee, resulting from a motor accident in France last year.

In March Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent English surgeon, operated on the limb, and for a time Mrs. Nicoll progressed so satisfactorily that her husband expected to bring her back with him on the St. Paul.

"When I arrived in London, however," Mr. Nicoll said, "I discovered that her recovery would take a long time, and even then she will probably be a cripple for life."

When asked if he would take part in the coming conferences in the street railways dispute the lawyer smiled and replied that it was quite possible he would be called upon. The reporters on the pier remarked to Mr. Nicoll that a cable message had said that President W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, was on the way to New York.

"He should have come before," said Mr. Nicoll.

The lawyer went on to say that on account of the high price of white paper in England the newspapers were all reduced in size, and that little American news was printed in London now, except a summary of the stock market in New York and the actions of the State Department, as they affect the Allies or Germany.

RIPLEY BACKS ROADS' STAND.

Santa Fe President Says Wilson Demands "a Surrender."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—"The President does not suggest that we arbitrate; he suggests that we surrender," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, discussing President Wilson's latest request for a conference with railroad Presidents at Washington on Tuesday.

"We are willing to arbitrate," continued Mr. Ripley, "but this kind of arbitration means we get nothing and the other side gets everything. The railroads certainly will not accept such a proposition."

Mr. Ripley said he had not been notified as yet of President Wilson's telegram, but that if he received it when he reached his office tomorrow morning he would probably depart for Washington at once and participate in the conference.

It is not known whether Chicago railroad Presidents will go to Washington. A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, is absent from the city on a Western trip, and is not expected back for a week. Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver of the Chicago & Rock Island, is on a vacation.

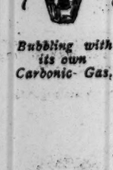
Strike of Spinners Called.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—A strike of 200 spinners in the textile mills of this city, Dalton, and Hinsdale, to be effective tomorrow morning, was voted today by the Spinners' Union, according to a statement made by President John C. Clancy. The operatives ask a minimum wage of \$15 a week and recognition of the union.

Sure to Make Him Mad.

We don't suppose anything makes a prominent partisan of the German arms much madder than to get a Canadian dime in his change and find he can pass it off at its face value.—Ohio State Journal.

The enthusiasm for France inspired by Lafayette is re-inspired by Perrier.



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WILSON DEFENDS HIS RAILWAY STAND

Continued from Page 1.

a report that President Wilson planned to ask Congress to give him the power under the "eneral Welfare" clause of the Constitution to draft all the railroad employes, from Presidents to switchmen, into the Federal service, in a body analogous to the army, and order them to run the trains until the heads of the railroads were ready to grant the eight-hour day. The report said that such a measure has been drafted by the Attorney General.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained from official sources. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, said there was no foundation in fact for the report.

"I don't see how any one could give any credence to the report," Mr. Tumulty said.

It is assured that when the 100 railroad Presidents meet Mr. Wilson at the White House Tuesday they will repeat the railroads' plea for arbitration. Before the thirty-three Presidents made their reply to Mr. Wilson yesterday, asking for arbitration, they had obtained the approval of practically all of the traffic executives the President has now called to Washington. None of those here believe that the calling of the other residents will have any effect upon the situation.

The leading statisticians of the roads are now in Washington preparing a more detailed plea for arbitration than has yet been presented to President Wilson. Tomorrow there will be framed a new statement of the railroads' contentions in which there will be made an attack upon the stand against arbitration by the four heads of the train service brotherhoods—A. B. Garretson of the conductors, W. S. Stone of the engineers, W. S. Carter of the enginemen and firemen, and W. G. Lee of the trainmen.

Unions Favored Newlands Act.

The attitude of the leaders of the four brotherhoods toward arbitration has undergone a marked reversal since 1913, when Mr. Garretson, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Stone, who are now refusing to consider arbitration, appeared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and strongly advocated the passage of the Newlands arbitration law, under which the railroads are now asking that the present controversy be adjusted.

All of the four present heads of the brotherhoods were members of the committee which drafted the Newlands act, as were a number of railroad officials, Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Martin A. Knapp, then Judge of the United States Commerce Court, and now Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, created under the Newland act. Messrs. Garretson, Carter, and Stone appeared before the Senate Committee on June 20, 1913, and urged the passage of the measure.

From the report of hearings before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate on bill S 2,517, June 20, 1913, an official document, may be gained an idea of the attitude of the brotherhood heads at that time.

Mr. Stone was opposed to the idea of a single commissioner settling wage controversies and favored the Bureau of Mediation.

"There is not any question," he said, "about the power of these organizations, (the brotherhoods) and there is not any question that they believe in the justice and equity of their position, and if this plan we propose here is something which both parties can get together on and have industrial peace, then it seems to me that in all fairness for the great class of men we are trying to represent, and you men who are looking after the interests of these 28,000,000 men who are served by the railroads in this eastern territory, that this bill should be passed. When you are arbitrating under the law, you have a moral effect you do not get in any other way."

Mr. Stone urged the passage of the bill without amendment, "because," he said, "I am afraid that if you commence to amend it you will destroy the very thing we are trying to bring about, and that is industrial peace."

Mr. Garretson referred to the wisdom of having Federal sanction for such a good thing as arbitration. Senator Pomerene of Ohio, the records show, remarked that while both the railroads and the brotherhoods were urging the legislation, neither one would be in a position to keep the favor of the public if they should refuse to accept its provisions.

"They would undoubtedly bring condemnation upon their heads," replied Mr. Garretson.

Mr. Carter told the Senate Committee that he appeared on behalf of the bill by the unanimous consent of the locomotive firemen and enginemen.

This record will be placed before the President by the 100 railroad Presidents, who will ask Mr. Wilson to change his mind about demanding the eight-hour day for the men, and ask them to live up to their former advocacy of arbitration.

To Reply to the President.

The railroad Presidents and managers had a short conference this morning, after which it was said that nothing would be done until the arrival of the other Presidents. It was learned that it was decided that in the next appeal to Mr. Wilson for arbitration answers to arguments in his public statement of the case yesterday would be made. The President stated that the roads that have the eight-hour day have not suffered by it. The railroad executives will try to show that this is a statement due to misinformation. They will also point out that the roads which have the eight-hour day do not have it on such comprehensive scale as is proposed in the President's plan, but use the eight-hour schedule only for through freight, while the President's peace proposal would enforce eight hours in all freight movements. They will argue that the railroad freight business is different from the business of manufacturing, and that the eight-hour schedule is impracticable.

A party of Western railroad Presidents is expected to arrive in Washington from Chicago, among them Louis W. Hill, head of the Great Northern, who has already declared that he will never agree to accept the eight-hour-day proposal. A number of other Presidents have expressed the same determination.

The attitude of the railroad Presidents tonight is that they will stand back of their Managers' Committee to the last ditch in its refusal to accept the President's settlement plan.

Union Men "Standing Pat."

The brotherhood delegates are "standing pat." They have formally accepted the plan of settlement the President proposed to them and they do not expect to be asked to act upon any other. There is a quiet feeling of satisfaction among them, a feeling that they are sure to get the eight-hour day whether there is a strike or not. They say the President succeeds in persuading the railroads to accept his proposals the men get the eight-hour day; if there is a strike they figure that now the President has assured them of the support of public opinion and that they would soon force the railroads into submission.

"It was a splendid document," said Mr. Garretson, referring to President Wilson's statement issued yesterday.

He was asked to comment on the public plea of the railroad Presidents for arbitration.

"I have met the same old arguments for twenty-five years," he said. "They have just parted the hair on another side."

Mr. Garretson said the six hundred Chairmen would meet again tomorrow morning. "Just to keep them together."

"I have no idea what the next step will be," he said. "The next move is up to the railroads."

Mr. Garretson appeared more cheerful than at any time since he came to Washington last Monday. He was asked if his evident joyousness had any significance.

"You ask my friends, the enemy," he replied, "and they will tell you I smile all the time."

Both sides are making preparations for the strike. The railroads assert that at least 40 per cent. of the members of the brotherhoods will remain at their posts if the strike is called. They say that if they can get 15,000 engineers to work they can break a strike. There are about 70,000 engineers on the 225 railroad systems of the United States. Lists are being prepared by all of the roads of the men on whom they believe they could depend in the event of a strike. If a strike comes it is believed that the railroads will make a formal application for military protection.

HARAHAN DISPUTES PRESIDENT

S. A. L. Head Calls 8-Hour Day Burden to His Road

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In his public explanation yesterday of his proposal for a settlement of the strike crisis President Wilson made the points that the workers should have the eight-hour day and that the roads that had tried the eight-hour day had not experienced evil financial results.

In a public statement tonight W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line, one of the largest railroads to have an eight-hour basis, said that the only result of the installation of the eight-hour day had been to increase greatly the pay of the men on his line—that the hours had not been shortened. He said that the experience of the roads that had put an eight-hour schedule, or the 12½-mile basis, into effect, had been that it was a very costly program. Mr. Harahan's statement follows:

"The 12½-mile-per-hour guaranteed speed basis, otherwise designated as the eight-hour basic day, has proved very costly to the outheastern roads, which apply it in through freight service, though this involves less than 50 per cent. of the men in the present wage movement, and will stand to have their operating expenses greatly increased if the 12½-mile-per-hour basis is extended to include the men in local freight service, on branch lines, and in yard service.

"None of our men in yard, local freight, or branch line service now have the guaranteed twelve and a half mile per hour basis. The wages of all these men have been adjusted on the basis now in effect, and a change to the twelve and a half mile basis would mean an increase in wages of 20 per cent. or more for all of them.—I understand that similar conditions prevail on the other Southeastern lines where the twelve and a half mile basis applies in through freight service.

"Where the twelve and a half mile basis is in effect on the Seaboard—in through freight service—it is proving very expensive to us, our overtime payments having grown rapidly as our business has increased. It has not served to decrease the working hours of the men, but merely to give them higher wages.

"The 12½-mile basis was adopted in thorugh freight service many years ago, when the territory through which we ran was undeveloped, and we had a generally light tonnage, a very important part of which consisted of perishables on which fast time had to be made, and which, for that reason, carried relatively high rates. With the development of our territory, our percentage of heavy freight, carried at lowered rates, has increased rapidly.

"To move this heavier freight economically and to avoid congestion on our single track line it has been necessary to increase our train load, and in doing this on a 12½-mile speed basis we have had to make heavy overtime payments.

"To have run lighter trains, and consequently more trains, would have meant even greater overtime payments on account of congestion occasioned by such methods.

"On some of our lines, where the traffic is still largely made up of perishables, we are able to make the twelve and one-half-mile speed and avoid the payment of overtime, but on our main stem, where conditions more nearly approach those prevailing on the majority of the roads throughout the country, the twelve and one-half-mile per hour speed basis has proved very costly to us, has not shortened the working day of the men, but has only served to increase their wages."

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What will YOU do, Mr. Lansing?

"We Must Extend Our Black List!"—Mr. Asquith

"I desire to warn the House of the risk of the centre of the world's trade passing from England to America. *We should do everything possible* to restore London to its former position of pre-eminence."—*Sir J. Simon. From the House of Commons Debate, August 2, 1916.*

WHEREAS, the Government of Great Britain, as the result of a series of proclamations and edicts, has designated a large number of American citizens, and firms including American citizens, upon a commercial blacklist whereby they come within the purview of the so-called Trading with the Enemy Act heretofore promulgated by Great Britain, and

WHEREAS, the persons and firms affected are all domiciled and engaged in business within the United States of America and have been thus domiciled and engaged for long periods of time, and

WHEREAS, it is obvious that the measures thus adopted are intended by Great Britain to compel American aid in destroying the commerce of her adversaries regardless of consequences to American trade or rights, and

WHEREAS, induced by motives of self-preservation and self-protection, many neutral commercial concerns in this country are refusing to become parties, in even the most remote sense, to the transmission of merchandise or to the performance of commercial commitments with which any of the said persons or firms are concerned, and

WHEREAS, illegal in itself, Great Britain's attitude is doubly irritating and offensive as the facts upon which its proclamation manifestly is based were gained by its unlawful seizure, detention and examination of America's mail, contrary to international law and to the requirements of the friendly relationship supposedly existing between the two countries, and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that the Government of the United States had made representations to the Government of Great Britain prior to the final action of the latter in the premises, whereby it was sought to prevent the promulgation of the course to which objection is now made, and

WHEREAS, the unsuccessful efforts of our Government to thwart this campaign of commercial prosecution leave it open to the offender to extend its activities until eventually Great Britain may dominate the important commercial activities of our people, or, that failing, it may have succeeded in demoralizing our national and international usefulness, power, and standing in commerce, and

WHEREAS, in the present situation and with every desire for a continuance of peaceful and friendly relations with Great Britain, as with all other foreign nations, we feel that Great Britain should be made to understand that in pursuance of the patriotic duty of all American citizens, for the protection of their rights as such and in the defence of their individual and collective commercial interests, the American people must have an immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the autocratic, inequitable and unlawful action referred to, and

WHEREAS, in the light of international law and comity and in recognition of the duty of our Government to protect its citizens, it is manifest that the trade ships of Great Britain cannot be accorded the hospitality of our ports and the right to negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores or elsewhere, so long as Great Britain shall refuse any other American citizen domiciled and engaged in business on these shores the unqualified right to enter upon and fully enjoy like relationships.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government forthwith to cause the Government of Great Britain to recall the proclamations and edicts referred to and forthwith to remove the said restrictions upon American citizens, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, having full faith and confidence in the ability, patriotism and loyalty to duty of the President of the United States, we cause the matter forthwith to be called officially to his attention, with the request that our Government proceed at once to bring about a recall of the said proclamations and edicts and the relief of all American citizens from the effects thereof, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Committee take such steps as may be deemed advisable to co-operate with the officials and to enlist the co-operation of American citizens generally with them to the end that the dignity and honor of our Government, the rights of our citizens and the commercial interests of our nation may be protected and preserved.

Resolutions Transmitted to the Department of State at Washington, August 3, 1916.

Association to Resist English Domination of American Commerce
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BRITAIN BUILDING MILES OF NEW SHIPS

War Fleet Now Under the Hammer Outranks Establishments of Several Small Powers.

TRAINED CREWS ARE READY

Battleships, Monitors, and Submarines Included in Vast Construction —Merchant Marine Cared For.

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a certain small section of British waterfront where more ships are under construction today than the entire shipbuilding facilities of any other nation could undertake at one time. They include every type of craft, from submarines to battleships and from steam trawlers to Atlantic liners. Most Governments lay down their battleships and cruisers singly, and the lesser craft perhaps in pairs, but here battleships loom up as twins, light cruisers by the half dozen, destroyers in rows of ten, with many braces of long submarines, and an occasional monitor.

The war fleet under the hammer and the paint brush here would rank in the naval list above the establishments of several modest maritime powers. It could demolish with one volley the two squadrons which fought the battle of Manila Bay, and then steam against the combined American and Spanish fleets off Santiago with confidence. The merchant ships on the stocks are as many as the United States mercantile marine has added to its register in several years.

"We have trained crews ready to step on board all these ships as soon as they are fitted," a naval officer remarked.

Under the guidance of Hugh Law, Nationalist Member of Parliament for West Donegal, a party of correspondents spent a crowded day on land, on water, and on ships in dock at this base. They saw some things which they are not permitted to describe in detail, and many things which they cannot describe for lack of technical knowledge; for the ordinary man the visit furnished mostly illumination upon the vast scale on which sea power is arranged, and upon the kind of men who manage it, and their hard but cheerful lives.

Miles of Ships on the Ways.

The general stage setting for this swift review of the fighting and trading vessels under construction consisted of several miles of waterfront crowded with skeletons and hulls. The stocks carried everything of the final type—until next year or next week, for every naval campaign means new ideas, new devices, new lines of construction. Two years of active service under war conditions have brought a great advance to the British Navy, already acknowledged to be the leader in most naval matters. Every ship and every detail of a ship is the last word in its class, according to the judgment of engineers and fighting officers. In one noticeable detail at least British naval architects appear to have been converted to the principle of one feature of American warships.

The monitors make an appeal to an American because there is a suspicion that other navies were disposed to scoff at them for years. Yet here they are, with all their superficial changes and embellishments a tribute to what the brain of John Ericsson conceived in the sixties. The monitors have been very useful to the British Navy in this war. They have been employed in the shallow waters off the coast of Belgium, and even more effectively at Gallipoli. The correspondents there described them fully. Two or three strata of the outlying hull may be penetrated by torpedoes, and the monitor can still keep at work with her guns.

Two battleships, almost prepared for the water, are expected to demonstrate themselves the most efficient machines of their family ever commissioned, and they look it. The battleship standing in the timbers on land with all its lines revealed, showing its adaptability for speed, presents a different picture from the fighting ship seen above water, and has a suggestion of a racing yacht. These had been constructed in something like half the time consumed in making a big warship in pre-war days. There were several so-called destroyers certainly as long as many light cruisers of earlier times, ten of them extended side by side in one row, and others elsewhere.

Just where the superdestroyer leaves off and the light cruiser begins is not a matter of length today.

Building Many Submarines.

Beyond the destroyers was a line of long thin skeletons of submarines, whose size could not be judged at all accurately in a passing view, even if it could be reported. Compared with the now old fashioned submarine, they are as the Aquitania to the Philadelphia.

Floating alongside a dock was a brand new submarine, painted and polished like a touring car fresh from the shop. The young commander stood alongside and proudly pointed out some of the craft's attractions. From his transparent enthusiasm the vessel might have been a pleasure yacht instead of the vehicle for the most dangerous form of adventure that fighting men undertake.

"Of course we are not in the same class with Horton and Holbrook," he explained, "but I hope you will hear something from X-17," pointing to the number painted on the turret. He observed also that this craft could submerge in twenty seconds.

From this largest shipbuilding station in the world, with its miles of smoking factories, and with its reverberating clangor of thousands of hammers ringing upon steel, the party traveled over night to the most extensive naval base in the world. This was a place where ships run in for repairs, for oil, which is almost the only fuel of these days, for ammunition and stores. Here they are replenished, refitted, repainted frequently, and then disappear into the mists of the North Sea, of which a typical one was encountered on the morning of this visit.

The force of skilled and common workmen at this naval base is larger than can be kept at constant employment, for the force must be able to grapple with emergencies and with quick operations on a big scale. Wireless is a great aid. Every squadron coming into port telegraphs its needs. The materials and the men are ready on the piers and in the supply ships when the fighting craft appear.

SPEEDS AUTO TO SAVE GIRL.

Surgeon Removes Candy Lodged in Throat of Child.

After making a record run over the four miles between Fordham Hospital and the beach at Throggs Neck Dr. Henly of that institution yesterday saved the life of Helen McKenna of 310 East 140th Street, the Bronx, 14 years old, who was choking to death on a piece of candy which lodged in her throat. The child spent the day there with her mother. After breaking a piece of the candy and placing it in her mouth the girl grew black in the face.

Mrs. McKenna's screams attracted a number of bathers, and efforts were made to relieve the girl. They were unavailing, but Patrolman Sheridan of the Alexander Avenue station, realizing the girl's plight, sent a call for an ambulance.

Dr. Henley arrived ten minutes later. He was forced to make an internal incision in the girl's throat to relieve her, and finally found the candy, which, owing to the action of saliva in the child's mouth, had dissolved to some extent and permitted some air to penetrate to her lungs. he was removed to the hospital, and later went home.

JUST A MERE EXCUSE.

Lazy Folk Like to Hide Behind the Phrase, "Lack of Opportunity."

The word "fail" was expunged from that superdictionary known as the lexicon of youth by Edward Bulwer Lytton. It is time for another onymoclast to tear forever from men's books and from their minds the more sinister word, "opportunity."

A strange thing, it is never heard on the lips of successful men as an active force. With them it is something to be made, something merely passive, that is to be created in accordance with the high necessities of forceful life. But it is always spoken by those who have not made it with the sense that opportunity itself is the creator, makes or breaks man, directs the progress of the world.

We hear it today with an ironic touch when men say that opportunity no longer exists (forgetting that it never can "exist") because everything has been done. The irony is, to be sure, in the fact that this is the highest tribute to those who have made their good chance. Men walk about the streets today who could have invented the automobile. They are possessed of the strange conviction that the motor car was inevitable and that with their superior equipment and training they would have developed—if it hadn't been done already. But very few of them have taken the great gift of the motor car and done with it what Henry Ford has done. Not one of the men who would have done great things with the small motor did anything with it. Only the Wright brothers, who probably felt a deep humility before it, worked it into aeroplanes.

It is, of course, the "complexity" of modern life which leads those who cannot master it to say that all that the world needs has been given, all it can do has been done. But it is a far simpler matter to go from here to Pittsburgh today than it was when Fort Duquesne was built. It is easier to illumine City Hall so that it stands like a tower of light than it was to light an English nobleman to a Halloween party in Shakespeare's time. The linkboy seems poetic now, but he was downright prosaic and quite ineffective three centuries ago. And this is pertinent because the growing simplicity of modern life has created so many necessities that men need only open their eyes to see what must and can be done. It is still necessary to create opportunity, but the materials are closer to hand.

We look out on a world today more varied, more colorful, more rich than it has been for many years, perhaps since the Renaissance. A century of comparative peace has developed commerce and science, and with them a new attitude toward life. The century ends in bloody warfare, and the world, aghast, stops to consider its hundred years and to wonder whether they have been good. So art and philosophy return. But the winnings of the century cannot be gambled away on the battlefield. The restoration of the world will call into play every factor, will make requisition for every stout heart and every fine brain, will ask chemistry and poetry to join with sociology and sculpture in making the world whole again.

There are the materials of opportunity, but opportunity itself is not the golden word. If there is an incantation in words, an "open sesame," it must be in something as simple and as inherent in nature as sesame itself. And it is. The golden word is "Will." That, too, is a word dangerous to use, but it is safer than opportunity because it is part of each man's composition. For many years, since the worship of the will has become prevalent, the idea has obtained that all men possess it equally, which is no more and no less true than that men possess legs equally. Will exists, but it can be developed, and just as the weaker legs will lose in a race, the weaker will is destined to lose. To dominate the will, to develop it, to feel it conquering, or at the least to feel the swift rush of its strength in battle with an adversary, that, and not the taking of opportunities ready made, is the joy and the zest of life.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

EXCHANGE 100 SHOTS ACROSS THE BORDER

District of Columbia Militia Men on Patrol Duty Clash with a Mexican Band.

TRYING TO CROSS BOUNDARY

Intruders Fired First When Halted, Guardsmen Say—A Wounded Prisoner Is Taken.

NACO, Ariz., Aug. 20.—More than a hundred shots were exchanged across the international line about a mile west of here last night between patrols belonging to the negro militia troops from the District of Columbia and a party on the Mexican side.

The militiamen said that they halted some Mexicans who attempted to cross the line. In answer to the challenge the Mexicans fired.

In the fusillade that followed the only casualty was the wounding of one of the Mexicans who had tried to cross. He is now a prisoner in the camp of the negro troops.

SQUADRON A PRINTS PAPER.

Troopers Purvey News and Humor in The Tarantula.

The men of Squadron A, the New York cavalry organization, have established a newspaper on the border. It is called the Troop A Tarantula, and the date line announces that it is published "Somewhere in Texas Some Time."

"Just think! Squadron A, New York's ten-billion-dollar cavalry regiment, is in camp just like the other big, rough soldiers," one article reads under a heading, "Billionaire Soldiers Rough It in Camp and on the March." "No more silk pajamas for wealthy Charlie Robinson, (of Hoboken Robinsons, you know.) No more gold-mounted toothpicks for Allanon G. Fox of Oyster Bay. And they revel in it, these scions of our best families, who have left weeping sweethearts and mothers, to tramp about in the pokey mud on their pampered and expensive chargers. And do they sleep in silk-embroidered beds? No, they have (just to think!) dirty old tents, just like the rest.

"You should have heard them as they rolled into McAllen in their luxurious palace cars, (condemned but comfortable.) 'Oh!' rippled smart Ray Bigelow, 'isn't this a perfect love of a place?' And he clapped his hands in delight. 'Dear me,' dimpled Philly Van Saltza, 'I think the cutey little station is a dove.' Then Sallie expectorated, just like that, for you must know that Squadron A boys are real soldiers and smoke cigarettes and chew gum and everything.

"Then the boys saw the Seventh Regiment, and there was a wild cheering and enthusiastic greeting, with a great swapping of buttons. 'I think the Seventh are so nice and gentlemanly,' cried Allan McDoogil. He did not say whether they looked like the beach at Seabright or not, but he said something that sounded like that. Then Berry Underhill cursed roundly, (deleted by censor.) Somebody woke Clyde Martin, (who is, well, awfully rich,) and the boys went gleefully down to their camp singing 'London Bridge and 'The Merry Farmer,' and played puss in the corner until the cunning little red-ribboned bugler piped out in real army fashion, 'Bed-time.'"

There is the same gentle touch in an account of an official visit to the camp. The account runs:

"General Bliss Wednesdayed in camp last week. All the boys were dressed in their O. D. (orful dirty) suits to meet him. The General shook hands with each man and presented each and every one with a stick of peppermint candy. He then inspected the pending chargers. To a reporter of this sheet the General said: 'I think the boys are doing nicely. The horses look dandy. I think the camp is swell. I have had a peachy time. Please give me some lemonade.'"

If the trooper reporters are rather harsh with their professional annalists, the newspaper correspondents, they likewise do not spare themselves. This is their interpretation of the tactics to be employed in the defense of their camp:

"In case of a night alarm the mess call will be sounded three times, followed immediately by retreat. Thereupon the troops will assume the following positions: Troop B will go away off; C Troop will disband; D Troop, after fifty miles in the direction of Brownsville at the double, will reduce their gait and dig themselves in. The M G Troop will take up their positions in the strong trench already prepared just east of A Troop picket line. A Troop will take the first train to New York."

The mystery of Sergeant Bigelow's hasty trip to the border occupies a whole page of the little four-page paper, but inasmuch as the whole story was deleted by the censor, nothing remains but the headlines and a blank page, which extravagance, of course, only billionaire Squadron A could afford in these days of priceless print paper.

"The rumors that fill the newspapers about the return of the troops are apparently just as numerous in camp, for a list of them includes reports that they are to be sent home Aug. 15, are to remain on the border two years, and are to be sent to Madagascar or Honolulu.

The back page is given over to unclassified advertisements. "For Sale," reads one, "Community steak, slightly bent but powerfully made." "Wanted," runs another, "Squadron A wants several automatic, self-feeding, non-groomable horses, rubber hind feet preferred." "One lemon, the survivor of twenty-eight editions of A Troop lemonade and still going strong," is offered for sale.

CLOUDBURST FLOODS CAMPS.

Tents and Supplies Washed Away by Downpour Near Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 20.—A cloudburst in the Franklin Mountains west of Fort Bliss, this afternoon, flooded the Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts Artillery and other National Guard camps, and cut great channels through the quarters of the Pennsylvania division at Camp Stewart.

The cloudburst lasted almost an hour and poured a flood of water down from the mountains, which washed away tents, blankets, and the personal belongings of the soldiers. Many of the men had to wade out of the water, which was up to their necks. All transportation facilities to the fort and camps have been suspended because of the flood, and hundreds of men who were in the city on leave tonight were forced to sleep in the plazas and vacant storerooms.

A change in the location of Camp Stewart, which is at the base of the mountains is being considered by General C. M. Clement, to avoid future floods, as this is the second time the 15,000 men have been washed out of their tents this week.

New Jersey Artilleryman Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Word was received in East Orange last night of the death at Douglas, Ariz., of Corporal Paul Herrman, Jr., of Field Battery A, East Orange. He died Friday evening of dysentery. A few days ago Corporal Herrman wrote home that he had been on a hike and had been made ill by canned goods. He was 23 years old and had been employed in the efficiency department of the Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange. Besides his mother he is survived by two sisters and a brother.

Americans Returning to Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Immigration agents at Vera Cruz officially reported today that about 625 American families who left Mexico owing to the past international crisis have returned through Vera Cruz. Officials state that all Americans who left Mexico have returned.

MAILED THREAT TO WILSON.

Baltimore Man Arrested for Writing "You Will Regret It."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—On the charge of sending a threatening postcard to President Wilson, Theodore E. Jones, 65 years old, a tobacco salesman who also claims to be a marine draftsman, was arrested at his home here today by Postal authorities and held for a hearing.

The postal, which never reached the President, read: "If you do not answer my letter, you will regret it."

It is alleged that Jones wrote to Secretary Daniels and to the President frequently, claiming the credit for naval inventions.

REFORM WINS IN TIFTON.

Town Votes Cows Must Not Roam Through the Streets.

When children grow rapidly they suffer from neuralgic or muscular pains which are familiarly known as "growing pains." And when towns grow rapidly they, too, suffer from growing pains. For example, there is a time in the life of every growing town when it must say to Sis Cow: "Cow, hereafter you shall not walk in liberty and at leisure about the streets, nipping a choice herb here and trampling a level lawn there, but you shall be kept up at the expense of your owner, and if you should roam the streets you will be impounded and your owner must put his hand in his pocket."

Tifton has reached that time. As usual, it was preceded by a season when efforts to bar the streets to Sis Cow failed. Tifton has had four cow elections; in three of them Sis Cow was victorious by large majorities. In the election Monday afternoon, however, she lost by 68 to 191 votes. This means that the cow is ousted for all time, as it happens only very seldom that the cow ever wins back her old freedom after once losing it.

The cow question is a fine example of the questions that arise in American communities when the strong desire of the few clashes with the less strong desire of the many. The cow owners are a minority of the voters but their interest is touched closely when it is proposed to make cows stay off the streets; the majority of the voters, if they think enough about the matter to reach a decision, favor the curtailment of Bossy's liberties.

The anti-cow people know that some day they will win, although they usually may expect to lose several fights; usually they know they have to win but once. The cow question and the equal suffrage question are similar in this particular. If suffrage ever wins a State, that State has woman suffrage for all time; but the anti-suffragists may win fight after fight without being sure that a little later, perhaps in the following year, the suffragists will not win out. Suffragists should not suppose that there is any desire to poke fun at their cause by calling attention to the similarity between these two questions.—Savannah News.

AN UNROMANTIC AGE.

Sample of It Seen in Details of Treasure Hunting Expedition.

We are living in such a strenuous, pushing, practical, get-there-at-any-cost age that we are in danger of taking all of the poetry and imagination out of life. Here, for instance, we read of an expedition starting out in a search for treasure from the bottom of the ocean. Nothing could be finer than that and the mind is immediately filled with visions of fights with pirates, with dangerous voyages over turbulent seas and all of the other details that go to make up a sensational tale of adventure. We can easily imagine what Jules Verne or Robert Louis Stevenson would have done with a theme of that character. It would have been good for 400 pages at least, with each chapter more thrilling than the previous one, and a climax to make the heart stop beating. Who can think of the joy of reveling in such a riot of imagination without a throb of satisfaction? Consider the happiness of being taken out of ourselves, out of the humdrum of everyday existence and transported to the Spanish Main, the South Seas, and the deserted islands and the other fabulous places that made life worth living.

But does the latest expedition for recovering buried treasure cause our hearts to beat any quicker or fill us with the anticipation of thrilling things to come? Not at all. It is planned on cold business lines. There is to be no excitement and no danger. The explorers will go about their work with about as much enthusiasm as is engendered by digging a cellar. They will be paid so much a week for working so many hours a day, and there will be a paymaster and probably a time clock which the divers will have to pull on each succeeding trip from the bottom of the ocean, when they come up covered with sea weed. They will probably belong to a union, and before the business is over may have to demand shorter hours and a higher rate of compensation.

And the backers of the expedition are no better than the supposed adventurers. They are all highly respectable and their organization is a safe and sane one, conducted on the most conservative lines and hoping to pay a modest dividend on the stock. The plan was projected, it is said, by a Standard Oil official, the Director of a national bank and a retired naval officer. The retired naval officer is all right. He helps to give the thing what writers of fiction call "local color," but the others, in a movement to recover buried treasure, are simply impossible.

It's a sad world we live in, brothers, a world where some efficiency expert is constantly at work striving to rob us of the few remnants of romance we have left. One illusion after another goes, until finally we will become a world of Grabgrinds, feeding on nothing but facts.—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

GERMANY'S DEAD PORT.

Bremen Said to be Like a Vast Graveyard of Ships.

That home of the North German Lloyd Shipping Company, Bremen, is, according to a correspondent of the Russkoe Slovo, "a vast graveyard of ships." The correspondent is a neutral who has just returned to Moscow from a business trip through Germany and Austria. He also makes note of the fact that women are now prohibited from acting in the German music halls, "whither no one goes to amuse himself, but solely to have alcoholic refreshments.

"I have never seen such drunkenness as I saw during my short stay in Bremen. In peace time, too, one might meet in Germany people who were tipsy, or sometimes noisy, but never dead drunk. Now I saw some officers of high rank making their appearance in public dead drunk. The streets in the evenings are full of drunken people.

"It is interesting to note that French wines have a great sale in Germany. Where do they get them from in such quantities? Perhaps this is the spoil taken from Belgium and the occupied French provinces."

The war bread seems humanly uneatable, but perhaps it is good for horses. It smells like hay or grass. It is being baked most abominably, perhaps not without a purpose.

The neutral visitor declares that it is a mystery where Germany gets the money which she is spending most lavishly for alleviating the results of the war. She has, for instance, bought half the available horses and enormous quantities of coffee, cocoa, rice, groats, leather, and machinery in Holland, and these will remain there until it is possible to deliver them in Germany. After the war the Germans will have enough horses and goods to go on with, while the neutral countries will lack both.

The neutral visitor adds that Holland is inundated with Germans, and that spies are numberless. Englishmen are especially spied after.

It Pays to Advertise.

As a testimonial to the merits of an advertising medium, The Leeton Times tells of a small want ad that cost fifty cents and got a wife for a lonely widower. Later she sued for divorce and got $50,000 alimony. There is in the incident somewhere proof positive that it pays to advertise and also that it pays to read 'em.—Kansas City Times.

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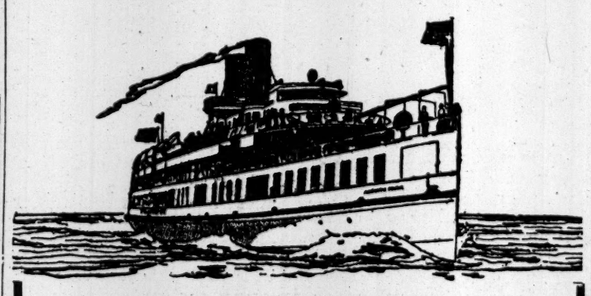

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These famous twin screw filers now make a landing at foot of West 132d Street as well as at West 42d Street and Cedar Street, thus bringing to residents of all parts of New York the convenience and pleasure of using this luxurious line of steamers, and enjoying the ideal sail through New York Harbor.

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Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8:50, 9:50, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:50, 3:15, *4:15, *5:20, 8:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.,; 1:00, 4:20, 7:15 P. M., (10:40 P. M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:15, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:15, 3:45, *4:45, *5:45, 8:20 P. M., Sunday, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:50, 7:35 P. M., (11:10 P. M., E. Long Branch only).

*Will not run September 4.

Victor

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Oh, the joy of such dance music!

The joy of gaily tripping around to the music of the best bands and dance orchestras—the organizations specially noted for their superb dance music. The joy of having them play all the newest dances; of having music that is perfect in tone, in volume, in rhythm; of being always able to command their services and have an impromptu dance at any time.

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"Siam"—"You're a Dangerous Girl"—"The Honolulu Blues"—"You Can't Get Along With 'em or Without 'em"
Ole Virginny One-Step Victor Military Band

35562 12 in. $1.25
Loading Up the Mandy Lee—Medley One-Step Victor Military Band
"Loading Up the Mandy Lee"—"In the Valley of the Nile"—"That Midnight Frolic of Mine"—"My Dreamy China Lady"
Johnny Get a Girl—Medley Fox Trot Victor Military Band
"Johnny Get a Girl"—"I Gave My Heart and Hand to Someone in Dixieland"—"There's a Quaker Down in Quaker Town"—"I Love You So"

Hear these new numbers today at any Victor dealer's. Ask him for a copy of the Victor Dance Book containing instructions for learning the modern dances. He will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

ESCAPED 3 TIMES FROM THE GERMANS

French Sergeant Finally Made Dutch Soil with Four Companions in Flight.

HAD CROSSED ONCE BEFORE

But He Was Tricked by German Guards Into Returning Over the Frontier.

PARIS, June 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Sergeant Letor of the Two Hundredth and Twenty-eighth French Infantry, taken prisoner at the battle of Guise during the retreat of the French Army from Charleroi, has just given the details of his final escape from Germany after two unsuccessful attempts, in one of which he had himself buried alive, and in the other was recaptured by a ruse after he had gotten into Dutch territory.

After describing how he and his comrades were taken to a prison in Germany, Letor says that he saw his first chance when sent with a detachment of French prisoners to clear a piece of woods. Most of the work was simply digging up stumps, and this suggested an idea. "'I will throw myself into the excavation of one of the stumps,' I said to my comrades, 'and when the sentinel's back is turned you will cover me with earth.'

"The morning of April 9 I caught the sentinel off his guard blowing at the fire trying to make it burn while I was working beside a stump that had just been uprooted. I slipped into the hole face downward with a sack under my chin and a clump of ferns in front of my face to protect my mouth and serve as a sort of a breathing pad. A few seconds later I felt the cold earth falling upon my feet and legs. After the lower part of my body had been covered my comrades threw roots and branches over my head and shoulders to prevent me from suffocating.

"I remained there until 11:30 o'clock, the earth settling all the time and weighing heavier and heavier upon me. At 11:15 one of the German sentinels walked straight over the earth that covered me. That was the last I knew until I felt an atrocious burning sensation in one hand. I had lost consciousness after the sentinel had walked over me, with my left hand just sticking out of the hole, but it was impossible to support the sunlight, and I had to burrow again for a few moments.

"When I looked out again, my comrades were marching off to their barracks, my opportunity had come. I had to be quick, for 300 yards away the chief of the detachment of guards was counting the prisoners; in a few minutes my disappearance would be known, and the alarm given. I ran to a small path on the other side of the road that passed along the wood; then, in order to put my pursuers off the scent, I ran toward a mine in the direction opposite to that I was obliged finally to take. I showed myself to peasants working near that mine, then turning into a wood where I was concealed from view I took the opposite direction and made for Holland, with the aid of a little pocket compass.

"Passing along beside a farm I saw some of my comrades who were employed there, and observed that there was general agitation, from which I knew that the alarm had been given. Then went toward the River Lippe, crossed the bridge and went straight through Altern, concealing my visage from many persons I met by continually blowing my nose with my handkerchief. Speed was my principal preoccupation, silence the second. I took off my shoes and made thirty miles through the woods barefooted, over briers and branches that brought the blood after the first mile or two. I approached Borken next morning at 5 o'clock, and as I neared the village I put my shoes on again and resolutely took the high road.

"The first men I met in crossing the village of Borken was a gendarme, who simply gazed at me. Six hundred yards from the frontier I met a boy on a bicycle, who inspired me with more caution than any person I had met. I ran into a little wood, and concealed myself for a time. When I came out another bicyclist came up behind me, jumped to the ground, and demanded 'your papers.' 'I am a Hollander,' I replied. 'I have no papers.' A second bicyclist and a police dog followed, with people searching from all sides, and I was soon on the way back to the camp of Senneiager.

Braved Electrified Barrier.

"Once returned to Senneiager, my first idea was to prepare a new plan of escape together with Corporal Brousset. Besides getting out of the barracks, which was easy, we had this time to get over lines of barbed-wire two and a half yards in height in three lines, the second of which had a sort of metallic trellis in the middle through which passed an electric current of 10,000 volts. Brousset went ahead on this occasion. We crept as closely to the ground as we could until we got to the barbed wire. Brousset cut the first line, and we were approaching the electrified obstacle. Nippers were no use here, but the trellis was fixed upon posts, leaving about a foot of space underneath. Brousset went first and I watched him breathlessly until he drew his foot safely from under the wire on the other side. Then I followed, still holding my breath, until I also had gone under the dangerous barrier.

"The most difficult work had not been done; on the other side of the three barbed wire lines were the silhouettes of two sentinels scarcely twenty yards away. When we got through the barbed wire, we were in plain view of them and had nothing to do but make a spurt for a clump of bushes nearby. We succeeded in reaching them without being observed. The sentinels went away, and we took up our journey toward the frontier. Three peasants chased us in the morning for an hour, until we finally threw them off our tracks in a wood.

"Near Belefeld two hunters set their dogs upon us. For this eventuality we had provided ourselves with pepper, which proved effective. We avoided the village of Rheines by following a route of the woods and marshes, and crossed Metelen at midnight; then more marshes that seemed interminable. It took us two nights to get over them, sleeping in the day time among the bulrushes and eating meagerly of the little provision that we had calculated might keep us alive ten days.

"After nine days of privation and exhaustion we arrived at Ahams toward midnight, close to the frontier town of Breden. Again liberty was within a few hundred yards of us when we had the misfortune to run straight into a German frontier Custom House. In our flight I stumbled over a stone at the very instant a customs officer fired at my back. I lay motionless, and the officer, thinking I had been hit, joined his comrades in the pursuit of Brousset. As soon as the officers had disappeared I got up and went to hide in bushes nearby. At that moment I was on Dutch territory, but, unfortunately, I did not suspect it. I thought I was safe enough until a half hour later I heard the steps of a patrol, then the rays of a strong electric lamp searched the bushes. The Germans, remembering where I had fallen, had come back to look for me. Suddenly the rays of the electric lamp struck me full in the face and almost blinded me. 'Surrender or we'll fire on you,' cried one of the subaltern officers. I rose and advanced toward him, and had only made about four yards between my bush and the patrol when the Germans began to snicker. 'It is unfortunate for you, but you have just come out of Holland.' The only thing that consoled me was that Brousset had not been taken. He was now in safety.

"Again returned to the camp at Senneiager and again brought before the court-martial, I was sentenced to twenty days of close confinement in an unlighted cell, and was afterward sent to the prison of Recklinghausen, where the Germans thought I would find no further opportunity to escape. There I met Adjutant Blenvenu A. the 119th Infantry, Major Durupt de Balaine, and two civilian prisoners, Messrs. Van Calster and Yves Leguen. We all decided to attempt an escape at the first opportunity, and we fixed Christmas as the most favorable time. We succeeded in breaking out of the barracks from the second-floor cell occupied by Van Calster, and with the aid of a barrel got over the courtyard wall, not unperceived, however, for immediately we were outside there came the cry, 'Halt wer da!' Some boys had seen us and given the alarm.

"In an instant all the sentinels were at our heels. At top speed we went through a street, a garden, and another street, and how we got over the icy soil so much better than our pursuers I am unable to explain. After we had distanced the sentinels a score of boys gave us chase, but we soon left them in the rear and at nightfall had rid ourselves of all pursuers and had the entire night to put distance between them and ourselves.

Then "The Marseillaise."

"It was 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 24 that we arrived at a barrier of innumerable lines of barbed wire that proved to us that we were on the Dutch frontier. We left most of our trousers among those wires, but we were finally safe. A farmer near the frontier took us in, freshened up the fire in our honor, opened the cupboards, and gave us good cheer, and on Christmas Eve we had the joy of listening to 'The Marseillaise' played by a musical society of the little Holland post of Winterswijk in our honor."

DUST ON HIS SHOULDER.

A Trying Incident in the Life of Major Bulwinkle.

"As we were seating ourselves at table the other evening," said Major Bulwinkle, whose gallant service in the Spanish-American war has on several occasions been noted in these columns, though missed perhaps inadvertently in the war dispatches, "as we were seating ourselves," said the Major, "Mrs. Parthenia Bulwinkle, with a hard expression in her eye and an ominous wrinkle in her smooth forehead, remarked with a sententiousness quite out of her usual character, 'Cut it out, Jasper; cut it out!'

"'Parthenia has always set her face—the same face she was now setting against me—against slang. So when she said, 'Cut it out!' said it with a sharp, rising inflection, and with no accompanying explanation, I—I was abjectly smashed, confounded, and flabbergasted.

"'You had better dust off your coat up there on the shoulder; no, the left shoulder, before you go to the office.' There it was, the cat was out of the bag, but I could not guess for the life of me whose cat it was. There on my left shoulder was a great disk of white powder, and nothing to confute this incriminating evidence.

"But the next morning it so happened that Parthenia was going to market. She rode down on the car with me, and we went to the office, the eleventh floor of a downtown building. After we stepped into the elevator there were two young women each standing before one of the mirrors that are placed on either side of the lift, and each powdering her nose, putting on the last touches before setting at work.

"Then I remembered. The day before, while this powdering operation was going on, the puff or rag with which the absorber was being applied fell from the hand of the manipulator and struck my shoulder. Yes, it all came to me clear enough.

"With all cheerfulness I explained to Parthenia. She listened with the closest attention, and I felt sure that I had rehabilitated myself in her confidence and that she would make amends for unjust suspicion of an ever-faithful husband.

"I awaited her reply. It was a little slow in coming, but at last it arrived. 'Which one?' asked Parthenia, and the knot was yet in her forehead, and the sinister glint in her eye, 'Yes, Jasper, which one?'"—Indianapolis News.

HARD TO TALK GARDEN.

No Two Gardeners Seem Able to Speak the Same Language.

It is an easy thing to be a garuener. A person can raise flowers, berries, and vegetables with considerable more enjoyment and profit than cost and labor. It is a simple, happy thing to plant and cultivate and gather the reward of your work. It is not, however, an easy thing to talk garden unless the gardener talks to himself. No two people speak the same language concerning gardens, and no two people wish to speak the same language because everybody prefers his own. It may be that you know all about it. It may be that you know whether a tomato vine is a vine and not a bush or merely a plant, and why. It may be that you always speak correctly of raspberry bushes and strawberry vines and potato vines and turnip whatever-they-are. It is likely that if you do speak correctly of these things your superior knowledge is of little satisfaction to you because nobody else knows whether or not you speak correctly concerning them.

And it is likely that if you speak correctly concerning the architectural arrangements of your vegetables and small fruits, you are in a state of great mental confusion concerning the habits and proper appellations of your own or your neighbor's flowers. You may have heard of delphiniums and digitalis but probably never have been able to say, without looking in the book, which is foxglove and which is larkspur. You may be on speaking terms with aquilegia but it is doubtful, and the man in the next block may think that raspberries grow on vines but is too much interested in telling you about campanulas or myosotidiflora or Aenothera to listen to your opinion that they—the raspberries—grow on bushes or plants or anything else. And, as far as that is concerned, it really does not make much difference what they grow on, does it?

Even the common language of the garden is a complex thing. There are two old ladies who have lived side by side for many years and one still holds to the opinion that sweet william is phlox and the other that phlox is sweet william. It is a serious thing for a tiger lily to retain any sort of individuality at all, many people insisting that any sort of lily that is either spotted or orange or both is a tiger lily. Pinks are, perhaps, the most convenient flowers in the garden, everybody having his own individual variety of pinks. A garden esperanto might be a useful and profitable but probably is an impossible thing. It is likely that it would only add to the complexity of the situation and it is doubtful if it would increase our pleasure or pride in our gardens.—Indianapolis News.

The Undertaker's Advice.

"Those who are sent to select a casket or coffin will not be faithful to the trust if they do not see what we have to offer them," is a Humansville undertaker's word to the wise who are contemplating funerals.—Kansas City Times.

A W. C. T. U. Mince Pie.

One of the dear sisters of the W. C. T. U. says she can make a beautiful mince pie. We don't doubt it, but you judge a mince pie by its noble spirit, not by its beauty. We suppose the dear sister makes a sort of Ben Davis mince pie.—Houston Post.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ASSAIL U-BOAT WAR

Issue a Circular Denouncing It as International Murder Caused by Stupidity.

In view of the revival of activity of German submarines and reports of the renewal of the agitation in Germany for the unlimited use of the submarine, regardless of the attitude of the United States and of the other neutral countries, interest attaches to the arrival in New York via Switzerland of copies of an anti-submarine and anti-Government leaflet that has been secretly circulated by thousands throughout the German Empire.

This pamphlet was put out by a minority group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany that has consistently opposed the war from the very beginning and which is labeled the "International Group." In this group are Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Ernest Meyer, editor of the Berliner Vorwärts; Clara Zetkin, editor of Die Gleichheit; Franz Mehring, and Berta Thalheimer. At present Dr. Liebknecht is under sentence of thirty months in prison, and Rosa Luxemburg and Dr. Meyer are both under arrest. The leaflet, which is entitled "Submarine Warfare, 'International Law' and International Murder," and which was started in circulation some time ago when the German press and Parliament were clamoring for vengeance upon the British for the alleged murder of the members of a German submarine crew, known as the Baralong case, reads as follows:

"The German Government has incurred a sharp rebuff and has humbled itself before the United States. But the provocatory agitation continues, and it is necessary that we clearly understand what may still happen.

"The submarine warfare was intended to force England to come whimpering and begging for mercy, and thus bring the war to an end with a glorious victory for German imperialism. Because the German people were hungry the 'holding out' politicians persuaded the nation that the people of England should be forced to be still hungrier.

War Started by Imperialists.

"The crazy imperialistic agitators in the Government and in the ruling classes had stupidly provoked the world war, in spite of the fact that they must have known that it would cause the German people to run the risk of being starved out. To the crime of international murder they added that of stupidity, for they knew—they must have known—that nowadays a war against France and Russia might last for years, and that if at the same time the neutrality of England were not assured all exports to Germany would be cut off.

"And when it really came to that, they began to shout bloody murder and assert that was against international law; that it was a crime against international law to expose a nation of 70,000,000 persons to famine.

"To this we may say: 'In the first place the German Government has forfeited every right of appeal to international law. If this is to be effective, then above all international treaties so solemnly entered into must be binding. Such a treaty guarantees the neutrality of Belgium. Despite this, Germany attacked Belgium and thus gave British imperialism the excuse to incite the British people to war against Germany. And in a second place, the blockade carried on by England, the cutting off of all exports to Germany, is not contrary to the law of nations. On the contrary, the halting of exports to an enemy country in order to make it impossible, or quite impossible, is a method of warfare that has always been recognized.

How Submarines Failed.

"In the Spring of 1915 our braggarts were cracking jokes. England would not starve us out, but we should starve her out. That was to be done by the submarines. That was foolishness then and it is now. In order to cut off exports to England it would be necessary to watch all the coasts of the British Isles and to do that would require a hundred submarines for every dozen that Germany is able to build. And even then the outcome would be in doubt, for there are means of defense and protection against submarines, too.

"The submarines were turned loose certainly injured. For, as the English ship owners are just as big scoundrels as the German food extortioners, they raised the freight rates, which caused a short increase in the necessities. Nevertheless, there is no use of against English and neutral trading ships, and thus the English people were ever talking about cutting off exports to England.

"But in the meantime international law was violated. The English Government acts like a rascal when it imposes illegal conditions upon the neutrals, steals their mails, and in general interferes with their commerce and profit making, but Germans may murderers the defenseless. International law says regarding naval warfare: 'Warships are attacked like regiments or forts; but trading vessels, on the contrary, are not objects of attack, although they may be captured. Every merchantman of the enemy country may be captured and made a good prize, but in the case of a neutral ship this may only be done if it carries contraband. This capture, that is followed by confiscation, is effected through the trading vessel being halted by a warship and brought into port; only in exceptional cases, when this procedure is impossible, may it be destroyed. And even in the latter case the crew of the warship must make every effort to save the passengers and sailors in the merchant ship. For they are noncombatants, defenseless persons whom it is plain murder to kill.'

"These principles are so clear, so logical, that they have been accepted ever since so-called civilized nations have made war on the sea. Furthermore, they have been laid down in all international treaties. There is no doubt in this case.

The Lusitania Horror.

"But now the German Government says: 'The crew of a U-boat is not in a position to comply with these principles of international law. Only in exceptional cases has a U-boat a chance to take a ship into port, and neither has it the space to accommodate the people when it sinks a ship. Besides, as a U-boat can be damaged by a single cannon shot, even by rifle shots, it incurs the danger of being destroyed if it calls upon an enemy ship to surrender.'

"What is the consequence of this? Common sense says: 'As this is the case, U-boats may very well be used against warships, but never against trading vessels; otherwise they commit murder, in violation of international law.'

"The logic of the German Government and its satellites, including the converted Social Democrats, is different: 'Despite the fact that the U-boats are not able to carry on warfare according to the rules of international law, they must carry it on, must murder.'

"And so it happened. In May, 1915, a cry of horror rang through the civilized world. Without any warning a German U-boat had torpedoed and sunk the great English passenger ship Lusitania. More than a thousand defenseless beings, among them many hundred women and children, found a grisly death in the waves.

"There were American citizens among them and the Government of the United States lodged a protest against the crime. The German Government was obliged to apologize and to promise indemnity, and promised to abandon this carrying on of war in violation of international law.

"They wanted to make war 'more human,' to 'civilize' it! No unnecessary pain should be caused to any one, but only the soldiers should be put out of action; international law forbids the refusal of mercy and the killing of prisoners who have surrendered; both friend and foe should make every effort to bring swift aid to the wounded. The reality has branded all these pretty precepts as lies. No matter how horrible the means of destruction is, be it dumdum bullets, be it poisonous gas, it is not scorned. Amid this wholesale murder it is impossible properly to care for the wounded. Leaders of armies issue orders to give no quarter. The cases of the shooting of unarmed prisoners are multiplying. The lot of the prisoners is terrible, and the army commanders and the Governments cannot change this, even if they wanted to, because the masses of men in question run into the millions.

"With cries for 'Revenge for the Baralong' and for 'unrestricted submarine warfare,' attempts were made to lash the masses, who are suffering indescribably from the war, into a fresh passion for war. Now the Government has called off the pack, because it shrinks from war with the United States, which would seal Germany's fate. But don't let us deceive ourselves. At the next opportunity the provocatory agitation will be renewed, because they need the people's war mania in order to continue the war.

"Continue it to where? To the final victory by Germany—they say.

"But it has already become apparent to all intelligent persons that this war can no longer be decided by force of arms. Even if rivers of blood still flow, if the millions of dead and crippled who have fallen victims so far are doubled and trebled, despite all that, no 'decisive results' can be obtained. It will go on like at Verdun, where more than 100,000 men were driven to death and destruction in order to take a couple of unimportant positions. If this madness continues, only the bleeding of the nations white can put an end to this slaughter."

The statement then goes on to say that the war must be brought to an end by the will of the proletarian masses, and that now is the time to put an end to it. The pamphlet closes with this appeal: "Rouse yourselves! Put an end to the international murder by waging the revolutionary class struggle under the banner of international socialism."

IN PRAISE OF BREVITY.

Half the Remembered Thoughts of the World Are in Four Words.

Half the remembered thoughts of the world are brief. Those that are not are unconsciously shortened in the process. The mind is ever seeking the direct, the easy, the pointed. After all, no virtue resides in mere extension. There is a sort of accuracy that needs the tiresome statement of the statute. It is useless when values are already appreciated, as in conversation, where the cargo is usually beneath the level of the waves. A well cut garment fits with a minimum of necessary cloth and reveals the lines of the man, not as a mannikin, but as a human being. So it is with what is written. No bulkiness should hide the thought beneath.

Latin translated into English will be found to have expanded in the process. The modern language sacrifices concreteness for easier connectedness, but not necessarily for that reason does it gain. Where wealth of words and relationships, immeasurably superior in this respect to the Latin, tends to clutter up the channels of expression. The ability to say a thing grammatically in almost any order in which the words or thoughts occur is an advantage when the thinking itself is not straight and accurate. The power is there, the semaphores are set right, but the engine must be able to move and to keep on the track. Much of what is written is made up of the connective tissue of thought. It is not meat, but what makes meat tough. Perhaps it was for this reason that a great scholar advised writers to cut every sentence to the bone. Others think, however, that flesh is needed on the skeleton. A lean man once boasted that every fiber of him was scraped before it entered into his composition. However more comely fat would have been, he was at least ready for the race. The long-winded sentence is the product of the short-winded mind.

The final reason for brevity is the demands of space. These are negative thou shalt not's. The column can not be trimmed to fit the "printers' devil" that had to be pared away to enter the slipper. A two-inch bit of news may take precedence over one twice as long, to slip into a corner. The relatively unimportant must submit to the same inexorable compression that is practiced upon the subordinate members of a sentence. The phrase may object, but the main idea dominates. The need of getting through, of saying it, of compressing it in the space, before bedtime, has given to parts of journals the aspect of being the product of a cult of the brief. The papers are accused of wasting words; it is equally true that they are economizers of time and give most with least effort.—Columbia State.

FOLLOWING THE SIGNS.

Lots of Fun in It if There Isn't Any Great Profit.

"Bumble Bee," who lives in an apartment and who therefore when looking around for a concern to do his laundry selected one that made a specialty of flat work, reminds us of another fellow we know. This other fellow lives in East Cleveland, and the other day he rode home with still another fellow who lives in the same blessed village, but who in spite of that circumstance was looking glum.

"What's the matter?" asked the first.

"Do you see this?" answered the second, pulling a terribly crumpled document from his pocket. "Well, this is my copy of an important contract that was just signed up today. It blew off on the floor, and my fool of an office boy crumpled it up and threw it in the wastebasket. I rescued it, but took at the darned thing! I'll have to have another copy made."

"No you won't," said his friend. "I know a place where you can get this one fixed up just as good as new. Don't laugh—it's a company that makes a specialty of just such work. I noticed their sign yesterday. Wait a few blocks and I'll show it to you—it's just before we get to 105th Street. There!" he concluded triumphantly, a moment later and pointed out the sign. It was over a tailor shop, and read: "Contract pressing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Probably Turned Him Down.

"Will you marry me, my pretty maid?" "How many cylinders has your automobile, Sir?" she said—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 142,460 lines of Steamship and Travel advertising, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times, with its average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by the greater portion of the army that travels—by more people of means than can be reached through any other New York newspaper.

ONLY ONE KEYNOTE ELECTION THIS YEAR

Two Senators and a State Ticket to be Chosen by the Maine Folk.

THEY VOTE IN SEPTEMBER

No October Contests in Any of the States—A Bit of Political History.

Maine is now the only one left of the Northern and Eastern States which used to hold their State elections in advance of the Presidential Election Day, and which were therefore carefully watched by students of Presidential campaigns. The Maine election this year, held in September, will be specially interesting because two Senators in Congress, as well as a State ticket, are to be chosen by the people. But it will not have the pivotal importance that the old September and October elections in Presidential years once commanded, unless its party vote should be decidedly abnormal one way or the other, and thus foreshadow a corresponding upheaval in the rest of the country.

An esteemed correspondent sends to The Herald an inquiry regarding the time when the October elections in Indiana and Ohio, which were followed with an interest almost as intense as the general Presidential election, were abandoned. The query opens up a profitable line of research for the student of American politics. The Herald will not undertake, with its limited space, to go into that subject in detail; but it is well to recall in outline some interesting facts relative to the old October and September elections, and incidentally to satisfy our correspondent's curiosity.

The practice of holding State elections in October was abolished by the State of Indiana after the Presidential election of 1880 and before the election of 1884. Ohio clung to it a while longer; but after her election of 1884, at which minor State officers were chosen, she followed Indiana's example. In that year, by the way, the small plurality cast for the Republican State ticket in Ohio in October foreshadowed Cleveland's first election. The only really sensational October elections of Ohio and Indiana, however, were those of 1876 and 1880. In the first of these years, the year of the memorable Tilden-Hayes contest, the Democrats carried Indiana for a State ticket headed by "Blue Jean" Williams, by about 5,000 plurality, while on the same day the Democrats carried Ohio by only 6,000. This division was considered a happy augury for the Democrats, and as a result the tide of sentiment ran strongly in Tilden's favor in the doubtful States, and election betting was 3 to 1 his side. In the November election New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut followed Indiana's example by going Democratic.

The value of Indiana's vote as a political index had the effect of intensifying popular interest in the result of the October election in the Hoosier State four years later. That was the year when the Republicans nominated James A. Garfield for President and the Democrats General Winfield Scott Hancock. In the earlier months of the campaign the contest seemed extremely in doubt, owing to General Hancock's popularity as a military hero, to certain Democratic charges reflecting on General Garfield's personal integrity, and to the discontent of the stalwart supporters of General Grant, who had failed to nominate him for a third term at Chicago. Just before the Indiana election, however, Senator Conkling had fallen into line, and, accompanied by Grant, had started a speaking tour in Garfield's interest. Both parties concentrated their energy upon Ohio and Indiana.

The result of the October elections were immensely satisfactory to the Republicans. In Indiana the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by 6,953, and Ohio went Republican by about 9,000. The margins were not large, but they were quite large enough to elate the supporters of Garfield and to discourage the opposition. Once again the Indiana vote foreshadowed the verdict in New York and in the nation. Some weeks after the general election, at a banquet in Washington given in honor of Stephen W. Dorsey, one of the Republican managers, Chester A. Arthur, the Vice President-elect, made his famous remarks about the successful use of "soap" in Indiana. The complaint of the Democratic press that the Republican majority in Indiana had been purchased outright increased in volume and bitterness. No doubt the unpleasant agitation had much to do with the abandonment of the October election in the Hoosier State—a fact which, as we have seen, Ohio soon imitated.

In later Presidential campaigns the September elections in Maine and Vermont have excited no little interest. The size of Vermont's Republican majority in September was long regarded as a fairly reliable clue to the general result in the following November. Four years ago the Republicans carried Maine by only 3,295 and Vermont by a little over 7,000 in September. These figures represented an alarming shrinkage, and they removed the last doubt that Wilson would be elected President over the divided opposition. Since that time Vermont has abolished September voting, and Maine is now the only State holding an important political contest in advance of the general election. It is not to be expected that Maine will long adhere to this objectionable practice. There is no good reason why all of the States should not vote concurrently for State and National candidates in Presidential years. Experience has shown that the holding of detached elections in some of the States in the midst of Presidential campaigns has been of the nature of a mischievous political distraction.—Syracuse Herald.

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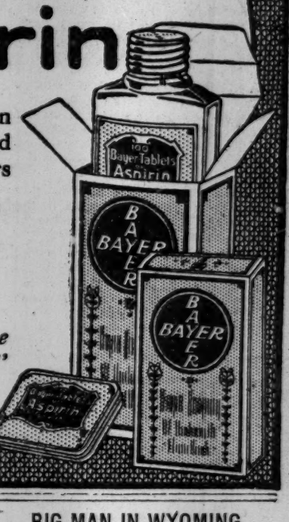

GET LAND AND KEEP IT.

Many an American Fortune Has Been Made That Way.

Nearly every fortune that has been made in the world has come from land. And the reason the people of America are so contented and are able to make a living so easily is that in this country there is so very much land that every one who really wants a home may have it.

These conditions do not hold in any other country. A man in Europe to own a home must be rich. The purchase of even an acre or two means skimping and saving for one, and, in many cases, two generations. No wonder they value land over there, and no wonder they come to America where homes may be secured in only a few years—peaceful and happy years at that.

But it will not always be so. Today there are 4,000,000 acres of school land for sale by the State of Texas. It will all be gone tomorrow. Today a forty-acre farm can be bought for $1,000. Tomorrow that farm will cost $2,000 or $3,000.

The man who is sensible will get land, and having got it, he will hold on to it as long as life lasts—and then he will tie it up so that even his children's children cannot sell it.

An El Paso man notes prices of lots in that city now and compares them with what the same ground sold for in 1881. He said the site of the First National Bank of that city sold for $5,000 and today could be bought for 100 times that money. The forty-foot front of Mrs. Lane close by is worth $100,000. The ground across the street was bought in 1881 for $1,500. The sum of $150,000 was refused for it some time ago. Block 44, east of the Civic Center, was purchased for $4,000 in 1882. It could not be bought now for $100,000.

These are El Paso prices. The Post quotes them because they are at hand. The increase in value can be paralleled in any city in the State.

And farm lands have increased proportionately. If in doubt consult some of those Williamson County farmers who have standing offers of $100 to $200 an acre for the land adjoining theirs. They know how much Texas farm land is worth.

Right now is the time to buy it, too. When those good German and Bohemian and Belgian farmers flock to America after the war will be too late. They will see the value of Texas land, and the prices will go so high that only good farmers will be able to own it.

So get some land. Get it now and—keep it!—Houston Post.

Could Afford to be Gallant.

A Topeka woman fainted on the witness stand the other day, and the first man to aid her was her husband, the plaintiff in the divorce suit. A man who has a divorce suit coming his way can afford to be gallant, even to his wife.—Kansas City Star.

Grateful Editor.

We had the pleasure this week of shaking hands with one of the brightest, brainiest, and most lovable men of this whole community and we pumped his arm right royally. We do it every time they pay up.—Baxter Springs (Kan.) News.

WAR AND POETRY.

The English Verse-Makers Busy, but Not Displaying Genius.

It has been said that during a war or in hard times booksellers and theatre managers thrive. The people feel the need of amusement; they require something to divert their minds; they read or go to the playhouse. This statement was apparently confirmed by a publisher speaking at the Conference of the English Association at Bedford College. "I believe there is a larger reading public today than ever before in our history. That is largely due to the men in the trenches and in the hospitals; but at home the darkened streets and difficulties of amusement have driven people back on books." Walter de la Mare, discussing the question of the effect of the war on the production and reading of literature, remarked that people had turned to poetry for an assurance of comfort.

The English people may now read poetry to a greater extent than before, but the war has not yet inspired English poets to write verses that have the promise of long life. In France the people are too busy to write or to read. In Germany there is the "Song of Hate," also some ribald and popular verses on the sinking of the Lusitania. There is no Koerner of the present war. Verses and songs of the Civil War, on both Sumter to the close of the civil war were written. The curious will find many of them by Northern and Southern poets in the "Rebellion Record." What three poems stand out in bold relief? Whittall's "Barbara Frietchie," Lincoln's ("When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd,") "My Captain," and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." No one of them sounds the Tyrtaean note.

There were stirring poems written during the civil war, appeals, invectives, dirges, poems descriptive of battles on land and sea; they had their effect at the time. Some of them are still remembered by collectors of anthologies. How many now recall the names of F. H. Brownell, Forceythe Willson, Timrod, Hayne? Yet it is safe to say that no English poet has yet written verses to be named with the best by the four men just named. Perhaps the influence of the war on the English poetical literature will be felt after peace is declared. At present in England the taste of the reading public, seeking something new, seems to be for war books and novels, as the great public that wishes to be amused frequents the music halls, the cinema shows, and the theatres given over to musical comedies and revues.—Boston Herald.

BIG MAN IN WYOMING.

Now Rich and Prosperous, He Started Without a Penny.

"One of the foremost citizens of Wyoming," remarked Edward Wells of Lander, Wyo., "is Patrick Sullivan, familiarly known as 'Patsy' throughout the length and breadth of our State.

"Mr. Sullivan's life has not been characterized by any thrilling experiences, nor could he boast of 'moving scenes by field and flood,' but there is enough in his career to justify the brief mention of his clever performances. When he landed at the New York docks a green Irish immigrant some years ago he had no notion of remaining a permanent resident of Gotham. The few days he did spend there were not days of idleness, however, for he worked around the water front, doing the hardest kind of manual labor for the sole purpose of adding to his meagre bank roll. One morning he presented himself at the Grand Central ticket office, and, throwing down a wad of bills in front of the clerk, astonished that individual with the remark:

"'Give me a ticket for the West.'

"'Whereabouts in the West?' said the ticket man.

"'It doesn't matter a trifle,' said Patsy, 'but give me a ticket as far as my money will take me.'

"It so happened that the greenbacks just sufficed to transport Mr. Sullivan to the city of Cheyenne. Thence he migrated to the sheep-breeding district, and pretty soon was employed to herd sheep at the munificent salary of $25 a month and board. Well, to make a long story short, this ignorant immigrant from Erin, taking advantage of every opportunity to advance himself, soon acquired sufficient education to rank with the best of his fellows, and likewise the nucleus of the big fortune that was afterward to be his. Recently he sat in the Republican National Convention at Chicago as an accredited delegate, while on his ranch in Wyoming 30,000 or 40,000 sheep assure him a princely income."—Washington Post.

Moles and Carrots.

"Do you agree with Wilson in all things?" asks the inquisitive subscriber of Wharton. We do not, but it is not our style to nag at the man who is carrying on the big fight just because he may happen to have a mole on his neck or a natural craving for carrots.—Houston Post.

Something Unforeseen.

One of the things Horace Greeley didn't foresee is revealed in the story of the man who went West four years ago without a wife and is now paying alimony to three women.—Toledo Blade.

It's a rattling good car—because it doesn't!
Piano-felt, fibre, rubber, all three are used in such places as:—between body and frame; between fenders, running board and frame—rubber buffers on the doors and things like that.
Springs on brake-shoes and rods keep them quiet too!

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PEARL FISHERIES SUFFER FROM WAR

Prices Drop in Hazardous Trade of Australian Adventurers.

GOVERNMENT AID IS DESIRED

Big Producer Favors Fixing of a Minimum Price for Shell and Native Divers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 12.—Most of the present yield of Australian pearls is going to the United States. Four-fifths of the world's output of pearl-shell comes from Australasian waters, but the war has hit the romantic business hard. Pearlers are getting considerably less for their product than three or four years ago before the great conflict began—notwithstanding the cost of operation and that of freights is far higher. Most of the pearling fleet is laid up and the few boats that are at work at Thursday Island and Broome are in commission only to keep the hands employed. Before the war shellers at Broome on the West Australian coast and therefore on the Indian Ocean side of the continent got as much for shell as $1,150 a ton on the spot; but now the price has dropped to $550. This permits of no profits.

So Broome and Thursday Island—the latter of which has much the wider fame as a pearling centre—are practically awaiting the day when the world will be prosperous enough again to indulge itself in the gems.

This is a state of affairs far removed from that when four specimens sold for $85,000 and another was obtained which is valued at $25,000. Also, the story runs among Australian pearlers that one of the Vanderbilt family paid $125,000 for a single stone.

By the term "Australasian waters" is meant not only the Broome and Thursday Island pearl fields but those in the Dutch East Indies contiguous to Australia. The only other places on the globe where high-grade shell is now being secured are off the Malay Archipelago and in the Philippines.

Meantime a Commonwealth Government commission appointed some years ago to inquire into the possibility of introducing white labor into the pearling industry conducted in Australian territorial waters has, after a long and exhaustive investigation, drafted a report which will shortly be submitted to Parliament. The Chairman of the commission, Mr. Bamford of the House of Representatives, said at Melbourne last week that the report will recommend that matters be left largely as they are at present. That is to say virtually that white men are not a success as pearl-divers.

James Clark, the "Australian pearl king," who owns thirty-five vessels at Broome and has a large interest in the Celebes Trading Company, which operates sixty-five vessels in Australasian waters between Australia and Dutch New Guinea, explained while in Sydney a few days ago that Thursday Island was formerly the headquarters of these boats, but that the Commonwealth restrictions had made it necessary to place them under the flag of the Netherlands.

When both fleets were in full swing—which has not been the case since the war—there was work for about 800 men, most of whom were Japanese, Malays, and Filipinos. The expenses totaled about $325,000 a year. The only hope of keeping the pearling business permanent and profitable, he continued, was for the Government to fix such a price for shell as to leave fleet owners a reasonable margin for their many risks, and to limit the export. If the Government would follow this course and see that the fleets were not in number too large for supply to outstrip demand, much would be done to improve Australian pearling— which was quite worthy of encouragement. Mr. Clark pronounced against white divers.

"When with colored divers," he said, "so many pearlers fail in business when a time of stress comes, what chance would they have if they were compelled to keep white divers who would cost them ever so much more and not be half so efficient?"

"Pearling," he remarked, "is a precarious business and many men go broke" at it. But as with mining there is a peculiar fascination about it. You never know your luck. Once a man embarks in the game he generally keeps going in the hope of some day striking a pearl of great price. This sometimes comes into his possession—if others don't intercept it." And he added:

"I offered $50,000 in Paris just before the war broke out for an Australian pearl. I am glad to say that my offer was not accepted as the pearl might still be on my hands."

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ASSAILED IN ENGLAND

Sunday Times Says Our Non-interference in War Has Cost Us Post-bellum Rights.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In an editorial entitled "The Great Neutral" The Sunday Times takes the ground that the United States has forfeited post-bellum rights which might have been enjoyed if a different attitude had been assumed early in the war. It says:

"Next to war, perhaps nothing is more wonderful than neutrality. In theory, to be neutral is to be nonpartisan and to favor neither side. But in practice, as we know, neutrality may arrogate to itself a variety of functions which might at first sight seem foreign to its nature. So far as the present war is concerned, only one neutral of plain consequence exists. We refer, of course, to the United States of America. When England joined the issue with Germany in 1914 the probable attitude of America would appear to have been considered by nobody but the Germans. Roughly, the English view was that by the nature of things American sympathy and, if worst came to worst, American support might be taken for granted.

"It would be invidious and probably improper to suggest that we have neither one nor the other. The Germans say we have. On the other hand, we believe there is a tremendous body of American opinion which says we have not. There was a moment at the beginning of the war when the whole duty of the American Government seemed to be palpably and surely before it. For good or ill, that moment was allowed to pass. America did not intervene, did not move. Indeed, to assert a moral right she assumed the virtue of her insistent participation in The Hague Convention.

"If by this failure she lost nothing of material importance, and many for that matter rather have gained in so far as her own immediate advantage is concerned, she certainly forfeited post-bellum rights which would have been hers had she taken upon herself the burdens and responsibilities of interference. This view of her position is fully appreciated in those quarters where American neutrality has been upheld in the face of all criticism, and obviously is the correct view."

GERMANY SEEKING FUNDS.

Appeals to Investors and Pays the Interest in Advance.

The German Government is publishing appeals asking for the investment by the people of all available capital in treasury bills, according to a report printed by The London Times. Interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent. will be paid on investments of not less than $238, and when the capital is paid in the Government will immediately pay interest in advance for the whole period for which the loan is offered.

If the investor wants his money back before the agreed term has expired he will receive his capital less interest for the unexpired period at the current official rate of discount, the Imperial Bank taking up the bills.

If the investor promises to transfer his holding to the Fifth War Loan, the issue of which is now being prepared, he receives 4½ instead of 4¼ per cent. interest.

Sparrows Unaffected by Gas.

Sparrows are the only birds that pay no attention to the poisonous gases used by both Allies and Teutons on the western front, writes a German soldier to the Frankfurter Zeitung. He says that all the pets in the trenches suffer. The guinea-pigs are the first to scent the gas, and the cats also complain at once. Many dead rats and mice are found in the trenches after gas attacks. Owls are greatly excited. A number of horses have died of asphyxiation. Behind the front fowls and ducks are said to have become restless a quarter of an hour before gas clouds approached, and the gas kills ants, caterpillars, beetles, and butterflies. The writer says that he found a hedgehog and an adder both killed by gas.

In the Days of the Lock Box.

In these days of universal free delivery we don't suppose any one stops to think of it, but our memory goes back to the time when the rental of a lock box, instead of the kind that necessitated calling at a window for one's mail, gave a man not a little social distinction in the community.—Ohio State Journal.

Very Low In the Back.

The singer and pianist at the concert Friday night wore her dress cut very low in the back, in the same style that Mark Atherly wears his hair.—Gridley, (Kan.) Light.

The Neighbors' Baby.

"Scientists say the baby is born a pessimist." They probably mean the neighbors' baby, not yours.—Toledo Blade.

BRITONS IN DRIVE PRAISE THEIR FOES

Survivors of Somme Offensive Admit That the Germans Are "Devilish Good Soldiers."

AMMUNITION WINS BATTLES

Whole Landscapes Are Wiped Out by Cannon Fire, Lives Not Being Wasted as Before.

The Germans are "devilish good soldiers," in the opinion of British enlisted men who have been in the thick of the great allied offensive in France, and who have been invalided home to recuperate from their wounds. The British Government is recording for future historians stories of the great "push," as told by officers and enlisted men, and at intervals some of these stories are being made public by the British Intelligence Office in London.

A British official in New York received in the mail yesterday two of these stories, one told by an enlisted man and the other by an officer, both of whom had arrived home badly wounded. Their stories follow:

"Pozières is just a dust heap; and not much heap, either," said a Lance Sergeant, the left side of whose tunic hung in blood-stained ribbons over the snowy bandage that supported his left arm and shoulder, in which he had managed to gather eleven separate pieces of a German bomb, without in any way affecting his good spirits or that cheery, casual sort of sang-froid which appears to be one of the most universal characteristics of our new army.

"Only for their dugouts and trenches and some of the cellars over where the houses used to stand our artillery would have killed everything in Pozières that had any life in it. But, thanks to the warrens they had dug out for themselves, the Boches were able to just fill the air with bullets all round the village—a wonderful thing. In a 'push' like this you don't wonder at the number of casualties; but what you do wonder at is how in the world anybody gets through.

"I think I must have seen scores of broken machine guns in that place, to say nothing of all they had doing regular business up to the very end. I fancy the Hun had made up his mind that whatever happened we could not possibly break through there. Well, he's had to learn a lot of different from this month, and I reckon he won't forget in a hurry the one he learned at Pozières.

"Mind, sir, I'm not saying anything against him. No, I don't hold with all this talk about Master Boche being a chap who can't stand up to square fight; and all that. I know they stood up to it all right at Pozières; and I know they must ha' lost some good few thousands before we got the place. I say they're soldiers, all right; they're going there and back, and they'll stick at anything that any one could stick; except just the one thing; they can't stand our chaps when we get near enough to give 'em the cold steel. They don't like the close work. Well, after all, nobody can't expect 'em to be just like Englishmen, now can they, sir? T'wouldn't be reasonable. But, accordin' to their lights, an' as Boches, mind, I think they're pretty good, an' pretty tough; I'll say that for 'em.

"And just then I lost the Lance Sergeant; and afterward hunted in vain on the landing stage for his stretcher. He must have got away by the first train; and now, I suppose, I shall never know his regiment or name; since I had not had time to note them when he was carried ashore. There was a tremendous essential vitality about the man. I liked his almost regal English arrogance. His was the point of view of the men who fought under Nelson and Wellington. There's more of that fine and simple spirit left among us than some folk think; and the life of the new army has brought out a lot of it. It is a real asset in war; and, too, in peace, I fancy it has played a part in the development of the British Empire. I am sure of that.

"A few minutes later I was talking with the intelligence officer of a battalion which has suffered heavy losses, and inflicted vastly heavier ones, at Longueval. I was asking about our artillery; their part in the "push," and how they kept up the work of preparation for our splendid infantry.

"Well, I can only speak of what I've seen, of course," said the intelligence officer; "that's up to Tuesday, the 25th, around about Longueval. There, and up till then, the work they have done for us is simply splendid. I couldn't help wishing some of the munitions workers could have seen it, so they'd know what their work in the war amounted to. The infantry have played the game, you know. They've gone down smiling, where they've had to go; and, by the Lord, they've made Fritz pay; they've made him pay for every casualty he's scored against us.

"Our boys haven't thought of themselves; they haven't tried to spare themselves; and they've taken their dose, at the sportsmen they are, where it was coming to them. All this rot about classes has got to go by the board, as I see it. Give 'em the chance that all sorts have in war, and I tell you our fellows are all gentlemen.

"But what I was going to say was about munitions. Fine as our men have been, they couldn't have accomplished anything much in this 'push' but for the artillery, you know; and the artillery couldn't have done much for 'em but for the enormous stores of munitions they've been laying up. We used to grouse sometimes because they wouldn't give us half as much heavy stuff over the front as we asked for. But you can understand it now enough once you've lived through two or three weeks of this 'push.' We're using shells instead of flesh and blood now. Last year we were using flesh and blood instead of shells. But to bring the thing off they have to use ammunition in a way that nobody ever dreamed of a couple of years ago.

"They don't have to shoot men. They have to remove landscapes, by sheer pressure. If the pressure is a bit short anywhere—well, we've just got to pay for it in blood, that's all; not odd men here and there, you know, but swaths—thick swaths, too.

"If I were a munition worker, I think I'd feel I was doing as big a thing as anybody could do. His work and I wouldn't want to lose any time over it, either. Time lost in munition production would seem to me a bit too much like murder. What do the lawyers call it? An accomplice before the fact, is it? You know what I mean.

"Tommy will cheerfully go without rest and food, and even tobacco, and he may be absolutely relied on to get his own back from Master Boche every time—if he gets his sporting chance. The guns only can give him his sporting chance; and they can only do it while the supply of ammunition is not just big, mind you, that's no good, against what the Boche has put up now; but enormous, unlimited!

"Holidays! Believe me, there isn't a munition worker in the country who'd take a holiday if they were given treble pay for it; not if they could see just what the rising tide of guns and shells means to Tommy—and what even the slightest ebb would mean."

"The Derby scheme men are shaping fine," said a wounded Major, second in command of a London battalion. "We had quite a lot of 'em. They haven't got quite the easy veteran swank yet of our 1914 boys, but they're picking it up fast, and the Boche will find before we're through with this offensive, that we can put up men who never handled a rifle before this present year, and that will down his best man for man. Our men who began training in 1914 can beat the best the Boche can put up now. The last few weeks have absolutely proved that. Wherever we have been able to get through to real close contact, Boche has gone down; killed or prisoner, every time. Nothing the Kaiser says can alter that.

"I read in a newspaper something about his getting out of a train somewhere to go and pray; read it in Havre. Well, he's quite right, too. If anybody needs it, he does. I suppose there never was a man in all history with so big a load on his conscience. His chicks are coming home to roost now.

"The Boche infantry are not equal to our chaps; but they're devilish good soldiers, and the machinery behind them is superb. It will take a whole lot of smashing, I can assure you; but we've got fairly on the job now; and, somehow, I think they know it. They knew we're going to carry it through."

PRAISES TACTICAL PLAN OF MOBILIZING

The Infantry Journal Says It Aids in Execution of Detailed Army Work.

APPOINTMENT IS LIMITED

Curb on Personal Ambitions of Officers Develops Units for Their True Purpose.

Under the caption "The Mobilization of the National Guard" The Infantry Journal, published by the officers of that arm of the regular army, discusses in its August issue the calling into the Federal service of the militia units for border duty.

"The recent call of the organized militia," The Journal says, "into the service of the Federal Government differs from all previous calls through the fact that tactical organizations were called for instead of numerical quotas. This method will not, of course, give us higher units capable of immediate employment; it has, nevertheless, certain distinct points of superiority over a numerical summons that may not be appreciated from a casual consideration of the wording of the call.

"The first of the advantages that becomes apparent is that a call thus framed indicates the intention of the execution of a detailed plan which would otherwise require long and careful study and many conferences between the different agencies concerned to reach an agreement; it may, indeed, be doubted whether any well-digested plan for the higher organization of newer units could be formed had the drafting of the organizational scheme been deferred until the occurrence of the emergency.

"Without a preconceived plan, it seems certain that the whole scheme of organization would be evolved on the basis of the interests of ambitious candidates for military rank, and would from the viewpoint of tactical necessities be entirely haphazard in its nature.

Plan Formulated in 1912.

"The plan of organization, in accordance with which the mobilization now in process is being conducted, was formulated as the result of conferences between the General Staff, the Division of Militia Affairs, and State authorities in accordance with the mobilization now in 1912. The plan contemplated the formation of twelve tactical divisions corresponding to twelve groups of contiguous States. These divisions were incomplete at the time of the adoption of the plan, and most of them are still considerably short of completion.

"The organizational scheme was adopted as a guide for the formation of new units, and each State was thus given notice of the units it would be expected to raise to complete its quota. Many of the States took steps toward raising the units assigned to them which were not already in existence, so that the actual composition of the Tactical Group today approaches the tactical necessities of army organization much more closely than it did before the scheme was published.

"In regard to the raising of the units still required to complete the tactical organizations, the advantage of the existence of a well-defined scheme is apparent. There is now no question as to what new units are required, nor as to the States which are to raise them. With definite knowledge of the units required, each State can proceed with its organization on the basis of information which has been in its possession for four years, and in view of which definite plans should have been drafted. Reports indicate that many States are now making efforts to complete their quotas, and if given time and opportunity they will doubtless meet the requirements of the divisional plan.

Puts Curb on Ambitions.

"Not the least of the advantages of the organizational scheme lies in the power which it gives to limit appointments of the numerous candidates for the positions of general officers, who never fail the nation in an emergency. With exact knowledge as to the higher units to be formed, general officers can be selected to command definite tactical units instead of the units being raised to create positions for particular persons. It almost goes without saying that this feature of the question is almost sure to subject the plan to attacks and possible disruption in the interest of persons to whose ambitions it may constitute an obstacle.

"The divisional scheme is the concrete expression of the spirit of teamwork. As such it represents the general interest as opposed to the interest of individuals, and should receive the active support of all who are interested in the general welfare. Its value as the expression of a definite policy has already become apparent, for it has made possible continuous and progressive action, while without it there could have been only halting, vacillation, and conflict.

"The second step in the plan of organization, after the divisional quotas have been completed and raised to war strength and field army troops have been organized, will be the formation of the depot battalions authorized for the National Guard by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. Here another danger, illustrated by our civil war history, is to be guarded against. Our history shows that as soon as an organization of this nature has been formed pressure is brought to bear to get it to the front, regardless of its fitness for service and the deficiency in strength of units already in service. The likelihood of such action will be increased if the provisions of the new law authorizing the consolidation of depot battalions into provisional regiments are given effect.

"It is unfortunate that immediate demands of the situation made it impossible to retain the National Guard at the mobilization camps until it could be fully fitted to carry through to a finish any task which the future may impose upon it. From a purely military standpoint, it seems certain that such a course would in the long run result in an actual saving of time so far as the final object is concerned.

"Doubtless the movement of the National Guard to the border will result in a temporary disruption of the divisional organizations. It is to be hoped, however, that the military situation will permit an early regrouping of the National Guard units in accordance with higher tactical organization."

No News.

"Items are scarce out this way," says the County Line correspondent in The Vandalia Mail, "as we haven't seen any one passing for more than a week, except one man who was walking while his horse followed behind. The poor fellow was probably seeking a warmer climate, as he was headed South."—Kansas City Times.

Somebody Must Have Died.

He has been a frequent sufferer with his side and stomach, and during a recent sick spell contracted the pneumonia, from which he has quite recovered, but was too weakened to come back. He leaves a wife and four children.—Shawnee Chief.

When She Drops a Stitch.

No man can discuss the tariff interestingly enough to hold his wife's undivided attention when she drops a stitch.—Ohio State Journal.

Dear Living.

The way in which the necessaries of life are advancing is simply outrageous. It's got so it takes nearly three bushels of alfalfa seed to buy a new tire.—Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury.

FRANCE TO REBUILD 3,000 RUINED TOWNS

Large Cities Outside the War Zone to be "Godmothers" of the Stricken.

EXPOSITION SHOWS PLANS

Company Offers to Build a Village for $20,620—System of Indemnification.

France has made preparations for the reconstruction of the towns and villages of the northeast, almost 3,000 in number, destroyed or seriously damaged by the German invasion. The large French cities which were untouched by the war have undertaken to act as "godmothers" to the stricken towns and communities. Lyons is ready to give maternal care to Lille, when that afflicted city shall have returned to the possession of France.

The famous Arts and Crafts College in Lille, obliterated from that city by the Germans, is being reorganized in Lyons, and at the favorable hour will be restored to Lille. Paris will be the godmother for a multitude of towns.

Several cities are bidding for the honor of having Verdun as a foster child, as the great fortress city, though not captured, is badly wrecked, and Marseilles may be successful in this regard. Arras may be alloted to untouched Dijon, which has gathered in many refugees from that war-wrecked city.

Meantime an exposition is being held at which great building and contracting corporations of France have presented models of new towns and villages which they will undertake to erect in a given number of days for a fixed sum of francs and centimes. Where hasty construction is needed these quickly erected models will be selected, a variety of plans being determined upon in view of the varied conditions of the centres of population to be replaced. A certain quantity of the quick construction work probably will be needed even in towns only partly destroyed, as the refugees are anxious to return to the sites of their homes at the earliest possible moment. More permanent structures can later on be put up at leisure.

One of the touching sights described at the Paris "reconstructed city" exposition is the crowd of refugees from the invaded region who go there. Many of them shed tears at the thought that these new model structures are to take the place of the quaint, irregular buildings that have been associated with their ancestors for generations.

Problem of Labor.

Important consideration is given to the fact that immediately after the war there will be so much building to be done that labor will be exceedingly scarce and it will be necessary for the time being to be content, in many places at least, with makeshift structures until sufficient numbers of workingmen can be found to attend to the building of solid houses. The factories and the Government works will make a severe demand on the available labor of the country. Arrangements are already being considered for importing large numbers of Italians and Spaniards to assist in the reconstruction work.

Many of these will follow the advance of the French on the Somme front, as it is the purpose of the Government to restore conditions as rapidly as possible.

Double three-room houses are shown at the exposition which can be erected by four men in six hours, and two-room houses which can be erected in three hours by the same number of men. One contracting company offers to construct a village, composed of a communal hall, a church, a post office, a covered market, ten shelters, five 3,000-franc houses, ten 4,000-franc farms, a public dwelling house and dormitory for ten men and another for ten women, for 103,000 francs ($20,620). A similar village erected in better fashion, and with superior material, will cost 195,000 francs.

Other companies undertake the installation of light and power, of water supply, of sewage system, at moderate prices. Still other concerns will contract for the erection of hygienic establishments and of schools, and for the drainage and sanitation works needed in the war-swept country.

The whole question regarding choice of structures to be erected and means of finding the funds and the labor with which to build them is in the hands of an interministerial committee, of which, besides representatives of the State departments, prominent personages of the political, financial, industrial, commercial, scientific, and artistic world of France form part. This committee has not decided whether the reconstruction of towns and the renovation work generally are to be intrusted to private corporations, or whether the Government itself may take charge of the entire work and mobilize the building and contracting companies to operate under Government control.

The Minister of Finance has prepared a bill regarding the indemnification of the war victims of the invaded territory and it has already met the approval of the chief committee of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and is expected to become law during the present month. Especial jurisdiction will be created to decide on the damages to be awarded and procedure will be without expense. A series of commissions is established for the purpose with right of appeal finally to the Courp de Cassation, the Supreme Court of Appeals.

System of Indemnification.

Where evaluation has established that, on account of depreciation of property, the reconstruction of a new similar building would represent a larger sum than the old one was worth, the interested party shall have the right to receive the difference between the old property and the cost of the new property, that difference representing a loan by the State, repayable in a term of eighty-five years. The same arrangement is made for industrial, commercial, or agricultural machinery and tools.

With regard to chattels and furnishings which have not a professional or domestic use, it is established that an unmarried person may receive not more than 10,000 francs for his total loss in this regard. If the loss shall have exceeded this sum, he will be allowed 50 per cent. of the excess. If he has one person under his charge he receives an additional 5 per cent. A married person with children may receive up to 20,000 francs and 50 per cent. of any excess over that sum and 5 per cent. for each of the children. If, however, the chattels or furnishings have a commercial, industrial, or agricultural utility, full indemnity will be paid for them.

Thing of the Past.

Our fashionable girls travel so light in these progressive days that, if one saw a train thundering toward her with its precious freight of human life and she knew the bridge was burning just around the bend, we suppose about all she could take off in the limited time at her disposal to wave at the alert engineer would be her white spats, and he might think that was the signal to come on at full speed.—Ohio State Journal.

An Atchison Wedding.

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You," the beautiful poem written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox or the late Colonel Joyce, should have been read at the wedding in Atchison, Kan., the other day of James Snicker and Mary Giggle. —Toledo Blade.

Mentioned in the Home Paper.

Another pathetic little feature of everyday life is the way the spirit of mortal becomes proud the minute the mortal is mentioned in the home paper for some such honor as election as delegate to the national convention.—Ohio State Journal.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Coat-Tales" ended its brief engagement at the Cort Saturday night, and, in all probability, the theatre will remain closed till Oliver Morosco presents the Hattons' comedy, "Up Stairs and Down" there on Sept. 25.

A drama by Stuart Fox, entitled "Sport of Law," will be produced by Walter N. Lawrence on Monday, Sept. 4. Rehearsals have been begun with a cast that includes Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdale, Ogden Crane, William Bonnelli, and Miss Campi.

John D. Williams has engaged Sidney Herbert, Walter Kingsford, Mary Worth, and Edith Shayne for important roles in "Major Pendennis," in which John Drew will be starred this season.

Mignon McGibney, a young soprano, whom Philip Bartholomae heard singing in an Indianapolis church choir last Winter, will make her Broadway debut tonight as the bride in "Very Good, Eddie" at the Casino. She played the ingenue role in "Nobody Home" on four last season.

Gus Weinburg has been engaged for one of the comedy roles in "Doc to It," the musical play in rehearsal for production soon at the Princess.

Cyril Maude, accompanied by his daughter, Margery Maude, sailed Saturday on the New York for America. Upon his arrival here Mr. Maude will immediately begin rehearsals in "The Barber of Mariposa," a comedy Michael Morton has made from stories by Stephen Leacock. The play will be produced in Syracuse in October, and later will be seen at the Empire. Miss Maude will appear with George Arliss in "Paganini" this season.

Mary Lee Wertheimer has returned from her country place, Golden Spring, Pike County, Penn., to attend rehearsals of her new operetta, "Toto." On Saturday at the Milford Horse Show her horse Prince won two blues and a red ribbon.

The Washington Square Players will attend the opening performance of "The Happy Ending" at the Shubert tonight as a compliment to Margaret Mower, who was a member of their organization last year and who has the leading role in the new comedy.

Blanche Ring entertained the members of her company with a hay ride after Saturday night's performance of "Broadway and Buttermilk." Three motor trucks covered with hay took the party to Miss Ring's home, Sunny Gables, Mamaroneck. After supper there they proceeded to wake up all the actors and actresses living in Westchester County.

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HORSE RACE IN A FILM PLAY.

Lots of Southern Atmosphere and Thrills in "The Thoroughbred."

"The Thoroughbred," a new photoplay exhibited yesterday in the Rialto, is crowded with string ties, broad-brimmed felt hats, Colonels with long mustaches, "Beg pahdon, Suhs," and all the other bits of atmosphere that go to indicate a Southern locale. Furthermore, it has Frank Keenan, that skillful portrayer of virile types, to impersonate a fine old codger whose chief joy is his horses.

For "The Thoroughbred" tells a story of the race track, and with such good effect that it is a wonder horse racing has not been used oftener for movie purposes. The Colonel's finances are very low, so whether his favorite mare wins the big race means a lot to him. Of course she does win, and there is great rejoicing in front of the home-town newspaper office when the result is received, and later, when the mare and her owner return, they receive a rousing welcome.

The race on the result of which momentous issues hang has long been a favorite situation in story and drama, but neither is so well qualified to unfold such an episode as this newer form of story telling. So when the ponies come trotting out and begin their dash the thrill is more genuine than in the familiar "off-stage" race scene, for here the real thing can be seen.

Being a moving picture, the story is illogical. That seems to follow in most motion pictures. The man who advances the money that enables the Colonel to take his mare to the neighboring State to enter her in the sweepstakes is none other than the young minister whose sermons were instrumental in causing the Legislature to put racing under the ban in his own State. But, in spite of this inconsistency, the picture is amusing and is better than the average. Mr. Keenan throttles his passion for close-ups, and gives a good characterization of the Colonel.

About two years ago a picture entitled "Hypocrites" was shown as an evening's entertainment in the Longacre Theatre. It caused the mildest of flutters at the time because throughout the picture appeared the all but undraped figure of a woman. She symbolized Truth, who went abroad holding her mirror up to human nature and reflecting back the true images of men and women in society, in business, in politics, and in other spheres. The film was made by the double exposure process, so that, while the woman's figure was seen plainly, it did not stand out as clearly as did those of the others.

"Hypocrites" was shown yesterday in the Strand Theatre. This is the second time in the playhouse's history that an old film has been projected there. There is nothing objectionable about the picture, which is indeed superior to the majority that have followed in the two years since it was made. It is at least intelligent.

A picture called "Public Opinion," with Blanche Sweet as the star, was shown at the Broadway. Edmund Breese in "The Weakness of Strength" was the offering at the New York Theatre and Roof.

Self Above Country.

One of the unfortunate things about human nature is the way it has of regarding the public interest as of less importance than its own petty personal affairs, and we do not suppose there is a person in this broad land who, if he or she has chilblains, would not rather get rid of them than of the Philippines. —Ohio State Journal.

Oh, Those Girls!

Too many of our girls read first the black silk underwear article in the paper and don't have time more than to glance at the one about how to set a good table on $3.23 per week.—Ohio State Journal.

A Truth Seeker.

Why is it that so few girls can be induced to take an interest in suffrage before they are 30?—Houston Post.

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The sun sets later
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The Less Said About Monday
the better, but this much must be said: If it gets on your nerves the way it gets on most human beings', a dinner at Shanley's, watching an unusually clever cabaret, will prove a pleasant relief
Diverting from beginning to end—the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1916.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The trainmen are pressing for the eight-hour day because it is the "proper" day. That also is the ground upon which the President urges the railways to grant the request. The resistance of the railways is not upon the ground that the eight-hour day is not the proper day under suitable conditions, but that it is not a proper day for the railways. The railways cannot afford it, and, secondly, the conditions of railway work are not adaptable to the eight-hour schedule for reasons beyond the control of the men or the railways. It would be rash to say that the support of the President regarding the proper day is unanimous. No doubt everybody would like to see the workday shortened, but that is not the same as saying that it ought to be shortened in the manner of either the President or the trainmen. The American Federation of Labor fought the issue through at their last convention, and decided against seeking the shortening of the work day by legislation. The vote of 8,486 noes to 6,396 ayes was cast after these remarks by Mr. GOMPERS:

> I know we do not get the eight-hour day as fast as we want it. * * * The growth must come by natural means. * * * Some are afraid of battle and believe that they can do things by dropping a ballot in a box. * * * They forget that power is gravitating from the ballot box to the economic field more and more. * * * I shall never consent to anything else.

It is true that Mr. GOMPERS is now supporting the trainmen, but his consistency is a personal matter. His argument which prevailed before the Federation's national convention has lost nothing of its strength, and is suitable for application to the broader question of the eight-hour day for all. The question then becomes, not can the railways afford it, but can all trades afford it? More properly speaking, the question is can the entire community afford it, consumers as well as producers? Thirty million workmen, 300,000,000 productive hours daily, 93,600,000,000 hours yearly. On the eight-hour basis there are 74,880,000,000 work hours. The difference of 18,720,000,000 hours yearly is equal to the work of 7,400,000 men. Where are the men to be found? Where is the community to find the goods which would have been produced in the lost 18,720,000,000 hours? If the cost of living is high under the ten-hour day, who could support a family under the shortage of goods with the eight-hour day? In other words, labor in striking for the eight-hour day is striking against itself, just as the people have learned that their strike against the railways is a strike against themselves.

The eight-hour day is a "proper" day, nevertheless. It matters nothing that ambitious workmen have struck against the enforcement of an eight-hour day through their appreciation of the higher scale of pay for the longer day. Nobody likes to oppose the shortening of the work day to any practicable extent, not even those who are happiest when working, and would work at their chosen task for nothing, for the sake of accomplishment rather than pay. But Mr. GOMPERS was right. The eight-hour day should be achieved by economic means, not by the boycott or statute or strike. If the workers would satisfy themselves now with what their wages provided for their consumption a few score years ago, there would be such a surplus of products that an eight-hour wage would provide the reduced scale of wants. Or, again, if the workers would work their best for eight hours there might be such a surplus of product that the eight-hour wage would be enough for even the present demands. But too many workmen do not look beyond the day and the wage. They regard abundance of production as hostile to their class, as tending to reduce the numbers needed for production. This feeling of labor has been carried to incredible lengths. For example, the Attorney General of South Carolina has ruled that the State's short-hour law applied to machinery. The machinery was not to be allowed to work lest the jobs should be lessened. Even admitting the argument from the standpoint of labor, what should be said from the standpoint of the community? Does the community exist in order that labor may be supplied with jobs through scarcity of goods? Or does labor work in order to provide satisfaction of wants, the wants of everybody, including wage-workers, who cannot divorce themselves from the general welfare by any means whatever?

HORNS OF THE BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Demokrat, a German-language journal, has no bowels of compassion. It ought to be satisfied by Mr. HUGHES's expressive silences and delicate tiptoeing of eggshells that his heart is in the right place, that there is nothing offensively American in his shy and veiled "Americanism," and that if, in speculative theory or as a tool of ratiocination, such an object as a "hyphen" may be supposed to exist, it exists only as a bond of union between the Republican candidate and the German vote. The implacable Buffalonian will not have it so, but charges straight against the mute and shrinking victim:

> If Mr. HUGHES does not very soon disclose his views and plans with regard to the great war and the position of America as to war questions, what others who stand near and next to him have said on these questions must be considered. So long as Mr. HUGHES himself intentionally keeps silent, we are warranted in the assumption that he approves the Roosevelt view of these questions and has accepted the Roosevelt war program.

The Buffalo Demokrat is "firm," the soul of "firmness." It tells Mr. HUGHES that

> he must come out very soon and very plainly, and make it clear that he differs materially from Mr. ROOSEVELT on the war questions and the duty of the United States to the belligerents, if he hopes to win the masses of the people.
>
> Very soon and very plainly. The water must be spilled from one shoulder or the other. It needs no importunate voice in Erie County to tell us that. ROOSEVELT and HUGHES! Dynamite and milk! Can they concord? Does Mr. HUGHES dare to speak out? As for Mr. ROOSEVELT, he must be accumulating a wrath that will make the Maine lakes boil. What will happen to "pussyfooting" when warfooting begins?

THE FROST-BRINGER.

Mr. HUGHES's campaign speeches indicate an atavistic type of Republicanism. Everything that is Democratic is bad, everything Republican is good: that is the doctrine that runs through them. He seems to be talking in 1876, not in 1916. The country is full of fair-minded partisans who have no stomach for the arrogant patter of ancient Republican Pharisaism. It is full of independents, the arbiters of the next election, men accustomed to think for themselves, to judge parties, issues, and candidates on their merits. The Progressives have no swollen notion of the intrinsic and indefeasible perfections of Mr. HUGHES's party. What voters is he trying to win by his antique Bourbonism, by his consistent unfairness, by his imitation of the outworn manner of MARTIN I. TOWNSEND and ROSWELL G. HORR?

He has saddened the Republicans along his untriumphal way to the Pacific. They see that he is making a Brobdingnagian mistake in his continual fretful, futile pin-thrusts at the Administration. They know, what it seems impossible for him to realize or admit, that it is strong in general estimation; that by asserting American rights without war it has fulfilled the wishes and earned the gratitude of the great mass of Americans; that under it there has been put on the statute books a series of fruitful constructive laws; that all interests and occupations are prosperous. Stone blind to the facts, Mr. HUGHES keeps on firing his ineffectual pellets at a record which his own supporters know to be great and formidable. The voice of protest is heard all along his path of petty, trifling criticism. A typical instance of the feeling in the Middle West is found in Wisconsin. It is the more significant that it comes from a firm friend of Mr. ROOSEVELT. The Oshkosh Northwestern, which utters a plaintive wish that "the Republican candidate for President would change his style of campaigning," Mr. ROOSEVELT has been ferocious in his assaults upon the Administration; but it is not by saying "bully" that Mr. HUGHES lifts himself to Mr. ROOSEVELT's stature as a campaigner. The onlooker of his performance is reminded of the clown of the circus who imitates ridiculously and disastrously the feats of strength and skill done by the gymnast.

A great Republican journal, The St. Paul Pioneer Press, mournfully implores Mr. HUGHES to "take a new line"; if he does not, "we shall learn "after the election if it pays to measure out full-strength unmitigated "damnation to the opposition." With a mingling of bitter irony and gloomy prevision it says:

> There is usually some redeeming feature about the most hardened and intractable of criminals. There is usually some spark of intelligence in the merest half-wit. If there are any such redeeming qualities in the personnel of the present Administration they have not been openly acknowledged by any utterance which Mr. HUGHES has made thus far in his campaign. The question is, Will the people who have formed their independent conclusions as to the sincerity, intelligence, and loyalty of the President to the interests of the masses take kindly to the untempered castigations administered by Mr. HUGHES?

Have Mr. HUGHES's speeches given the full measure of his mind and of his qualifications? At least they have had the effect of turning to Mr. WILSON many independents who before the Hughes journey of intellectual self-exposure meant to vote for the Republican candidate. They were attracted by the Hughes of legend. They see the Hughes of fact. If his purpose was to attract only hidebound Republicans, he has succeeded. He has alienated the independents. He has covered thoughtful Republicans with gooseflesh. As for the Rooseveltians, they boil with disgust and anger. They feel that they have been goldbricked. And how many Republicans are regretting that in place of the man of fire and force they have got a sort of political mummy, at most a Rip Van Winkle who has been asleep for a generation and is not yet awake!

Yet, whatever growling and black looks there are among Republicans, Mr. HUGHES is a mighty good campaigner for WOODROW WILSON.

LEGAL DEFECTS OF THE SHIPPING BILL.

The Shipping bill, having passed the Senate, now goes to conference. It is not the old bill, it may be harmless because futile, but it is still open to a multitude of objections, some of which have been pointed out by Mr. CARMAN F. RANDOLPH in a brief published by the National Marine League. He argues that the measure is as unsound legally as it is in its economic theory. He remarks that the regulation of common carriers by water, the declared object of the bill according to the title, is more baffling than the regulation of land carriers. It would be difficult enough to regulate liners, but impossible to regulate the tramps which roam the world looking for cargoes wherever they can be found. The bulk of the world's freights is carried in chartered ships or in "company ships," which carry for the industrial companies which own them. It would be impossible to command the services of such independent vessels on terms unacceptable to them. The Interstate Commerce Commission has trouble enough in regulating railways, which are subject to no such irresponsible and uncontrollable competition. It would be swamped with duties imposed upon a false analogy. The objection is so unanswerable that it exposes the entire bill to the objection made by the harbor craft on similar grounds. The clauses relating to the harbor craft were dropped, and it is difficult to see how the common carrier regulation of independent ships can be retained and made to work.

By another false analogy the anti-trust laws are applied to shipping. Our trusts are within our jurisdiction, but our trade is carried by shipping which is not within our control. We can to some extent regulate foreign shipping when it enters our ports, but we cannot compel it to expose itself to prejudicial statutes. English sea laws are liberal because England well knows that if they are not liberal English shipping will seek shelter under other flags. A great merchant marine is the proof of suitable legislation and the basis of an effective jurisdiction. When illiberal laws take effect upon a small marine the situation is fatal to growth or to control of the seas. Not only would the bill be suffocating at home; it would expose our marine legislation abroad which would be retaliatory in effect if not in form.

The governmental status of these ships would give them advantage only at the cost of entangling the Government itself. International law knows only public and private ships. For ships owned by a Government corporation, operated through an official board, there is no classification. In peace and in war their position is anomalous, if not dangerous, for reasons apart from economics. The duties of neutrality would exclude them from practically every port in the commercial world under conditions like the present. The contingency of a belligerent seizing either such a ship or its cargo, innocent or contraband, is disquieting. The alternative that our private shipping should enjoy its present prosperity grows more alluring as the comparison is extended. Respecting both trusts and shipping, we are seeking regulation and stimulation by methods unknown to any other country at any time, and upon false analogies, through ignorance of the conditions. The Shipping bill was not drawn by legislators with experience of shipping. It was drawn by those with prejudices on the trust question, and is equally unsuitable for regulation of either the trusts or shipping.

GREENLAND AND THE DANISH ISLANDS.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is being temporarily, at least, held up much after the fashion of similar proposals in the past, whether ultimately to meet the same fate remains to be seen. The Danes propose to take their time in discussing the matter, though the Government seems inclined to put no obstacle in the way of what it can readily see is a good bargain it has made and almost consummated. Events entirely unforeseen at the time of previous negotiations in regard to the islands have made them much more valuable, perhaps it might almost be said indispensable, to the United States, and this fact is clearly indicated in the terms the United States has agreed to. America needs the islands, and, as geographically they belong to this continent, it is but natural that our Government is ready to purchase them on what everybody sees are most favorable terms to their present owner.

But, as Denmark is taking her time to discuss the bargain fully in all its bearings, there seems to be no reason why the United States Government should not do so, too, though, of course, ready to stand by its agreement. Such seems to be the purpose of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its questioning of Secretary LANSING as to the details of the proposed deal. There is at least one point, namely, the agreement respecting Greenland, which might well be discussed in this relation, even though its discussion may not now have any effect as to the terms offered and seemingly agreeable to the Government of Denmark. To most persons it would seem, we think, that $25,000,000 for the three small Danish Islands is a remarkably big compensation without any reference to Greenland. That provision appears to have been merely a generous concession of rights concerning, which Americans in general have little knowledge and apparently little interest. Yet only a few years ago, at the time of the discovery of the north pole by PEARY, the question was at once raised by Canadians as to who owns the pole. Sir GILBERT PARKER, a transplanted Canadian, at that time wanted the Prime Minister of England to state whether the land at the north pole was considered as belonging to the Dominion of Canada, and if so whether the discovery of the pole by PEARY gave the United States any right over that region. In Ottawa, also, the polar discovery was eagerly discussed in respect to Canada's claim, which embraces everything north of the Dominion and west of Greenland and upward to the zenith. They seemed to fear that Uncle Sam might use the north pole as a flagstaff, and were ready to file a protest in that case.

During the Alaska boundary dispute, also, many Canadians and Canadian papers and statesmen, included among the latter LAURIER, who was Premier at the time, spoke of the United States as "a grasping nation," and the press of Halifax especially professed to fear that the United States was preparing to grab Greenland, and called upon the Dominion to secure that great island by purchase, or, better still, as being less costly, to throw around it a kind of Canadian Monroe Doctrine or bulwark of "definite imperial pronouncement." Possibly they were influenced in such pronouncements by the ardor of PEARY, who was reported as speaking of nailing the Stars and Stripes to the pole. But the United States at that time was more interested in the feat of PEARY's discovery than in Greenland or the ownership of the pole, and refused to get excited over the discussion.

Now, however, as an agreement respecting Greenland and whatever shadowy rights the United States possesses in that inhospitable island seems about to be consummated, it is at least pertinent to ask what those rights are which are on the point of being bartered away. Those rights, as Rear Admiral PEARY recently pointed out in a letter to The Philadelphia Public Ledger, "include the explorations of "KANE, MORTON, HALL, LOCKWOOD, "BRAINARD, and PEARY on the north-"western, northern, and northeastern "coasts of Greenland," and "comprise "nearly all the Greenland coasts from "Etah to Cape Morris Jesup, the "northern extremity of Greenland and "the most northerly known land in the "world, thence down the east coast to "Capes Bridgman and Parish and the "Independence Bay region."

Now, these rights of discovery may be valuable from a merely sentimental point of view, but it is at least conceivable that they may some time prove to be otherwise valuable. Older Americans will remember the jocose remarks about ice fields, polar bears, &c., which were thought half a century ago to compose the chief wealth of Alaska, bought from Russia for a little less than a third of the price now offered for the Danish West Indies. But Alaska, as we all now know, has proved to be a very valuable possession, with which the United States would not now part for many times its original purchase price.

Of course, no one expects Greenland ever to be approximately worth even the price the United States paid for Alaska, as only the fringes of it are habitable even by Eskimos, and it is not supposed to contain any mineral deposits of value. Nevertheless, it seems to possess value from the Canadian point of view, and the Canadian Government immediately after the discovery of the pole sent expedition after expedition into the frozen north, the chief purpose of which was to perfect Canada's title to polar lands west of Greenland.

As to any or all of these lands, the average American knows little and cares even less, but now that the subject is being discussed it might be well for the United States to determine and inform the public as definitely as may be just what are the Greenland claims and rights which it is proposed to cede to Denmark.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good Coal News from Alaska.

Now there is news from Alaska of more importance to our people, and possibly more interesting, than the report about the work of STEFANSSON's Canadian Exploring Expedition that was sent to THE TIMES from Nome last week by Dr. ANDERSON. He and his associates are bringing to Seattle, with a collection of Eskimo folklore and cat's cradle games, some specimens of copper which they found. But the copper deposits are not in United States territory, being situated a little east of Alaska, and they have no commercial value because they are practically inaccessible. We have an abundance of copper in Alaska, at places where it can easily be mined and shipped to our Pacific Coast States, which received $26,000,000 worth of it last year. And we also have in Alaska an enormous quantity of coal. The news we are going to say something about relates to this coal and a railroad.

The first trainload of coal from the famous and very extensive Matanuska coal field was brought down by rail to tidewater, at Anchorage, a distance of seventy-one miles, on the 16th. This railroad is a new one that our Government has been building with money appropriated by Congress. When the Matanuska mines or deposits were reached last week the achievement was celebrated with as much warmth of appreciation as could be found in so cold a country. A party of enthusiastic citizens was carried to the coal field from Anchorage in a special train chartered by the little city's Chamber of Commerce. In this party were officers of the Engineering Commission which supervised construction of the railroad, and the Rev. Dr. PETER TRIMBLE ROWE, Bishop of Alaska. They saw the first trainload of coal beginning its journey to the port of Anchorage and a ship.

This is good news for Alaska and for the people and industries of our Pacific Coast States. There is no end of coal up there. The cost of coal in Oregon, Washington, and California will be largely reduced. Last year we received nearly $67,000,000 worth of copper, canned salmon, furs, gold, and silver from this great northern Territory, which was bought in 1867 for only $7,200,000. Hereafter much will be added for coal.

Paper from Stalks of Cotton or Corn.

If the German Government's institution for the testing of materials had known about the work of our Department of Agriculture during the last eight years it would not have claimed, a few days ago, that it had made a "discovery" by proving that paper could be made from cotton stalks. This was proved at Washington in 1908, and the Department of Agriculture has experimentally produced paper every year since that time not only from this raw material but also from cornstalks and rice straw. In 1911 it published a bulletin printed on several kinds of paper thus manufactured, and two or three leaves of this were from cotton stalks. The German testing office took pains to inform us that its "discovery" might be of great importance to the United States. But its importance had already been carefully estimated here.

The relation between demand and supply in the paper trade at the present time tends to stimulate inquiry as to new kinds of raw material. In a commercial sense the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks is not yet attractive. When such a proposition is considered the questions to be answered are two: Will the paper have the qualities required, and can it be made and sold at a reasonable profit? The cotton stalk paper thus far produced is not good enough for news print. If it were suitable for such use it could not be sold profitably in competition with paper from wood pulp. The yield per ton of raw material is low, and it is difficult to bleach the bark. The fibre is short and of inferior strength. Better paper can be made from cornstalks, but here again present conditions would not permit profitable manufacture.

We are glad to know that the Department of Agriculture, with commendable foresight, has been testing all possible sources of supply. It has made experiments with twenty-two kinds of wood which might be substitutes for the spruce now used, because it is convinced that a few years hence the available quantity of spruce will be insufficient.

Fixing Prices of Food and Labor.

Beginning next Tuesday in San Francisco the price of fish will be fixed by a board on which wholesaler, retailer, fisherman, and consumer will be represented. The board will meet daily, and will both fix the maximum price and apportion it among the various interests represented. The Society of Equity has circularized its farmer members to hold their wheat for $1.00, and other grains in proportion. It seems that in other years manipulators have forced down the price of the farmers' products, but this year they will get what their goods are worth, in the opinion of the Society of Equity. The Industrial Workers of the World are roaming the Western States, busy at fixing the prices of labor. Those who do not take their views of the value of harvest labor are beaten personally, or bombs are exploded beneath the houses they occupy.

There are no reports that these rational and orderly methods of fixing prices are engaging the attention of any authorities. These are the plain people, and this is a free country for them. If they were capitalists or corporations, then the doctrine that guilt is personal would apply, and somebody would have to go to jail. The lengths to which the latter are prepared to go in their resistance to the laws will hardly be believed. For example, a little band of malefactors representing, it was said, $500,000,000 of capital, was formed in this city last week to "fight hurtful laws." They are presuming to set their judgment against that of the representatives of the people respecting what hurtful laws are. They should be indicted at once as a conspiracy in restraint of legislation. Nothing less than a sentence of resolution into their constituent elements would meet the case. But conspiracies of the common people to promote humanity by inhuman methods are all right.

FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL.

This do I see, dear love—
Your white face bent above,
Its deep eyes dark with pain
Searching my eyes again,
And lips so brave, the while
Trembling in a smile.
In nights of agony,
This do I see!

This do I hear, sweetheart,
When we two are apart—
That tender, haunting tone
Meant for my ears alone,
The music I love best
Bringing me peace and rest.
Above the moans so near,
This do I hear!

This do I know, O wife,
For whose sake I love life—
That if Death shuts my door
Of flesh for evermore,
No grave my soul can hide,
But swiftly to your side
My spirit-self will go.
This do I know!

ANNE P. L. FIELD.

A "SECTIONAL" ISSUE.

Control of Congress by Southern States or Eastern.

Lithonia, Ga., Aug. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that Mr. Hughes in his speech of Aug. 12 in Butte, Mon., referred to the present Administration as a "sectional Administration," and "not an American Administration in the broad and proper sense given to the word." The Democrats in Congress who have shaped the governmental policy for the last three years may be in majority Americans from the South, but their record cannot be said to be sectional or selfish.

It is interesting to study committee Chairmanships of previous Republican Administrations. Nine States, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, without exception until 1910, were recognized nationally as solid Republican States, and I give below the Chairmanships their representatives held in the last two Republican Congresses: In the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, under Roosevelt, we find of the fifty-five Senate committees, the Senators from these nine States held twenty-two Chairmanships. Under Taft in the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, of the seventy-one Chairmen these Senators held eighteen. In the House their Representatives in Roosevelt's Administration held twenty-six Chairmanships out of the sixty-four, and under Taft thirty-two of the sixty-three.

Now compare the above with the present Sixty-fourth Congress under Mr. Wilson. Take the eleven States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Of the seventy-five Senate Chairmanships only twenty-one are held by Senators from these States, and in the House thirty Representatives from these States are committee Chairmen. From these we see that the nine Eastern States under the last Republican Administration shared the committee honors in the same ratio as the eleven Southern States now share them. In both Administrations the Chairmanships went to the men who were entitled to them because of their period of service and particular ability. Legislation in Mr. Taft's régime under these Eastern men was efficiently managed, and it would have been silly and childish for the Democrats in 1912 to try to stir up forgotten prejudices by claiming we have had a "sectional Administration."

The people in the southerly portion of the United States do not like to be referred to as "the people from the South," as if they were detached, as the Philippines, but want to be considered as an integral part of a great nation—resenting all inferences of petty sectionalism—Americans in everything and Southern geographically only.

BOND ALMAND.

Incorporated Unions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your paper of the 18th inst., under the heading of "Laws Against Strikes," contains many good suggestions, some of which, however, are not practical. It would be impossible, on account of political influences, to have Congress or any State Legislature pass a law against strikes, or to force any man seeking employment to surrender his legal right to work by joining a union and submit to heavy taxes and assessments for the privilege of working under its despotic rule. The law recently enacted by Congress exempting labor unions from injunction fully demonstrates this.

There is a legal remedy, if I am not mistaken, that would bring all labor unions under control. The State of New York requires that all public business or social enterprises shall be incorporated; that means the placing of responsibility. The labor unions are the largest business associations in this country as to membership, and they combine to establish prices, and, more than that, to use force in securing their demands. Now, why shouldn't they also be forced to become an incorporate body and be recognized as such, as then they would have to assume responsibility, and union members would have to secure employment through the officials of their association under contract for a fixed rate and period, and could be held responsible for any violation of said contract and for damage to property caused by members of said association? All contracts should have a money consideration on both sides, and any dispute as to work or wages should be submitted to a board of arbitration, either State or national. Moneyed responsibility, in my opinion, is the only remedy for controlling strikes of labor unions.

The President of the United States calls to Washington thirty-one representatives, controlling an investment of $10,000,000,000 in railways, extending over 126,838 miles, to consider a demand of about 20 per cent. of the railway workers who are members of the brotherhood, and who have no legal responsibility whatever, for an eight-hour day, with full pay for two extra days. The acceptance of such a proposal would cost the railroads $50,000,000 and would result in many instances in receiverships, which would be of incalculable loss to the public generally and the ruin of many industries. The only remedy for such a condition that I can see, as I said before, is legal incorporation of all such associations with forced arbitration.

R. B. KING.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

For the Thirsty Horse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my perusal of a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I was pleased to find an appeal for more and adequate drinking stations for horses. Certain it is that the water supply for horses in New York is entire inadequate to meet the demands of the many hot and thirsty animals upon our city streets. Here in Brooklyn the only conspicuous and, in fact, the only drinking trough of which I have any knowledge has lately been removed, and it is a sorry sight to see hot and willing creatures robbed of their one source of comfort in these hot Summer months. Water is necessary, and yet this necessity which is so plentifully and, at times, wastefully consumed by human beings is denied to the horse, except through the channels of benevolent and humane societies, whose splendid efforts are unable to cope with the demands upon them. Must we continue day after day to witness the tragic sight of suffering and overheated horses panting for a drink.

H. W. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1916.

Mr. Hughes on the Stump.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I generally find myself in accord with your editorial utterances, but consider your article of today, entitled "If Hughes Had Stayed Home," a strategic error. It is so sound, so sensible, so convincing that the first thing you know the candidate will be influenced, and will resume his owl-like air of wisdom and policy of perfectly safe silence, which I should regret, because he has steadily lost ground since he went on the stump.

R. S.

New London, Aug. 19, 1916.

Rewriting Old Hymns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Friday's paper appears: "Spare the old hymns from the reformers." I say amen! By all means leave all the old hymns as they are. To change them would be not only a "literary misdemeanor" but a dishonest act like altering a will without consulting the testator.

GRACE W. HARRISON.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 19, 1916.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PLEA

Answered by Statistics on Crime and Punishment.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to those who advocate a Public Defender, obviously in imitation of Los Angeles, the writer begs to ask if any other nation has a constitutional provision, which its court of last resort characterizes as "a shelter to the guilty," which "has no place in the jurisprudence of civilized and free countries outside the domain of the common law, and it is nowhere observed among our own people in the search for truth outside the administration of the law," (Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U. S. 91, 113,) or as "the privilege of crime," (State v. Wentworth, 65 Maine, 241)?

The Chicago Tribune gives the number of homicides, including manslaughters, in the United States in 1912 as 9,152; the number of executions in 1912 as 145; it gives the number of homicides, including manslaughters, in 1913 as 8,902; the number of executions in 1913 as 88; it gives the number of homicides and manslaughters in 1914 as 8,251; the number of executions in 1914, including two for another felony, as 74; it gives the number of homicides and manslaughters in 1915 as 9,230; the number of executions in 1915, including 8 for another felony, as 119.

According to the Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1913, (Part I., Criminal Statistics, pp. 18, 26,) there were reported to the police of England and Wales during the year 1913 111 murders of persons aged more than one year and 67 murders of infants of one year or less. On these 178 reported English and Welsh murders, 67 persons were brought to trial for murder; there were 28 convictions and death sentences; 16 executions; 12 commutations to penal servitude for life; 5 accused were found insane on arraignment; 17 were found guilty, but insane, and 17 were acquitted.

In 1913, 154 manslaughters were reported to the English and Welsh police, (p. 18,) on which 136 persons were brought to trial, on which trials there were 63 convictions and sentences, (p. 26.)

In 1914 the number of murders and manslaughters reported to the police of England and Wales is not given; 55 persons were brought to trial for murder; 23 were convicted of murder and sentenced to death; 14 were executed; the sentences of 8 were commuted to penal servitude for life; 13 were found guilty, but insane; 12 by jury and 1 by Court of Criminal Appeal.

In 1914, 117 were brought to trial in England and Wales for manslaughter, of which 48 were convicted and sentenced. (Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1914, Part I., Criminal Statistics, p. 12.)

In Australia, Canada, and Great Britain, where the criminal procedure approved by the Federal Supreme Court in the Twining case prevails, the sweatbox and third degree are unheard of and unknown. The third degree is an extra-legal imitation of Continental European police methods. If public defense in criminal cases should, contrary to the practice of European nations, be made a matter of absolute legal right, it would be the duty of such Public Defender to give every red-handed murderer, professional criminal, as well as every one charged with any crime, misdemeanor, or ordinance violation, a strenuous and technical defense and avail himself of any possible technicality to defeat the people's representative, the District Attorney, who is now a quasi judicial officer.

HENRY A. FORSTER.

Trials of Being President.

From The Evening Post.

The President, he is a lucky man, these days. He has nothing to do. A few trifles take up a few minutes of his time, but the rest is all his own. He merely has to keep watch of legislation; prod Congressmen; read the reports from the Mexican frontier, and give the consequent orders; confer with the members of the Cabinet; try to get competent men to serve on the joint Mexican Commission; make new complaints to Great Britain and Germany; talk for an hour to 640 railway leaders in the East Room; confer with all the railway Presidents; keep up with his correspondence; receive delegations; read Republican speeches. Time would hang heavy on his hands were it not for the presence of a former Judge in the White House grounds who throws stones at the windows and cries out that the man living there is incurably inefficient. But for this diversion, President Wilson might not be able to resist a feeling of ennui.

Professors Pirenne and Fredericq.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, Aug. 18, I see an extract of several paragraphs written by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, relating to the deportation to Germany of Professors Pirenne and Fredericq of the University of Ghent and their imprisonment in a German prison camp. The allegation is made by this German correspondent that this deportation and imprisonment of the two most eminent historians of Belgium were due to their engaging in plots against the German Government in Belgium which were dangerous from a military point of view, and contrary to promises solemnly made by them. I was warned some weeks ago by an eminent Dutch professor, who has maintained communication with these exiles, that such accusations would soon be put forth by the German Government, and I am in a position to declare positively, on the authority of the two professors themselves, gentlemen of the highest standing, whom I am proud to call my friends, that these accusations have no foundation whatever and are entirely untrue.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON,
Director of the Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution.

North Edgecomb, Me., Aug. 19, 1916.

A Bad Road to the Coast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I indorse the letter of complaint printed this morning concerning the condition of the road between South Amboy and Keyport. I have had occasion to use this road, when I could, at least twice a week, en route to Lakewood or Deal. The road has been in a deplorable condition for two years, but in September last was closed, ostensibly for repairs. It has been intermittently opened and closed ever since. The condition between South Amboy and the bridge at Morgan has been scandalous. The work on this two-mile stretch has been in "progress" for over a year. The blame for this condition must not be confined to the contractor, but laid to some extent to the authorities, State or county, who control the contract. This main artery to the coast, in its present condition, must mean the loss of many thousands of dollars to resorts along the coast.

C. E. REYNOLDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1916.

Horses Bitten by Rattlesnakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pertaining to the death of Gustav Link from a rattlesnake bite, it was with interest and surprise that I read that Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of Bronx Zoological Garden, had saved the life of a valuable horse by administering the serum in time. I am a Westerner—grew up on a Texas ranch—and though I have seen many horses that had been bitten by rattlers, I never saw nor heard of one dying from the bite. My own horse was bitten on the nose, and though his head swelled to frightful proportions, it subsided in the course of several weeks. That a rattlesnake bite will not kill a horse I know to be an accepted fact among the ranchmen of Texas.

EDA EARHART.

New York, Aug. 17, 1916.

TRANSFORMED BOERS.

Well-Drilled Troopers Now Fighting for Allies in Africa.

New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the surprising developments of the world war none has been stranger than the campaigns in the German protectorates in East and Southwest Africa, though perhaps because of their remoteness and the paucity of news concerning them, especially of the operations now being conducted on the east coast, they have attracted little notice and scant comment in the United States.

In the army overrunning German East Africa are many Boers, grim farmers of the veldt that the Boer war made familiar to the world and whose cunning and daring and first-class fighting qualities excited that world's wonder and also its admiration. Not a few of them belonged to the old commandoes and fought to the last against the British whose comrades in arms they are today. And it is a strange example of the changes wrought by the whirligig of time that both Briton and Boer are being led to victory by one of the chieftains of the old Dutch republic, Jan Christian Smuts, under the flag of the British Empire, while another former "embattled farmer," Louis Botha, is Premier of all United South Africa.

Mention of the Boer commandoes inevitably brings to mind the pictures of the queer cavalry bands that led Kitchener's forces such a long chase over the plains and among the hills of the Transvaal and Orange Free State—uncouth, bearded men in slouch hats and every conceivable variety of civilian attire short of evening dress, hunched on shaggy ponies of all colors and all sizes, the only military appearing thing about them being their rifles and cartridge belts. But the Boer trooper of today is a transformed being, as greatly changed as are the circumstances of his advent in the field. He is attired in a neatly fitted uniform of khaki shirt and riding breeches with boots or putters; he has shaved off his beard and cropped his hair; and he sits erect on a mount that is the same color and size as the other horses of his regiment or squadron—as smart and as highly disciplined a soldier as any other cavalryman of the King.

There are, indeed, no finer forces in Britain's mighty army than those of South Africa, in which the burgher element forms a prominent part.

Perhaps not less remarkable is the manner in which the call of the "old gray mother" England has been answered by her sons scattered over the whole of creation as well as by those whom Kipling designates as "Wards of the Outer Marsh, Lords of the Lower Seas." An illustration well worth recording is contained in a letter received recently by an Australian from his son, Cleve Crouch, a graduate of Sydney University and private in the Second King Edward's Horse. He wrote that in his company were two men from Trinidad, one man from Terra del Fuego, one from Brazil, one from Paraguay, one from Argentina, one from the Transvaal, three from New South Wales, three from New Zealand, one from Vancouver, B. C., six from Canada, two from the United States, one from the Straits Settlements, two from Rhodesia, one from Mexico, one from British East Africa, one from Nigeria, (West Coast of Africa,) and four from as many provinces of India.

M. T.

Unsanitary Burlap Bags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the present infantile paralysis epidemic there have been several expressions of sharp and severe criticism and disapproval has been voiced of the present practice of using burlap bags for the removal of paper and other refuse from apartment houses and other dwellings by the Department of Street Cleaning. It is a positive fact that this is one of the most pronounced ways in which deadly germs and bacteria are carried from one place to another throughout the city. Besides all the waste paper, soiled and otherwise, and miscellaneous refuse that are put into these bags—in themselves carrying and creating all sorts of germs and bacteria—the bags are invariably kept in the darkest, dampest, and most unsanitary parts of basements, or, in the case of small dwellings or private houses, under stoops of buildings. These locations afford excellent breeding places for the creation and spread of germs, places where the fly, which is the most dangerous germ carrier, lives and flourishes. The bags are collected at one house and in the course of redistributing are left at another. Whether or not they go through a cleansing or disinfecting process after their contents have been dumped and before redistribution is doubtful.

Would it not, therefore, be more healthful and more sanitary if the use of these burlap bags should be abolished and prohibited and if they should be replaced by cheap but strong paper bags of appropriate size or by collapsible hard-paper boxes, to be supplied either by the Department of Street Cleaning or by the landlords? These could be destroyed and put out of the way after serving their purpose.

BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ.

New York, Aug

VICTORIA CROSS LIST TELLS HEROIC DEEDS

Lieutenant Shot 15 Foemen and Counted Aloud as He Fired to Cheer His Men.

BRAVE SAPPER BURIED ALIVE

Saved Three From Tomb and Refused to Leave a Fourth—Other Examples of Courage.

A brief announcement of awards of the Victoria Cross is published as a supplement to The London Gazette of Aug. 5, a copy of which reached New York yesterday. Under the date of the "War Office," the anouncement says, "his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty."

There follows the list of men, with a brief statement of the deed which won the Cross. The first is Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Batten-Pool of the Royal Munster Fusileers. His Cross was awarded:

"For most conspicuous bravery while in command of a raiding party. At the moment of entry into the enemy's lines he was severely wounded by a bomb, which broke and mutilated all the fingers of his right hand. In spite of this he continued to direct operations with unflinching courage, his voice being clearly heard cheering on and directing his men.

"He was urged to retire, but refused. Half an hour later, during the withdrawal, while personally assisting in the rescue of other wounded men, he received two further wounds. Still refusing assistance, he walked unaided to within 100 yards of our lines, when he fainted and was carried in by the covering party."

Gave His Life for Another.

Captain John Leslie Green of the Royal Army Medical Corps was killed while bringing in a wounded officer. He received the Cross:

"For most conspicuous devotion to duty.

"Although himself wounded, he went to the assistance of an officer who had been wounded and was hung up on the enemy's wire entanglements, and succeeded in dragging him to a shell hole, where he dressed his wounds notwithstanding that a bombardment and rifle grenades were thrown at him the whole time. Captain Green then endeavored to bring the officer into safe cover and had nearly succeeded in doing so when he was himself killed."

Lieutenant Richard Basil Brandram Jones of the London North Lancashire Regiment won the Victoria Cross as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery. He was holding with his platoon a crater recently captured from the enemy. About 7:30 P. M. the enemy exploded a mine forty yards to his right, and at the same time put a heavy barrage of fire on our trenches, thus isolating the platoon.

"They then attacked in overwhelming numbers. Lieutenant Jones kept his men together, steadying them by his fine example, and shot no less than fifteen of the enemy as they advanced, counting them aloud as he did so to cheer his men. When his ammunition was expended he took a bomb, but was shot through the head while getting up to throw it.

"His splendid courage had so encouraged his men that when they had no more ammunition or bombs they threw stones and ammunition boxes at the enemy until only nine of the platoon were left. Finally they were compelled to retire."

Captain (temporarily Major) Lionel Wilmot Brabazon Rees of the Royal Artillery and Royal Flying Corps received the Cross for a battle against great odds while flying over the enemy lines.

Battle in the Air.

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty," his award reads:

"While on flying duties, Major Rees sighted what he thought to be a bombing party of our own machines returning home. He went up to escort them, but on getting nearer discovered they were a party of enemy machines, about ten in all.

"Major Rees was immediately attacked by one of the machines, and after a short encounter it disappeared behind the enemy lines, damaged.

"Five others then attacked him at long range, but these he dispersed on coming to close quarters, after seriously damaging two of the machines. Seeing two others going westward, he gave chase to them, but on coming nearer he was wounded in the thigh, causing him to lose temporary control of his machine. He soon righted it, and immediately closed with the enemy, firing at a close-contact range of only a few yards, until his ammunition was used up.

"He then returned home, landing his machine safely in our lines."

Private George William Chafer, East York Regiment, delivered dispatches, which he had taken from a wounded bearer, under severe fire and although wounded. His record reads:

"For most conspicuous bravery. During a very heavy hostile bombardment and attack on our trenches a man carrying ammunition was thrown down by his company commander was half buried and rendered unconscious by a shell. Private Chafer, at once grasping the situation, on his own initiative took the message from the man's pocket and, although severely wounded in three places, ran along the ruined parapet under heavy shell and machine gun fire and just succeeded in delivering it before he collapsed from the effect of his wounds. He displayed great initiative and a splendid devotion to duty at a critical moment."

Rescued Three Comrades.

Acting Sergeant John Erskine of the Scottish Rifles rescued his officer, a Sergeant, and a private. His award is as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery. While the near lip of a crater, caused by the explosion of a large enemy mine, was being consolidated, Acting Sergeant Erskine rushed out under continuous fire with utter disregard of danger and rescued a wounded Sergeant and a private. Later, seeing his officer, who was believed to be dead, show signs of movement, he ran out to him, bandaged his head, and remained with him for fully an hour, though repeatedly fired at, while a shallow trench was being dug to them.

"He then assisted in bringing in his officer, shielding him with his own body in order to lessen the chance of his being hit again."

Sapper William Hackett, of the Royal Engineers, made the supreme sacrifice of his life in order to save that of a comrade. His award was:

"For most conspicuous bravery when entombed with four others in a gallery owing to the explosion of an enemy mine.

"After working for twenty hours a hole was made through fallen earth and broken timber, and the outside party was met. Sapper Hackett helped three of the men through the hole and could easily have followed, but refused to leave the fourth, who had been seriously injured, saying 'I am a tunneler, I must look after the others first.'

"Meantime the hole was getting smaller, yet he still refused to leave his injured comrade. Finally the gallery collapsed, and though the rescue party worked desperately for four days the attempt to reach the two men failed.

"Sapper Hackett, well knowing the nature of sliding earth, the chances against him, deliberately gave his life for his comrade."

Private Arthur Herbert Procter of the Liverpool Rifles gave succor to two wounded men at the great risk of his life. He received the Cross.

"For most conspicuous bravery. Private Procter, noticing some movement on the part of two wounded men who were lying in the open in full view of the enemy at about seventy-five yards in front of our trenches, went out, on his own initiative, and, though heavily fired at, ran and crawled to the two men, got them under cover of a small bank, dressed their wounds, and after cheering them with the promise of rescue after dark, and leaving with them some of his clothing for warmth, regained our trenches, again being heavily fired at. At dusk both men were brought in alive."

Held Enemy Single-Handed.

Private George Stringer of the Manchester Regiment, the last of the list, saved his battalion by holding back the enemy single-handed. His record is as follows:

"For most conspicuous bravery and determination. After the capture of an enemy position he was posted on the extreme right of his battalion to guard against any hostile attack. His battalion was subsequently forced back by an enemy counter attack, but Private Stringer held his ground single-handed and kept back the enemy till all his grenades were expended. His very gallant stand saved the flank of his battalion and rendered a steady withdrawal possible."

TO ENLARGE HILLTOP INN.

Another Pavilion to be Built for Newport Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Chairman of the Active Service Literary Distribution Committee, gave out a statement today relative to the efforts of the young women and men who sold flowers and received donations on Fund Day, last Saturday, for use in sending literary matter to the National Guardsmen at the border. Mr. Vanderbilt reported that $903.58 had been turned in.

The winner of the medal for collecting in the first division, for girls under 15 years, was Miss Fifi Widener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who collected $137.14. Miss Grace Vandivision, for girls over 15 years, the medal was won by Miss Marion Tiffany, daughter of Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, who collected $137.14. Miss Grace Vanderbilt collected $121.64.

In the third division, for boys, Frederick Haynes, who collected $174.40, received the medal for the division. The first division, composed of seven girls, handed in $310.70; the second division, composed of nine girls, handed in $892.34, and the third division, composed of ten boys, handed in $208.79.

Managing Director Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt Hotel and of Hill Top Inn, is here relative to improvements which will be made to the inn, including a second pavilion, but larger than the present one. The new structure will be used for private dances because of demands from the Summer colony and navy this season. Further additions of apartments completed this Summer will be made.

Tonight the concert drew a large attendance, hearing Irving Fisher, baritone; Miss Anna de Militis, harpist, and Wilhelm Martin Wendt, violinist, assisted by Conrad's Orchestra.

Newport is to have its longest season this Summer, cards being prepared for dances, dinners, luncheons, and other social events. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor will give a dinner Sept. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will give a dance the evening of Sept. 2 at Beechwood, where they entertained a luncheon company today, sailing later on the steam yacht Noma for a cruise of a week or more.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert of New York, who will have as a guest tomorrow Mrs. Marcellis Hartley Dodge of New York, will remain late in the Fall.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Vanderbilt, will be at Beaulieu quite late.

The large silver loving cup presented to Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati by apprentice seamen of the naval training station in appreciation of her gift of a building here for the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, was sent to the building today by Mrs. Emery. Originally her former home filled with gladiolus so placed that enlisted men and others who had not seen the beautiful gift might do so.

Leslie Buswell of the American Ambulance Corps in France is visiting Mrs. A. Reeden Fairman, Henry G. Gray is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Clinton Gray; Ewing Stilles of Philadelphia and Lieutenants R. K. Turner, R. A. Sprunance and C. O. Smith, U. S. N., and Beverly Dozier of New York are registered at the Casino.

Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador at Mexico, is having a short rest at Newport.

Preston Gibson was host for a dinner party at the Clam Bake Club tonight.

Steam yachts Alberta, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, and Emeline, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves on board, have arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of Newport and Shippan Point, Stamford, entertained a large company of guests from the Pier and Newport this afternoon with a tea at their new residence, Castlewood.

For the benefit of the Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis a bridge tournament will be held by Miss Ruth V. Twombly at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, on the afternoon of Aug. 28.

The men playing in the tennis tournament at the Casino last week were taken to Shawmankett today on board Harry Payne Whitney's yacht While Away.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano were luncheon hosts today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills continued their Sunday evening dinners tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained a dinner party at their home tonight in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary.

ENJOY NARRAGANSETT SURF.

Largest Crowd of the Season Seen on the Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—Narragansett's famous beach was thronged with bathers this morning. The crowd was undoubtedly the largest of the season. Many of the Summer colony also assembled at the pavilion and on the promenade along the beach.

Among those noted on the promenade were Admiral H. T. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris, Colonel and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston Hazard, C. Coburn Darling, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wheelright, Henry B. Kane, Mrs. W. E. Craig, Mrs. Virginia McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Irving H. Chase and the Misses Chase, John H. Hanan, and Miss Rose Wood.

Following the bathing many of the Summer colony assembled at the Casino for luncheon or on the plaza during the midday concert. Members of one luncheon group included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling. Among others there were Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, Robert J. Sullivan, Philip Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, and Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler of Rosemont, Penn. Miss Grace Strachan of New York entertained at luncheon today at the Casino.

In the second round of the ladies' tennis tournament at the Point Judith Country Club today Miss Gertrude De Coppet defeated Miss S. Hinman Bird, 7—5, 6—2. In the first round in the doubles the Misses Gertrude and Beatrice De Coppet defeated Mrs. C. D. Snowden and Mrs. Thomas McKean, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Helen Ostby and Mrs. Squible defeated Mrs. Mason Pfizenmayer and Miss Florence Kane, 6—love, 6—3.

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JAMES SELIGMAN, AGED BANKER, DIES

Passes Away at the Summer Home in Long Branch in His 93d Year.

BEGAN CAREER AS WEAVER

Came to America in 1839 and Was Successful at Once—Oldest Member of Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—James Seligman, senior member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, which he joined in 1860, after being a member of the old Gold Board, died today at his Summer home on Cedar Avenue, this place, in his ninety-third year. He had been ill for the last ten days, and last night the physicians gave up hope of his recovery. His death was due to the infirmities of age.

With him at 5 o'clock this morning, when he died, were his six children and the family physician, Dr. Edward Sternberger. His wife, who was Miss Content of New York before her marriage, died in their apartments in the Hotel Savoy in Manhattan on Dec. 17, 1907.

Starting life as a weaver, later becoming a carpenter and jewelry peddler, and finally dying at the head of J. & W. Seligman & Co., leading international bankers and many times fiscal agents for the United States Government, James Seligman stood distinct even in this country, where great men rise from nothing to almost unequaled power and dominion.

His life cannot be better told than in his own words, spoken on the eve of his eighty-ninth birthday, on April 13, 1912. At the request of a reporter for THE TIMES he told in his quiet, simple way the highly human story of his career and those of his brothers and sisters, so inextricably linked with his; for the eight brothers were at the same time in the world over various banking houses of his firm in New York, London, Paris, Frankfort, and San Francisco.

"I was born in 1824 in Balersdorf, Germany," he said. "David Seligman was my father, and my mother's name before marriage was Fanny Steinhart. My mother was a hard-working woman. She conducted a store independently of my father, who was a woolen merchant, and looked after the home and all the children as well. I was the third oldest son, and the fourth oldest in a family of eleven.

"My parents sent me to the village school every school day, except the Sabbath, until I was 11 years old. Then they decided I was old enough to learn a trade, and they sent me to Floss, 100 miles from home, to live with my mother's sister and learn the weaver's trade from my uncle and aunt, and after two years later I returned to Balersdorf. I can remember when I was 9 years old two wagonloads of people left Balersdorf to take ship for America, and my eldest brother, Joseph, was among them, taking with him $100 my parents gave him. He went to Pennsylvania, where he obtained a position as cashier in a coal mine at a salary of $400 a year, which seemed very large to the poor people in Balersdorf.

Came to America in 1839.

"In the Spring of 1839 two wagonloads of peasants again left our little village, my brother William and myself among them. I was then 15 years old. We each had $40 from our mother sewed in a little bag around our waists. The trip to Bremen took two weeks, and immediately on reaching that port we embarked on a sailing vessel. The ship carried 400 passengers, each paying $40. In the steerage we were allowed one meal a day, and the others we were obliged to provide for ourselves. It took us sixty days to cross, and today I marvel at the record of the Lusitania. Before we arrived smallpox broke out, and twenty-five steerage passengers, myself among them, caught the disease. We had to sleep seven in a bunk, so it is no wonder the infection spread rapidly. On July 4, 1839, when we landed, Joseph was in New York, while William went to Pennsylvania. The physician in attendance gave me a dose of oil so rancid that I have tasted it ever since. The next day, however, I found me much better, and I was permitted to go.

"I went to Mauch Chunk, Penn., where my brother Joseph secured me a position as apprentice to a carpenter in Bethlehem, Penn. I was to remain a year with him for my board until I had learned the trade, and my first job was shingling a shed in a cemetery. After six months my employer failed and I went to work for another carpenter on the same terms. Four months later, when he failed I decided to quit the business and went back to Mauch Chunk.

"My brother Joseph then went to Bethlehem and expended $300 for jewelry rings, bracelets and watches—some goldplated, others German silver. With these goods as a loan and the $40 given me by my mother, which I had carefully saved, I went to work peddling and on the first day sold more than $100 worth of the goods. I kept at the occupation and went through Pennsylvania for four years, and then the following year I went South and made $1,000, which was more than either of my two brothers had earned.

Opens Stores in Alabama.

"About this time my brothers Joseph and William decided to peddle also. I came North to meet them and in 1840 influenced them to go South with me. Before we left for the South we met my brother Jesse in New York and took him with us to Montgomery, Ala. At the end of the first year, when we all met by agreement in Montgomery, I found that I had sold twice as much as Joseph and Jesse combined. We decided to continue as merchants, no matter how humble, and after a few years we opened a dry goods store in Greensboro, Ala., with Joseph as manager. The rest of us kept on as peddlers and later a second store was opened in Utah, Ala., of which Jesse and William took charge, while I continued as an itinerant knight of commerce.

"We later sold our Southern stores and came North. William opened a dry-goods store in St. Louis and Jesse took charge of one in Watertown, N. Y. In 1841 my mother died and we brought over the rest of the family, excepting my father. The next year my father was sent for and came to this city, where he established a family home, with my eldest sister Babette as housekeeper. In 1846 Babette married. The family capital then amounted to $8,000, of which we gave her one-half. My sister Rosalie married the year following and we gave her $2,000.

"In 1848 Joseph and I planned to open an importing house in New York under the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co., at the corner of Beekman Street. We did fairly well until the gold fever struck the country and William, Jesse, Henry, and Leopold caught the fever and went to San Francisco, where they opened a store in 1851. At that time Isaac, my youngest brother, now head of the Seligman banking house in London, was still in school.

Gets Government Contracts.

"After eight years Jesse and William returned to New York and opened a dry-goods store in this city. Through William our stores received contracts from the Government to supply soldiers' uniforms and these contracts amounted to several millions of dollars. After the civil war we decided to go into the banking business and a year later Jesse went to Frankfort to open a bank. We sold United States Government bonds for this country, which were the first to go to Europe. Later Abraham opened a banking business in this city and Isaac and Leopold established a branch in London. William soon afterward went to Paris and established a Seligman bank there.

"It is only a few years ago that the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. erected a new building at 1 William Street, in the board room of which are hung life-size portraits of the eight Seligman brothers. I want to say that we have never forgotten our old home, and there is today a school in Balersdorf established by my brother Henry, known as the Seligman School, which is endowed and which provides for all time free education to all children regardless of creed.

"I may add that I feel very rich in the possession of my children, my grandchildren, and my great-grandchildren. For them I enjoy living and I thank God that we are all together."

For fifteen years Mr. Seligman was a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he became a member on May 3, 1869. He was also at various times a member of the Exchange Committees on Securities, Finance, and Admissions. He was one of the founders of Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, and for many years was President of the congregation.

On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, with whom he lived at 763 Fifth Avenue, gave him a party which was attended by more than 100 near relations, including his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, son and daughter-in-law, nephews and nieces. Mr. Seligman appeared in motion pictures and was shown playing games with the younger children and with his little Japanese spaniel Tweedle. Other guests at the party were the Directors of Temple Emanu-El and a host of friends and business associates.

In addition to numerous more distant relatives, Mr. Seligman leaves three sons, De Witt J., Eugene, and Jefferson Seligman, and three daughters, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Mrs. Albert Gross, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim.

Mr. Seligman's funeral will take place at Temple Emanu-El at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

LENOX HAS HOTTEST DAY.

Week-End Arrivals Fill Hotels—Children's Fetes Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Week-end arrivals at hotels are the largest known in mid-August and last night every hotel in the larger resorts were unable to accommodate arrivals. Many private houses were opened to assist the hotels and hundreds of tourists were sent to other places.

This was the hottest day of the season in the Berkshires. The thermometer registered between 88 and 90 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club there was a large company for swimming.

At the request of the Board of Health of Stockbridge the Shakespearean Masque which was to have been given by the children of the colony at Laurel Hill has been given up. The annual fancy dress parade through Ice Glen, with its accompanying festivities, has also been postponed. There have been no cases of infantile paralysis within the town and the canceling of two of the most important Autumn events is a precautionary measure.

The Rev. William Sherrill, curate in Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, conducted services in Trinity Church this morning. One of the largest congregations of the season attended.

Prominent golfers are arriving in Stockbridge for the open tournament which begins Tuesday. Roger H. Hovey, former champion of Connecticut, Walter Tuckerman of Washington, J. R. Bowker of Brooklawn, W. P. Seward of Brooklawn, Spottswood D. Bowers, Hamilton Kerr, George Stanley and other prominent golfers will start.

Major Gen. George W. Davis and Miss Dade of Washington, who were guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan, have gone to Millbrook, N. Y.

Dr. Austin Fox Riggs has gone to Plattsburg training camp for two weeks, after which he will return to Stockbridge.

Casper de Gersdorff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, fishing early this morning in Lake Mahkeenac, landed a black bass that weighed four pounds and two ounces. This is the best catch of the year in these waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin B. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, of New York, Mrs. Daniel F. Guina, Miss Guina of Fieldston, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sammis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sammis of Huntington, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Broadhead of Plainfield, N. J., have arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane entertained Mr. Stearns and A. H. Weston of Boston at dinner Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopper, Lee Palmer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Chaffee, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carpenter, Providence, R. I., registered at Curtis Hotel.

Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict and Mrs. Benedict of Flatbush, N. Y., Justice A. Heaton Robertson, John B. Robertson of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Jones of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Clayton Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Smith of Philadelphia, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Cullman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Lancaster of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Grier of Rye, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Leaming of Morristown, N. J., are at Hotel Aspinwall.

SOCIETY AT SUPPER DANCE.

Many Enjoyed Saturday's Event at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 20.—The Greenbrier ballroom was the scene last evening of the second supper dance of the season. Mrs. William G. Bumsted entertained Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. William Belding, and Colonel and Mrs. William Wheatley. With Mrs. Sidney Foulkes of Philadelphia were Miss Vera Penick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Botts, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sturgis, Miss Louise Wise, Baron Castelli, C. P. Wiley, Dr. C. B. Capito, and Mrs. Foulkes, mother of Mrs. Edward Savage Latimer.

The Misses Bertha and Frances Clark, daughters of Mrs. Charles Dixon Clark of Philadelphia, entertained Miss Natalie Smith, Miss Gwendolyn Rutherford, Mrs. Frederick Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy Childs, Elmore Hotchkiss, Edward Harris, Frederick Seggerman, and Julian Osborne. With Mr. and Mrs. Scott Parish of Richmond, Va., were Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lister, Mrs. Frederick Pleasants, Miss Anne K. Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wymond Cabell. With Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison of New York were Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Feder, and Mrs. Blaine Elkins.

Mrs. Frank Shephard Royster of Norfolk entertained Dr. and Mrs. Harry Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille, Mrs. Richard Dickson Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William Royster, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Henderson. Chester Jocums's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip O. Geier, Mrs. Droppelman, and Mrs. Wooley. With Miss Mary Maxwell of New York were the Misses Catherine and Ethel Cabell, Mrs. G. H. Goddard, S. E. Magill, and V. C. McAdoo.

Mme. Pauline Donalda, who is the guest of Lady Williams Taylor of Montreal, Canada, will give a concert on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Sunday school children's Christmas fund.

Among the latest arrivals are Miss Jeanne Graydon of Cincinnati and C. Crane, John H. Holliday of St. Louis is registered in the Greenbrier.

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Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

Professor Benjamin Battin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley P. Burger, Miss Betty Calisch, A. C. Callicott, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Arthur Chesney, Robert Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. George Fitzgerald, Charles Garry, John Gill, David W. Harrison, Raymond Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jay, E. B. Johnson, J. B. Kattcamp, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lathbury, A. A. Lawrie, R. W. Lehne, Laurance Lyon, W. S. Maughan, S. H. Northcross, W. Porritt, H. M. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Speyer, Henry Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tucker, W. H. Willey, John Williamson, and Dr. R. Wuppertman.

SALES OF ANTIQUES INCREASED BY WAR

Americans Are Gathering Millions Worth of Treasures in Markets of Old World.

STRIPPING MANOR HOUSES

Many of the Landed Gentry of Europe Forced to Sell in the Slump That Preceded the War.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The effect of the war upon the landed gentry of Europe and upon those who have acquired wealth because of the war is peculiarly emphasized in the growing market for antique furniture and art objects within the last few months.

In London, nearly every other day, so says Frank Partridge, who is regarded here and in America as a pre-eminent authority, there occur auction sales that reflect an abnormal demand in America, as well as in the European countries, for antiques.

While, during the first twelve months of the war the market for antique treasures sagged to nearly nothing, it has picked up to such an amazing extent, according to Mr. Partridge, that within the last four months more than $10,000,000 worth of furniture and objets d'art have been bought by eager connoisseurs in Europe and America. Of the aggregate sales of antiques, America has absorbed 60 per cent.; in other words, America has put $6,000,000 in the hands of London's antique dealers since last April. And the demand is growing every week.

Although prices dropped sadly just after the war, until the antique dealers preferred to keep their stocks intact rather than let things go without profit, they have picked up within the last six months, until now they are, in most instances, as high as before the war began. And as the demand keeps on, the prices keep going up.

"Every week, yes, I might say every day, big auction sales of antique furniture and objects d'art are going on in London and higher prices are prevailing," said Mr. Partridge.

"When the war came, most Americans who wanted to buy felt they would hold off until the dealers would feel obliged to sell next to nothing. It was a natural impulse and one shared by many buyers throughout Europe.

"On account of this tendency, at the beginning of the war there were a few bargains to be picked up, of which the English were quick to take advantage. The Englishman has always been a buyer of antiques, and he saw his opportunity when the market was glutted with rich treasures. It must be borne in mind that, although the average duty is 20 per cent. of the antique furniture over here and an equal percentage of other objects of art, still the Englishman himself is always in the market.

"With the war there came an entirely new class of people looking for antiques; they were those who had acquired sudden riches through supplying Great Britain and her allies with things needed in running the war. They are the ones who have been supplying ammunition, clothes, everything, in fact, to the belligerents. In Germany as well as in England, France, Holland, and the United States, fortunes have sprung up as a result of the war.

"Now, it's just this class of people who have been the big buyers. Naturally we don't get any of the German demand here, and little, comparatively, goes to France right now, although France is buying, while waiting until the end of the war for its antiques to be shipped on.

"While America waited in the earlier months of the war for prices to drop, it found, because Englishmen and others in Europe were dipping into the market, that it would have to buy, itself, if it hoped to get any of the rich treasures the market afforded. So America has now plunged into the market, and every steamer carries over immense shipments of antiques.

"So far as the likelihood of a slump goes, it may be said it doesn't exist at all. The whole question hangs upon supply and demand. Where does the supply come from? Europe. And from what class? The aristocracy. In the general slump that seized Europe for the ten years before the war, the aristocracy lost go of much of its store of antiques. The market became filled with it.

"The war has not hit, thus far, any but the landed gentry of Europe, and it is their stuff that is going into the auction rooms; although it must be said that a large part of what is now being sold on the market reached there in the time just before the war.

"Yes, the war has hit the landed gentry and those with fixed incomes who have no working business. Therefore, the supply must come from this source more and more as the months go on. But right here I want to say that the tenacity of the Englishman in holding to his treasures as long as he can, although at a deprivation, is amazingly manifest. His disposition to wait and not become panicky, keeping what he has until actually forced to part with it, is one vital factor in the spirit of the English in this war. It is that element that will count, as much as anything else, in enabling the Government to push the war through to a conclusive end.

"One auction room in London is now selling $5,000,000 worth of antique furniture a week, 50 which 60 per cent. is going to America. This house sells half the antique ware in London. Six months ago it hardly had a sale worth the telling, excepting to Englishmen.

"The sales now consummated every week—every day, one might say—in antique furniture that goes to America, embraces Chippendale, Queen Anne and all Gregorian furniture and early English styles. America is getting the pick of the market now and is taking advantage of it."

500 AT HOT SPRINGS DANCE.

Large Number of New Yorkers Visit Virginia Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 20.—The Homestead was as well filled for the latter part of August as it often is for the September season. More than 500 visitors attended the Saturday night dance and cabaret performance and the sacred concert in the green and white lobby tonight. Colonel and Mrs. Merian Taylor of East Orange gave one of several parties at the Homestead last night, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell Graef and Eric B. Dahlgren of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Lakers, and Mrs. Edgar Bright.

Dining with Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Work of New York were Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls. Hugh Inman was the guest at dinner of Jesse L. Eddy and Miss Mildred Eddy of Morristown, and Mrs. Donald MacDonald and Miss Maria MacDonald drove over to the Homestead from the Oaks for dinner.

Among those in the ballroom were Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Miss Lucy Stokes, William Brewster, Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Mrs. Dorothy Potter, the Misses Prudence and Virginia Sterry, Gwendolyn Sproule, Eleanor Bricht, Josephine Ashton, Isabel Palms, Lorna Mallinson, Gertrude Pate, Cornelia Skinner, H. W. Cohu, and Vincent K. Hilton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls of New York entertained at luncheon at Fassifern Farm today for Mr. and Mrs. Bertram G. Work.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, who spent the last six weeks here, left tonight to spend a few days in Philadelphia before going to Platisburg.

Mrs. Velasquez of East Orange has gone to Belmar for the rest of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dixon Ellis arrived at the Homestead today, having motored from New York.

Other New Yorkers to register were George Roberts, Miss Rosamund Roberts, Mrs. Athey, and Miss Athey.

WOMEN ATTACK DETECTIVES

Bite and Scratch Policemen When Companions Are Arrested.

Detectives Pruschen and Plagge of the Sixteenth Inspection District, who arrested seven Polacks on the charge of bringing bottles of beer into Bronx Park last night, were attacked by four women who had been with the prisoners. They were scratched and bitten until a crowd of citizens came to the rescue of the detectives.

Reserves from the Bronx Park Station were called out before the four women were completely subdued. In the police auto on the way to the Morrisania Street Station the women began to fight again, while the seven male prisoners remained passive witnesses. The Bronx police reserves were called back and several assigned to garrison the automobile. In the Morrisania Street Station the women again broke away from their captors and bit and scratched several policemen. For the third time reserves had to be called. The women were finally locked up together in the matron's room at the station.

Eleven men and five women in all were arrested in Bronx Park yesterday for violation of the ordinance which prohibits the drinking of intoxicants in a public park. All said they did not know they were violating the law. Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Night Court last night fined four of the men $1 each and discharged the other prisoners.

KING TO STAY IN ALBION JAIL.

Cattaraugus Sheriff Refuses to Demand Prisoner's Return.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The efforts of the humanitarians to remove Erwin King from the Albion jail and the jurisdiction of District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County was blocked tonight by the refusal of Sheriff Nichols of Cattaraugus Country to demand of Sheriff Bartlett the return of King to face the charge of assault. That charge was placed against King when he was first arrested by Nichols.

Grace Humiston, who is leading the forces striving to proce Charles Stielow innocent of the West Shelby murders, tried to reach Sheriff Nichols over the telephone eight times today to request that he aid her by demanding the return of King. Nichols took a trip into the country and when he returned said he would not demand King's return from the Orleans County Sheriff.

"Nor will I do anything else to embarass the Orleans County authorities," he said.

INCENSED AT DANISH PRESS.

German Official Organ Quoted as Charging Servility to the Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Reuter's dispatch from Coppenhagen says:

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German official organ, prints a furious attack on the Danish press for its lack of impartiality. 'What,' asks its newspaper, 'is the Danish press driving at with its continuous attacks on Germany and its servile demonstrations of sympathy for our enemies? If the Danish press expresses the public opinion of Denmark, it gives food for serious reflection.'"

SOURCE OF GERMAN ALARM.

How the Press Views Compulsory Service in England.

One of the features of the lengthy reviews of the second year of the world war published in the German newspapers on the last Sunday of July is the serious comment upon the adoption of compulsory military service in England. The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by The London Times, said in its review:

"Among the surprises of this war is the fact that it has brought England to the introduction of universal military service—the greatest internal revolution in England's modern history. Even those who knew England well clung to the last to the belief that it would not be possible to force upon the English people this institution so antagonistic to its fundamental convictions. A just judgment will appreciate the full extent of this sacrifice and measure thereby the seriousness of England's intention to make Germany harmless for English purposes. Nothing more plainly shows the immense seriousness of the united will to destroy us than this conversion of the English people to universal service."

The Gazette goes on to say that the adoption of compulsion has nevertheless "been in vain." The Frankfurter Zeitung also emphasizes the importance of compulsion in England, although it says that "hundreds of thousands are surely tolerating it only with gnashing of the teeth."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in its leading article, declares that it is not Germany that bears "the terrible guilt of every fresh day on which thousands die." Germany can only "hold out until the hour at which the strength of her enemies is devoured in their own fire, and until the day when reason finally masters arrogance." The journal says that Germany's victory will consist in "self-maintenance."

In a long article on "War Finances" the Frankfurter Zeitung claims that German methods have proved superior; but the writer does not say that the situation is sound. Dealing with the belligerents generally, he says that as long as confidence can be maintained "the technique of war finance holds out, especially as paper and the printing press are not only able to produce money' for the time, but are admirable means of producing a brilliant deception regarding the actual impoverishment by artificially producing buying power and artificially creating an apparent war 'boom.'" The Zeitung says that the German Empire has thus far been able to finance the war "almost without having recourse to the

BROOKLYN NINE BLANKS CHICAGO, COOMBS ALLOWING ONLY ONE HIT

CUBS FIND COOMBS STINGY WITH HITS

Superbas' Pitcher Allows Chicago Only One Scrawny Single and Nary a Tally.

ROBINS GET ONE BIG RUN

Wheat Makes Three-Bagger and Comes Home on Wild Pitch With the Score That Wins the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Jack Coombs, pitching the finest article of ball seen hereabouts for many days, proved an unsolvable enigma for the Cubs today and the Robins won a tight contest by the score of 1 to 0. Sixteen thousand perspiring fans sat through the combat, suffering palpitation of the heart and constantly hoping against hope that there would be a break in the first-line trenches of the New Yorkers. There was positively nothing doing, however. Gas attacks, forays, frontal charges in mass formation, everything but bombardment was tried. There was no bombardment to speak of. Max Flack, in the seventh inning, furnished the only bombardment so far as the Cubs were concerned.

Coombs had one strike on Flack and then curved a low one on the outside. Flack met it squarely and it sped fairly inside the first-base line, past McCarty into right field and went for a single. That was all, but as a result the Cubs learned by other than hearsay evidence that such a thing as first base existed.

Wild Pitch of Value to Robins.

Opposed to Mr. Coombs was Claude Hendrix, the slippery-elm artist who admits Kansas as his home. Claude was also there with a high-grade variety of twirling, but lost his game in the third with a wild pitch. It was his only break, but the damage had been done. Zack Wheat had smashed out a long fly, which Zeider misjudged, and Wheat romped to third before the sphere was relayed. This incident rather upset Hendrix for a moment. He put too much steam on his next curve and Elliott couldn't get his hands on it properly, with the result that Wheat came home while Elliott was chasing the wild pitch.

While it was a hard game to lose, the fans were unsparing in their applause for the masterly performance of Coombs. Twenty-six Cubs faced him. Zimmerman was awarded a base on balls in the second inning, but was nipped trying to steal second. Rolla Zeider also reached first on balls, but Mowrey threw badly to McCarty, and in the seventh Flack reached first on a single, the only Chicago hit of the game. A moment later he was retired while attempting to steal second. Hence the Cubs did not see second base during the combat.

Superbas Active with the Club.

The manner in which the Dodgers opened the affair indicated that Hendrix was due for a lovely lacing. In all but two of nine innings the foemen got a runner to first. They gathered ten hits in the course of the afternoon, including doubles by Johnston, McCarty and Mowrey, and a triple by Wheat. They got eight of these hits in the first five innings and they had Superbas men left on bases in that period, which speaks much for Claude's ability to hurl the pill with runners on the paths.

After Johnston had tapped to Hendrix in the first, Stengel knocked a single to left. Wheat then grounded to Zeider, but McCarty walked and Cutshaw packed the bases with a single to right. Mowrey, however, grounded to Wortman.

Another threatening situation loomed up in the second. Olson was out, but Meyers singled to centre and Coombs sent the Chief along by a slashing hit to left. Johnston forced Coombs at second, Meyers going to third, and Johnston later stole second. Casey Stengel, however, whiffed.

Then came the break in the third which enabled the Dodgers to win the game. In the first inning Wheat lifted a ball over the right field screen which was foul by inches. On the occasion of his appearance in the third he poked a mighty fly to left. Zeider misjudged the ball, and although he got his hands on it he was unable to trap it. Wheat pulled up at third. Hendrix then applied too much of his celebrated Kansas steam and Elliott saw the ball go through to the grand stand. Wheat scored standing up. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA
Johnston,cf	5	0	3	2	0	Zeider,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Wortman,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Mann,ef	3	0	0	1	0
McCarty,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	1	Zim-man,3b	2	0	0	2	5
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Elliott,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Olson,ss	4	0	0	4	4	Knabe,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Meyers,c	4	0	1	5	1	W'man,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Coombs,p	4	0	1	1	1	Hendrix,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aKelloWitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	10	27	10	bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	26	0	1	27	12

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning. b-Batted for Hendrix in the ninth inning. Error—Mowrey.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Mowrey, McCarty, Johnston. Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Mowrey and McCarty. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; off Coombs, 3. First and second runs—Off Coombs, 1 hit and 1 run in nine innings; off Hendrix, 10 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; by Coombs, 3. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

HUGHES RESCUES BRAVES.

Relieves Allen With Bases Full, and Reds Are Beaten, 3 to 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Boston won the first game of the series from Cincinnati here today. Mitchell's bases on balls in the second inning were costly, but at bat he got three hits out of four times up. In the fourth inning, with one run scored, one out and the bases full, Hughes relieved Allen and retired the side without further scoring. From that time on he was complete master of the situation. Maranville starred at both the fielding and batting ends of the game, getting four hits out of five times at bat. The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA
M'ville,ss	5	2	4	5	4	Groh,3b	4	0	0	3	2
S'dgrass,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Roush,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wilholt,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Connolly,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Chase,1b	4	1	1	8	1
M'gan,3b[a]	4	0	1	0	0	Clarke,c	2	0	2	5	0
K'tchy,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Wingo,c	1	0	1	1	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	1	Neale,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Egan,2b	3	1	1	0	3	Louden,2b	4	0	2	3	1
B'burn,c	3	0	0	4	1	Emmer,ss	2	0	0	1	4
T'gress,c	1	0	0	1	1	Mitchell,p	4	1	3	0	2
Allen,p	1	1	0	0	0	bMcKk'nie	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	2	0	0	0	1						
a'Wil'ms[c]	1	0	0	0	0	Total	34	3	9	27	12
Total	34	4	10	27	11						

a-Batted for Wilholt in the seventh inning. b-Batted for Emmer in the ninth inning. Errors—Maranville, Blackburn, Wingo, Emmer.

Boston	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Wilholt, Snodgrass, Louden. Three-base hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Maranville, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Konetchy. Double plays—Maranville and Konetchy; Mitchell, Groh, and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 2. First on errors—Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Allen, 3; off Hughes, 1; off Mitchell, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 7 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 10 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Allen, 2; by Hughes, 3; by Mitchell, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. American vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	66	47	.584
Chicago	65	51	.560
Cleveland	62	52	.544
Detroit	63	54	.538
St. Louis	62	54	.534
New York	60	53	.531
Washington	54	58	.482
Philadelphia	23	86	.211

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	67	39	.632
Philadelphia	63	42	.600
Boston	60	42	.588
New York	53	54	.495
Pittsburgh	47	58	.448
Chicago	50	62	.446
St. Louis	50	64	.439
Cincinnati	43	72	.374

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

CARDS WHITEWASH GIANTS.

Betzel's Bat and Slow Fielding Factors in Defeat of McGraw's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—First one person, then another, makes the waning Summer unbearable for the Giants. Yesterday in Chicago it was Zimmerman, today in St. Louis it was Betzel. In the fifth inning of the New York-St. Louis arbitrament of arms Betzel started in to pillage Rube Benton's pitching. With a two-base hit in that inning and a three-base hit in the next he fomented insurrections which yielded four runs, and the Cardinals beat the backsliding Giants, 5 to 0.

The Giants are getting a surfeit of whitewash. The goose egg trimming fastened to them today was their fourth since they began the trip. Their defeat was their eighth in nine engagements, since they left New York. With it they descended to below the .500 mark in percentage.

The weather was blistering hot, but heat is now an old story with the Giants, and besides they lost quite as convincingly in Philadelphia, where it was comfortable. Today, as on other days, they played as if baseball was a drudgery. A glaring fault this afternoon was dull-witted fielding, though their fielding was sharp and trimly done as long as the game was a tie. When the Cardinals broke away, then the Giants sagged. Few games do they win by coming from behind.

Perfect fielding, however, wouldn't have saved the day for the Giants, considering to what extent Steele excelled his contemporaneous southpaw, Benton, as a pitcher. The lack of pepper and quick decision in fielding simply showed the New York mental attitude.

The Cardinals made good use of their hits, and little Betzel led the way for them. He was their big batter. The first four innings were competently pitched by both sides. On the St. Louis side that sort of pitching continued. The capsheaf punch was utterly missing on the New York side. Only in one inning did a base hit come on the heels of a base hit, and that was with two out. At other times the New York batting was scattered. It did happen, however, that twice a New York batter gave the ball a robust rap with men on bases. Merkle did it once and Fletcher once. The all-devouring fly-snatching of Tommy Long killed both drives.

The New York batting order was changed. The change did not prove of any benefit in promoting concerted batting. Kauff led off and gave a good account of himself as an individual, with two of the Giants' hits, but his hits in the important fourth niche. Both of his thrusts were with the bases empty. There never was any get-together birching by the Giants. Although Betzel began the fifth inning with a two-bagger, quick fielding would have snuffed him out. Steele tried to bunt. He popped to Benton, and, as Long was on his way to third, Benton could have doubled him off second. The pitcher was too slow in turning and making his throw, which in itself was not a very ardent effort, that Betzel arrived back at second safely. Snyder batted him in.

The Giants were all fussed up in the sixth with the fans, who in this town have about as much feeling for visiting players as they have for so many cattle, had a fine time guying them. Hornsby doubled and Wilson bunted. Either Herzog or Benton could have tossed Wilson out. Each left it to the other. Ergo, Wilson was not tossed out. Miller flied to Burns, and the runners held their bases. Benton passed Gonzales, after profuse instructions from Merkle to adopt that prudent course. It was good baseball in theory, creating a situation for a force play at any station. It didn't work because Betzel and his iron bat were next to face Benton. The latter smashed a single across Kauff's range, and three Cards trooped in.

George Smith, late of Columbia, held down the rubber for the Giants in the last inning. Betzel slammed him for a double, which would have been an out if Burns had not misjudged it. Betzel was quelled trying to stretch the hit. Steele grounded to Merkle and Long scored on a triple and Smith's wild pitch. The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PoA
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Long,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	1	3	Snyder,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Rescher,lf	5	0	1	0	0
Burns,lf	3	0	2	2	1	Hornsby,ss	2	2	1	2	3
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Wilson,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	5	2	Miller,2b	2	0	0	4	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Gonzales,c	3	1	1	5	2
Fischer,c	3	0	0	2	1	Betzel,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Benton,p	1	0	0	0	3	Steele,p	4	0	0	0	3
aKelly	1	0	1	0	0						
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	31	0	8	*23	14	Totals	33	5	12	27	13

*-Hornsby out; hit by Wilson's batted ball. a-Batted for Benton in the eighth inning. Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two base hits—Hornsby, Doyle, Betzel, 2. Three base hits—Betzel, Long. Stolen bases—Hornsby, Burns, 2. Sacrifice hit—Benton. Double plays—Miller and Snyder; Benton, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 5; off Smith, 1; off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 10 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Smith, 2 hits and 1 run in one inning; off Steele, 8 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Steele, 1. Wild pitches—Benton, Smith. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Day.

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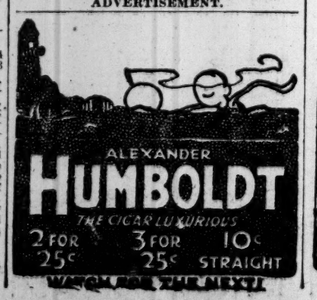

AMERICAN SOCCER TEAM VICTORIOUS

Picked Eleven of Stockholm Players Beaten in Hard-Fought Match by 3 to 2.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20.—(Delayed by Censor.)—A clean-cut victory rewarded the efforts of the American soccer team representing the United States Football Association in the second of the series of five international matches played yesterday in the Stadium of the Stockholm Gymnastic and Sporting Association against a picked eleven from the ranks of the local soccer clubs identified with that organization.

Although the margin was a narrow one—three goals to two—the Americans, who had already displayed their prowess to good advantage by recording a tie in the first match, held the whip hand at all times. Taking the lead in the first half, at the end of which they had the advantage by 1—0, the visitors were never overtaken.

With one exception, the Americans presented the same front as in the first game, but none of the members of the opposing team was in the lineup in the initial games. Ellis of the Brooklyn Celtics joined the half back division in the lineup of the visitors and celebrated his appearance by shooting a goal in the second period of play. The footing being less secure than on the first day, the combination work of the forwards was not so accurate, but nevertheless the backs proved to be at the greatest disadvantage in consequence of the change of conditions.

The opposing sides were well matched up to the middle of the opening half, when Swords of the Fall River Rovers, Captain of the American team, getting possession of the ball from the right about forty yards out, got away from the pack and raced down the field. There was only one of the backs to bar his way, but the New Englander dodged him cleverly and then shot past Ruden, the goaltender, into Stockholm's net. The advantage thus established was maintained to the end of the period and ends were changed with the Swedish players a point down.

The home team put on full speed in the effort to equalize, but were kept at bay by the Yankee defense. Fifteen minutes after the restart the Americans made a counterattack with such success that Ellis, following up a bit of fast work on the part of Heminsley and Cooper, was in the nick of time to take advantage of an opening and shoot America's second goal.

With a lead of two points the Americans eased up a bit, and this was in part responsible for Stockholm's first tally, scored ten minutes later by Hjelm at inside left. Cooper of New York, however, once more established a two-point lead after a brilliant run down the left wing. The spectators then made up their minds that the Swedes were in for a defeat. Five minutes before the end, Gustafson, Stockholm's centre, negotiated another goal from a mixup in front of the American net. The lineup:

America. (3.)	Positions.	Stockholm. (2.)
Tittle	Goal	Ruden
Robertson	Right back	Lund
Svensson	Left back	Spalding
Murray	Right half	Wide
Clarke	Centre half	Toernkvist
Ellis	Left half	Groth
Ford	Outside right	Magnusson
Swords, capt.	Inside right	Wallander
Heminsley	Centre.	Gustafsson, (Capt.)
Diederichsen	Inside left	Hjelm
Cooper	Outside left	Appelgren

Referee—J. Spalding, A. F. A., England. Linesmen—T. W. Cahill, U. S. F. A., and A. Andenssen, Stockholm G. and S. A. Goals—Swords, Ellis, Cooper, for America; Hjelm, Gustafsson, for Stockholm. Time—Forty-five minute halves.

BRITTON ACCUSES BRAVES.

Owner of Cardinals Says Four Boston Players Insulted Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Formal complaint to President Tener of the National League is on its way from Schuyler Britton, the local baseball magnate, regarding the alleged misconduct of four Boston players yesterday.

Mr. Britton charges that these four members of the Braves used rough and coarse language to him yesterday because he wouldn't open a certain gate to the park just to let them in. He declares their language is deserving of a reprimand and of a fine or suspension.

Southern Players for the Naps.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—President Heinmann of the New Orleans Southern Association club tonight announced the sale to the Cleveland Americans of Pitcher Clarence Smith, Catcher Henry De Berry, and Outfielder Milo Allison. They will report at the close of the Southern Association season next month.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—4	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	5	1

Second Game.

Toronto	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	7—4	2	
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—1	7	2

AT ROCKY POINT.

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6	8	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4	8	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	47	.569
Providence	60	48	.556
Montreal	57	51	.514
Baltimore	56	53	.514
Toronto	54	52	.509
Richmond	52	54	.491
Rochester	45	59	.433
Newark	45	63	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 11; Kansas City, 5.
(First game.)
Louisville, 2; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 3.
(First game.)
Columbus, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 3; New Haven, 3. (Called in fourteenth inning, darkness.)
No other games scheduled.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 10; Binghamton, 0.
Elmira, 6; Utica, 2.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 8; Atlanta, 2.
Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 1.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Is Kumagae to be Champion?

During the progress of the Longwood tennis tournament a few weeks ago the remark was made, half in jest, perhaps half seriously, that a season or two more would see the national singles championship resting in the Far East. It was a rash statement, or at any rate it sounded so to the many who heard. Two Japanese were here, to be sure, but there was little then which seemed to indicate that they might become formidable rivals to the best men of this country, although Ichiya Kumagae had earned the verdict over Clarence J. Griffin of the Californian group. Even he who made the remark probably did not hold any thought that the prediction would threaten to come true within a brief period. But that is just what has happened.

The victory of Kumagae in the Newport invitation tournament on Saturday brings the tennis players face to face with the possibility that the men's singles championship may go to a foreigner, as has the women's title to Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway. Kumagae scored a marvelous success in the final round when he defeated the leading player of this country, William M. Johnston, in a five-set match. With the national championship only a week away, this little Japanese must be considered as a formidable factor, while in the minds of some he will rule favorite. In the Newport tournament there were two former national champions, Richard Norris Williams, 2d, and William J. Clothier, as well as the present titleholder, Johnston—truly an imposing array of talent, but not strong enough to prevent Kumagae from proving the superiority of his odd game from Japan.

Kumagae learned his tennis in the land of the chrysanthemum, under conditions entirely different from those which prevail in this country, and of this his game is a reflection. Like many who have raised themselves to the top rung in various branches of sport, he is not of the established school. He violates all the standards of good tennis, and yet he has defeated the best of those whose game is based on form. This is a subject for serious consideration. Has this Japanese really developed a superior tennis? Is the game which humbled Johnston stronger than the accepted Californian type of which McLoughlin is the greatest exponent? These are questions which will occupy the minds of tennis men for some time to come, no matter what may be the fortune of Kumagae as to the national championship.

If Kumagae does win the championship it will lead to some endeavor to copy his game, and this will mean a radical departure from the net play of the Pacific Coast men. Kumagae is a baseliner pure and simple. Although he is slim and not over tall, he is strong and his forehand drive is something of which any contestant may well be wary. There are like Johnston and Williams with a much admired forehand, but it does not measure up to that of Kumagae, for the latter, to use a billiard term, gets more English on the sphere. Hitting with a closed racquet and starting the stroke, as one man expressed it, on the under side of the ball and then rolling the racquet over the top, he gets an accentuated drop or loop ball with a side break as well. It is this side break which causes confusion among many of the players, for in the drives down the lines the sphere looks as if it were shooting out of court and then suddenly tucks itself inside the lines. There is no player in this country who can stand up in such a tournament will be on hand again next year for a hand-to-hand encounter with the famous "Lobster à la National," or a second meeting with the old-fashioned deep-dish apple pie which is so renowned as a delicacy and so efficacious as an alibi.

The Age Range in Water Sports.

One of the most remarkable features of the championship water carnival held in Chicago a few days ago was the prominent part played by the youngest and oldest contestants in the field. Thelma Darby of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, a chubby little girl of 12, placed second in the national 440-yard title swim for women, covering the entire distance within a few yards of Miss Claire Galligan of the local Women's Life Saving League, who won the event and set a new record. Albert Downes of the New York A. C., a veteran with close upon a quarter of a century of activity in athletics to his credit, captured the national high-diving championship, giving a sensational exhibition of skill, and defeating by the overwhelming margin of thirty points his nearest rival, William Heyn of the Chicago A. A.

These two performances indicate once more how wide apart are the age limits in aquatics. Usual athletic standards have been set at nought; children and old-timers bid side by side for the country's highest honors, often sharing success. In the last few months immature youngsters and veterans have figured conspicuously in the most important meets. Abe Siegel, a 16-year-old lad, was a member of the Illinois A. C. quintet which recently hung up a world's 500-yard record for relay racing; Elizabeth Becker, a 14-year-old water sprite from the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, took second in the national 220-yard title swim for women, and Gertrude Artelt, another Turngemeinde maid of the same age, finished second in the national fifty-yard race, hard on the heels of the victor.

On the reverse of the medal we find Bud Goodwin of the New York A. C., for twenty-three years a competitor, romping away with the one-mile metropolitan swimming championship in the fastest time ever made in an open-air pool, his teammate and contemporary, Joseph A. Ruddy, leading to victory the club's water-polo team, the strongest in the East, as its captain and reliance scorer, and Alfred Brown of New York, their predecessor by a few months in the game, holding the professional swimming championship of America and successfully attacking records for long-distance courses.

In no other branch of sport does one see such an age range of efficiency. It speaks tellingly of the value and healthfulness of aquatics that boys and girls barely in their teens may enjoy competition without fear of ill effects; that proficient devotees may retain the acquired skill, or improve, until far beyond the point of life generally estimated to mark the downward grade in the career of an athlete.

New York's National Regatta Hope.

Hope that a national regatta may be held on water adjacent to New York was kindled on Saturday when several of the leaders in the sport were present at the successful event of the Bayonne Rowing Association, held for the first time on Newark Bay. Since the failure of the plan for a public rowing course in water off Pelham Bay Park, New Yorkers had given up the idea of ever seeing the championships decided on any river or bay nearer to this city than the Schuylkill. It has long been recognized that the course on the Harlem, alongside of the Speedway, is too hampered with traffic and too beset with troublesome eddies to render a fair test for the oarsmen. Moreover, there are floating logs that render it dangerous for scullers, who are unable to see the obstacles in their way.

Apparently the course on Newark Bay is free from all these disadvantages, and though the races last Saturday were only over a mile route there is plenty of room on the bay to increase the distance to a mile and a half. There is a turn on Newark Bay, but to all appearances it runs straight and true and there is plenty of room for many crews to row abreast without any chance of interference except such as might be caused by poor steering or a deliberate attempt of one crew to foul the water of another. Accommodations for spectators are excellent, as the County Park runs alongside of the course. The park has an embankment from which a good view of the races may be obtained, besides which there are clubhouses along the bank which could be utilized for visiting oarsmen and their boats.

The matter of financing a national regatta is the chief difficulty, but it was suggested on Saturday that the rowing clubs of New York might combine and signal success for the West Fifty-ninth Street club, whose representatives captured the point trophy with 18 points. The Irish-American track men scored only 12, and a triumph for the N. Y. A. C. next Saturday was forecast by close observers of the sport.

Both F. A. French of the New York A. C. and John J. Eller, Captain of the I. A. A. C. track team, took a fall out of the American record for the 120-yard low hurdles—now listed as a noteworthy performance—when they went the route in fourteen seconds, two seconds better than the existing figures. French defeated Eller in the final by a yard in record time, while Eller easily annexed his trial heat in which Derrill Trenholm, the Dartmouth and New York A. C. timber topper, was his only rival, in fourteen seconds.

The summaries:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Homer Baker, unattached, (scratch;) William F. Gordon, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; George Kimball, Long Island A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:14.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Michael J. Devaney, Mill Rose A. A., (3½ yards;) Ray F. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., (scratch,) second; Paul F. Mulligan, unattached, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Andrew H. Newkirk, Newark A. C.; Edward Lee, Salem Crescent A. C., second; no third finished. Time—2:09.

120-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Scratch, (Invitation.)—Won by F. A. French, New York A. C.; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; Derrill Trenholm, New York A. C., third. Time—:15 4-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen; George Laux, Empire City Wheelmen, second; J. De Bruyn, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—9:02 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Feerick, New York A. C., (8½ yards;) George Miller, Loughlin Lyceum, (7½ yards,) second; Thomas Lennon, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

Throwing the Javelin, Handicap.—Won by James C. Lincoln, Irish-American A. C., (6 feet,) with actual throw of 174 feet 6½ inches; John Fritts, unattached, (25 feet,) second, with actual throw of 161 feet 7¾ inch; Henry Lund, Norwegian Turn and A. C., (25 feet,) third, with actual throw of 146 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by Patrick J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 186 feet 6¾ inches; Harold A. White, New York A. C., (35 feet,) second, with actual throw of 136 feet 1 inch; Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., (20 feet,) third, with actual throw of 146 feet 1 inch.

880-Yard Relay Race, Handicap, (open to clubs other than I. A. A. C., N. Y. A. C. and Millrose A. A.)—Won by Mohawk A. C., (Griscom, Smith, Jones, Cohn,) 24 yards; Salem Crescent A. C., (Foster, Hawkins, Lauder, and White,) 23 yards, second; Glencoe A. C., (Braunstein, Zobau, Teschner, and Perolman,) 28 yards, third. Time—1:36 1-5.

Point Score—New York A. C., 18; Irish-American A. C., 12; Newark A. C., 10; Salem Crescent A. C., 6; Acme Wheelmen, 5; Empire City Wheelmen, 4; Long Island A. C., 2; Loughlin Lyceum, 1.

GIEBEL SWIMS TO VICTORY.

Defeats Lee in Fastest Time Ever Made for Junior Quarter-Mile Title.

Leo Giebel, the chubby but rugged Stuyvesant High School swimmer, carried the Winged Foot of the New York A. C. to a hard-won victory in the quarter-mile junior metropolitan championship swim, held in connection with the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's annual water carnival at Rockaway Hunting Beach, yesterday. Pressed hard throughout the two furlongs by his clubmate, John Charles Lee, Giebel splashed past the finish post in 6:27 2-5, the fastest time ever made in the titular contest.

Giebel went to the front from the start and remained there for the four circuits of the 100-yard course. At the end of the third leg Giebel held a three-yard advantage, and in spite of the desperate efforts of Lee to hold him the Stuyvesant youth doubled the lead in the last lap.

Miss Josephine Bartlett of the National Women's Life-Saving League, recent winner of the fancy diving championship, kept her record for consecutive victories clean when she triumphed over a big field in her favorite event with 54 points. Her nearest rival, a Miss Williams, registered 10 points less.

Bud Goodwin, the 84-year-old veteran of the New York A. C., captured his third straight race of the season by winning the 300-yard handicap. In the 150-yard swim for women, Miss Lucy Freeman of the N. W. L. S. I., once more ably demonstrated her prowess by winning the event. The summaries:

150-Yard Harlequin Race.—Won by John J. Curren, New York A. C.; Stephen Ruddy, Jr., unattached, second; Alexander Falencar, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—4:43 4-5.

Women's Fancy Dive.—Won by Miss Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League, with 54 points; Miss Williams, unattached, second, with 44 points; Miss Edna Cole, National Women's Life Saving League, third, with 39 points.

150-Yard Swim for Women.—Won by Miss Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League; Miss Rita Greenfield, National Women's Life Saving League, second; Miss Amelia Karmia, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time—2:36.

440-Yard Junior Metropolitan Championship Race.—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C.; John Charles Lee, New York A. C., second; Charles Kaufman, College Point Life Saving Corps, third. Time—6:27 2-5.

75-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by George H. Arfman, Central Y. M. C. A., (9 seconds;) Charles Hanner, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 seconds,) second; J. Newman, unattached, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:47 2-5.

Fancy Dive for Men.—Won by Frank Mullen, New York A. C.; Thomas Hirschfield, Central Y. M. C. A., second.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Bud Goodwin, New York A. C., (scratch;) Joseph Newman, unattached, (35 seconds,) second; Joseph T. Wheatley, New York A. C., (12 seconds,) third. Time—4:02 2-5.

Mamaux, Pirates' Pitcher, Suspended

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Al Mamaux, star pitcher of the Pittsburgh National League team, has been suspended for ten days by Manager James Callahan because of alleged violation of club-training rules.

WOLGAST TO FIGHT HERE.

Former Champion Will Meet Callahan on Friday—Other Bouts.

Lightweights who are being groomed for attempts to wrest the championship title from Freddie Welsh will be seen in action at the local clubs during the ensuing week. The most important of the contests scheduled is that in which the hard-hitting Ad Wolgast will try to show that he is still to be considered as a serious contender for the title that he once held. Wolgast will make his come-back effort at Washington Park on Friday night against Frankie Callahan, a local product who went West to gain fame, but Callahan is a dangerous man is shown by his record. He stopped Ralph Grunan by breaking his jaw in the seventh round, knocked out Joe Rivers, and gained a decision over Johnny Dundee. Among his other victims are Gilbert Gallone, Joe Mandot, Benny Palmer, and Johnny Harvey.

Joe Welling, who is under the management of Jimmy Johnston, is another lightweight with championship aspirations who will exhibit his skill this week. He is billed to appear at the Aryerne Sporting Club, Long Island, on Thursday night, in a ten-round encounter with Bobby Moore, the west side lightweight. Moore has just returned from Australia, where he held Ted Lewis even in a twenty-round fight.

The week will be a busy one for Patsy

COLUMBIA MAY PLUCK LAURELS IN ATHLETICS

COLUMBIA TEAMS TO BE POWERFUL

Students of University on the Heights Expect Great Year in Athletics.

HIGH HOPES FOR ELEVEN

Prowess of Track Team Is Yet Uncertain, But in Baseball and Minor Sports Prospect Is Good.

Students and alumni of Columbia University are looking forward to one of the most prosperous years in the history of athletics at the Morningside Heights institution. With the first call for football practice only three weeks away, there are already prophecies being made that the gridiron sport, returned to the Light Blue and White rooters last Fall after a nine years' absence, will again result in as profitable a year as last season, when the new eleven passed through a short season of five games without defeat. Last year the undergraduates were looking forward to an absolutely new sight, the spectacle of 'Varsity and scrub elevens practicing on South Field, which for years boasted of only the baseball and track squads; this Fall the students will return to welcome a squad of one year's experience and with an excellent record behind it.

The possibilities of Columbia's track team for next year are problematical. After nearly a decade as coach of the runners and field athletes, Bernie J. Wefers leaves Columbia this Summer for Fordham University, and T. Nelson Metcalf, head coach of the football team, has also been put in supreme charge of training the tracksters. Little is known in the East of Metcalf's abilities in this department of college athletics. At Dartmouth College he was a star of the track squad and was for two years after graduation its coach. Last year at Columbia he was called up to teach the fundamentals of running and jumping to several of the undergrads in physical education, but beyond this his work will be new to the Morningside men.

It has been more than five years since Columbia has exhibited a track team that could be classed among the college leaders. In the days of Babcock, the pole vaulter, and Ray Bonsib, the Blue and White athletes were consistent winners at the intercollegiates, and Columbia generally had a representative on the American Olympic team. Since 1912 no phenomenal material has been developed, with the possible exception of Russ Beatty, the weight-thrower. As a college sport there has been a decrease of interest in track athletics even among the students and graduates, and Coach Metcalf will be burdened with the work of revitalizing this phase.

Captain Has Yet to Win His "C."

A curious situation exists this year. Captain-elect H. A. Schulte has never won his "C," yet he was the most eligible man for the honor. Henry Munroe, the football fullback, has been a consistent point winner on the track team for the last three years; but just before the election for next season's head to drop out of competition because of a strained ligament, and Schulte advanced as the logical candidate.

In basket ball, the sport in which Columbia has been perhaps most representative over a period of ten years, Coach Harry A. Fisher is face to face this season with the problem of building up an almost entirely new squad. As a culmination of a long series of championships and second places in the intercollegiate league standing, Columbia last year finished at the bottom, in spite of a team composed largely of veterans. The reason advanced was that Ecky Calder and Eddie Kornsand, the forwards, left college in the middle of the season after obtaining their degrees at the midyear commencement.

Back at college for another year are Captain-elect A. B. Wilber, J. C. Wagener, Jeff Healey, E. V. Littauer, and Meredith Roberts. In addition to Calder and Kornsand, the only veteran lost is Ed Burghard, centre for two years.

The Fall developments in the Columbia crew will also be watched with interest. As a result of an enthusiastic mass meeting of Alumni several weeks ago, the proposal to withdraw the Columbia navy from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was voted down unanimously, and a few days later Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, announced that Coach Jim Rice, who was known to be desirous of leaving Columbia, would return again, according to his contract, to remain at Morningside Heights until 1921. Promises have been made, unofficially, of a new boathouse at Edgewater, N. J., where the oarsmen practice in the Fall and Spring before entering upon the training period at Poughkeepsie, and assurances have also been given that a series of mass meetings, in the interests of the sport, will be held soon after college opens.

Nothing has been announced concerning Fall races. Last year Columbia rowed Yale in a dual race at New Haven, beating the Blue oarsmen by nearly twelve lengths, and this innovation of Autumn competition found such considerable favor that it was thought it would be continued. However, under the new plans, 'Varsity rowing will be included as a sport under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Association, and nothing has been said as yet about Fall racing, although it is certain practice will be held on the Hudson until the extreme cold weather makes this impossible.

Great Record of This Year's Nine.

Columbia passed through the most successful baseball season in its history last Spring. Only one game was lost, to Cornell, and one was tied with Pennsylvania, whereas nineteen contests resulted in decisive victories. Columbia has lost several of its seasoned players, however, and Coach Andy J. Coakley will have to repair some of the large gaps in the combination. This is chiefly true in the pitching department. Big George Smith, a veteran of four years, is now with the Giants and has pitched two innings of big league baseball in addition to several exhibition games. Don Beck, the southpaw, had dealings with Detroit, and last week was reported as being tried out by the Brooklyn Dodgers, and he has announced that he will not play college baseball again. Robert W. Watt, Captain last year, is the property of the Detroit Club, and has been farmed out to the Newport News Club of the Virginia League for more experience. Other players who were lost by graduation are Reynolds Benson and R. T. Haskins, outfielders. With the exception of Watt, second baseman, the entire infield group will be eligible to play again next year.

In minor sports Columbia seems certain to have another big year, especially in swimming. Herbert E. Vollmer, the holder of intercollegiate and world's aquatic records, is the Captain-elect for 1916-17, and there are several point-winning veterans who will return. Under the direction of a new coach, Gus Peterson, formerly of Princeton, the wrestling squad began practice last Spring for another season. Although the soccer team has been overshadowed considerably by the return of college football, an intercollegiate schedule has been arranged, and games will be played on weekdays in November and December, although the early matches will probably be played away from home, as was the case last year, so as not to interfere with the football season. The tennis players will again have their usual Fall and Spring tournaments next year, and for the Spring a schedule of matches with other college teams has been arranged.

The gymnastic and golf teams have been practically abandoned for two years, although some feeble efforts were made last year to revive them. Hockey is also on the verge of banishment from the Columbia calendar of sports. Schedules have been drawn up regularly for the past five years, but it is rare that the pucksters have been able to play more than three games.

YACHTS COVER 70 MILES.

Keen Racing in Stratford Shoal Contest of Harlem Y. C.

Notwithstanding the fact that the wind was exceptionally light, the annual Stratford Shoal race of the Harlem Yacht Club, finished yesterday, was one of the best long-distance races of the Summer season. The course was from the starting line at Execution to and around Stratford Shoal Light and back to the finish line. It was figured to be 61.12 nautical or 70.38 statute miles.

The sailing yachts were divided into three classes. The rating class was taken by Arvia, the property of G. G. Malloy of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The handicap class was taken by Clare, the property of P. C. Pfeiffer, and in a special yawl class, the winner was Widgeon.

Two classes of motor boats started. Caddy II., one of the Volunteer Patrol Squadron, won among the Class A cruisers. The boat covered the course in 2:40:40, or at the rate of 29.84 statute miles an hour.

In the Class B cruisers Spare Time and Heather hung together for the entire course, there being only twenty seconds between them on actual time at the finish. The first across the finish line was Spare Time, which managed to gain its advantage on the way home by hugging the Long Island shore. On corrected time, first prize went to Heather, as did the Viking prize.

The summary:

RATING CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Arvia, G. G. Malloy	19:23:59	17:43:59
Virginia, R. B. Budd	19:28:00	17:48:00
Ogeemah, A. J. Deely	20:42:58	18:04:06
Katourah, H. McArthur	23:05:33	23:05:33

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	19:36:44	17:15:44
Kelmuir, C. T. Krauss	19:55:16	17:19:16
Veda, G. Chadwick	20:02:08	18:20:08
Senora, W. H. Farrell	20:27:25	18:55:25
Mignon, E. P. Smith	22:50:21	20:47:21

SPECIAL YAWL CLASS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Widgeon, F. Gade	23:20:21	23:20:21
Respite, H., W. H. Smith	Time not taken.	

CLASS A—CRUISERS.

Start, 3:30. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Caddy, II., Bernard Zehn	2:40:40	2:40:40
Oriflamme, H., H. F. Gurney	4:03:50	3:01:01

CLASS B—CRUISERS.

Start, 4:00. Course, 70.38 Statute Miles.

Spare Time, Wilson	7:44:50	7:44:50
Heather, J. H. Wallace	7:45:10	7:23:13

TEAM RACE IN STAR CLASS.

Contest for Barstow Trophy a Feature of Atlantic Race Week.

A feature of the annual race week of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which begins today, will surely be found in the team race for the Star class of yachts, of which there are about seventy. W. A. Barstow has offered a trophy for a team race among representatives of this class, and the Port Washington and Sound men will each form teams to race against the team from the Gravesend Bay anchorages. The race among twenty-five of these smart yachts was the feature of Larchmont race week, and there is likely to be another sensational finish such as was seen in Larchmont harbor, when they get together in Gravesend Bay.

For the first time in the history of the sport the Jamaica Bay yachtsmen will have a fleet over to Gravesend to take part in the races of Atlantic week, the Jamaica Bay, Belle Harbor, Canarsie, Rockaway Beach, and Bergen Beach Clubs all having made entries for the races of the week. At least a dozen of the best of the representative yachts from these clubs will try conclusions with the lower bay Corinthians in the different classes, and there are promises of entries from New Rochelle, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, and other clubs on the Sound which rarely race on the lower bay. If the New oYrk Yacht Club fifties, forties, and thirties, which are promised as competitors, show upon racing days, Atlantic week will furnish as much sport as did that of Larchmont.

Yachtswomen will have the opening day of the race week to themselves, as the races will be for yachts sailed by women. Some of the fair sex can certainly hold their own with members of the sterner sex as tiller manipulators and sheet tenders, and the races for women, begun in a small way by the Atlantic Club, followed this year by the Seawanhaka Club, have been as hotly contested as any sailed by the men. Among the women who will guide yachts at the races today are Miss Grace Finlay, daughter of a member of the Regatta Committee; Mrs. G. A. Corry, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. Allen Walker, Mrs. E. V. Willis, Miss Eldridge, Miss Valentine, Miss Brown, Mrs. E. C. Sobst, Miss Inslee, Mrs. A. P. Baxter, Miss Vernon, Miss Sexton, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. L. Atkinson, and Miss Lucy Willard. Last year women sailed yachts of practically every class participating in the regatta, including the N. Y. Y. C. thirties, class Q, handicap and Stars, and they will do so this season.

Dates for English Meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Four more meetings, to be held at Newmarket, will bring the English flat racing season to a close, if the Government in the meantime does not put an end to the sport through the new restrictions of the supply of petrol. The feature will be the September Stakes of $5,000 on Sept. 13, in which Piffinella, the winner of this year's Derby and Oaks, is entered. The Jockey Club Cup, scheduled for Nov. 2, will have John Sanford's Nassovian. The dates of the remaining meetings at Newmarket are as follows: Sept. 12, 13 and 14; Sept. 30, Oct. 3, 5 and 6; Oct. 17, 18, 19 and 20, and Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2 and 3.

Sanborn Off for Cycle Record.

Fred M. Sanborn, a member of the Crescent Bicycle Club of Baltimore and riding for the Century Road Club Association, left the City Hall here yesterday morning on a bicycle ride to Chicago, during which he expects to lower his own American road record of fifty-one hours for 500 miles. Sanborn's schedule calls for a ride of from 130 to 140 miles each day, and if it is maintained he will arrive in Chicago by next Saturday. Sanborn has made a number of long bicycle rides, and in addition to the 500-mile record he holds several city-to-city records.

Kahanamoku Sets New Record.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—Duke Kahanamoku broke a world's swimming record here last night by swimming eighty yards in 42 1-5 seconds.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, conditions; six furlongs. Port Light, (imp.,) 108 pounds; Blind Baggage, 112; Rhine Maiden, 110; Filigree, 112; Ima Frank, 115; Lechares, 117; Ed Howard, 117; Sir John Johnson, 127; Benjamin, 108; Skeer Face, 108; Flying Fairy, 110, and Leo Skoiny, 127.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Johnnie McKay, 139 pounds; Rhomb, 149; March Court, 147; Aberfeldy, 137; Chivalry, 132; Racebrook, 149, annd Otto Floto, 137.

THIRD RACE.— For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Bonnie Tess, 103 pounds; Madame Herrmann, 111; Bac, 116; Golden Gate, 106; Raconteuse, 101; Napier, 108; Juliet, 106; Sasin, 108; Republican, 106, and Neptune, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Albany Handicap; six furlongs. Berlin, 120 pounds; Basil, 102; Dear Trap, 122; Yellowstone, 108; Crank, 111, and Ultimatum, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. St. Isidore, 100 pounds; Miss Fannie, 113; Maifou, 93; Venture, 95; Star Gaze, 103; Task, 106; Jacklet, 111; Daingerfield, 118; Bigtodo, 95; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 101; Woodfair, 108; Beethoven, 108; Edna Kenna, 93; Rosewater, 95; Royal Mentor, 118; Republican, 113; Brave, 108; Salon, 111; Nigel, 109, and Voluspa, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs and a half. Spartacus, (imp.,) 105; Folklore, 102; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Riverdale, 114; Yermila, 107; Sedan, 118; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 105; Sortie, 110; Bellringer, 118; Basil, 110; Woodtrap, 110; Bally, 110, and Nebraska, 113.

EVANS HAS CHANCE FOR AMATEUR TITLE

But if Open Champion Wins at Merion He Will Set an American Precedent.

When the golfer is not playing over the links he is talking about his favorite pastime, and just at present the most engrossing topic of conversation to every wielder of the mashie is the chance of success that Chick Evans has in the coming national amateur championship, which will be held at Merion the first week in September. Not once in the twenty years of national championship tournaments in this country has a golfer won both the open and the amateur titles in the same year, and in all the years of British golf the feat has been accomplished only once. John Ball of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, 1890, won the amateur title from J. E. Laidly at Hoylake, and the open championship at Prestwick, with 164 strokes.

Since the start of the British open championships in 1860, the title has been won by an amateur on only three occasions, once by John Ball and twice by Harold Hilton. In the twenty-two open championships held in this country, three amateurs have won the title, Ouimet, Travers, and Evans. This gives the American amateurs the advantage over the players of the British Isles with three open titles out of twenty-two attempts, as opposed to three titles out of sixty-four attempts.

Mathematically then, Evans has rather a poor chance of winning the national amateur championship, this year at Merion. In terms of golf, however, the situation is not so hopeless.

Chick Evans began playing in the national amateur championships at Wheaton in 1911. He progressed to the semi-final round, where Chandler Egan gently, but firmly, removed him from further proceedings by the margin of 1 up. In 1910, at Brookline, he once more reached the semi-final round, and this time W. C. Fownes Jr., eliminated the Edgewater youngster by the same narrow margin. In 1911, at Apawamis, he encountered Freddie Herreshoff, in the semi-final round, and, as this was the year in which the 36 holes thirty-seven holes, Harold Hilton, British amateur champion, and a freak shot that rebounded from the face of a rock to beat Herreshoff in the final match for the title. It was a no disgrace for Evans to lose to him by the margin of 3 and 2.

In 1912, at Wheaton, Evans fought his way into the final round, but here he met the remorseless Travers on a quest for his third national title, and after a brilliant morning round, Chick weakened in the afternoon and was beaten 7 up and 6 to play. Once more Evans made his way to the semi-final round, at Garden City in 1913, and here John G. Anderson defeated him 2 and 1. In the last two tournaments, at Ekwanok and Detroit, Evans has been put out in the first round, but each time his opponent was a good golfer, playing his best game.

An investigation of these performances shows that in seven national amateur championships Evans has been defeated in the first round twice, has reached the semi-final round on four occasions, and reached the final round once. No other golfer who has never won the national amateur championship has a match-play record which can approach that of the Edgewater man in this series of tournaments. It is often said that Evans is a good medal player, but a poor match player. A golfer who has made the record that Evans has in the national amateur championships cannot be a poor match player; he must be a great match player, but he may be better at medal competition.

A careful study of his medal play in the national amateur and in the nation open championships reveals a curious state of affairs. Taking the records of Evans and Robert A. Gardner, present national amateur champion in the five amateur championships in which they have been fellow-players, the open champion has an advantage of only seven strokes in ten rounds of medal play competition in the qualifying rounds of the tournament, less than a stroke a round. Gardner, twice winner of the national title, is supposed to be a far better medal player, but in ten rounds a golfer with the reputed abilities of Evans at medal play should distance the amateur champion by at least a stroke a round.

The crowning touch, however, is made by the comparison of the medal scores of Evans in the qualifying rounds of seven amateur championships, and in the three open championships in which he competed, with the scores made by Ouimet in both competitions since 1913. Exclusive of Minikahda, where all the scores were low and which in fairness to Ouimet should be eliminated from the discussion, Evans has a total of 2,146 strokes for twenty-eight rounds, an average of 76.64 strokes a round. Francis Ouimet had 1,370 strokes for eighteen rounds, or an average of 76.11 a round. This gives Ouimet an advantage of more than half a stroke a round over Evans. Including the scores at Minikahda, and taking Walter Hagen as a high-class professional, the amateur is beaten by nearly a stroke a round, as Hagen's average dwindles almost to 75 strokes for each round, while Evans's averages 76.

If further proof is needed that the general opinion of Evans and his particular abilities as a golfer are rather lop-sided, it may be found in the fact that the open champion has won the Western amateur championship at match play on four separate occasions, and that he won the Western open championship in 1910 when it was held under match play conditions. It was perhaps the winning of the medals in the qualifying rounds of the national amateur championship that has enhanced his reputation as a medal player, but when the medal play was the end in view and not a side issue to a tournament, Evans was not as successful as he has been at match play, notwithstanding his great victory at Minikahda. It was not a question of match or medal play; it was a question of winning a national championship, and now that he has made the first step of winning the open title, it seems that he will soon win the amateur title, if not this year, in a season not far distant.

WOMEN START GOLF TODAY.

Play for Western Championship Will Last Until Friday.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 20.—Ninety-four entries have been paired for the fourteenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, which opens here tomorrow morning on the links of the Kent Country Club. The first round of match play will be on Tuesday, the second round on Wednesday, the semi-finals on Thursday, and the finals on Friday. Miss Elain Rosenthal, Ravesloe of Chicago, last year's champion, and Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, runner-up in 1915, are among the entrants already here.

New Yorkers Win Beeckman Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Harry La Montagne and Victor Sorchan of New York won the final in the golf tournament of eighteen-hole match play for cups offered by Governor Beeckman at the Newport Golf Club today. Their opponents, Mrs. Vincent Astor and Wadsworth Lewis, were defeated by 4 up and 2 to go.

Naisawald Keeps Haworth Title.

As the playing-through title holder of lawn tennis honors of the Haworth Country Club, Harold Naisawald retained the championship by defeating Frank B. Knapp in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3. He also becomes the possessor of the Ward-Hennessy Trophy by winning this event, having earned his third leg on it. The trophy is in the form of a cup and has been contested for since 1911, in which year Louis Graves won.

GRIDIRON TRICKS FOR PENN.

Folwell Will Teach His Football Squad Some Novel Tactics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The last great All-American football player turned out at the University of Pennsylvania was Roy Mercer, now coach of the Swarthmore College football team, but if the plans of Coach Bob Folwell are carried out, Penn is not going to be neglected when the inhabitants of the football hall of fame are picked just about snow-time, for, according to Folwell, it rests with the player rather than his team or its record as to his chances for the famous mythical eleven.

"The All-American football team," said Bob Folwell, "is not confined to the Big Four, nor the East, Middle West, North, or South. It rests with the man. Charley Henning of Buffalo I have been told by various coaches and players, was one of America's best linemen last year. He has improved since then, and unless I miss my guess, Henning will prove as good a guard as the game will produce. Then, there is Howard Berry, the pentathlon champion. With his miraculous ability on the track as a sprinter, distance runner, broad jumper, and javelin thrower, his admitted skill as a baseball player and boxer, why it will be almost impossible for him to be kept off a team like that, if he lends himself to the will of the coaches.

"I know that most of the men have been getting ready for the preliminary work by active training. I have received letters from most of the team telling me what they are doing in the way of hard labor. There is one youngster who is a fireman on a railroad train, and he should be a bearcat when he turns up. He was a third substitute last year, but needed only more strength and size to have won a regular position.

"Most of the men will turn up at the field a week before we go to Langhorne, Pa., where the men who are in fairly good shape I can begin to work with the rudiments of my system. Those who are thick-winded and fat will need two weeks of drudgery before they can begin much mental cultivation.

"I will show three new things at Franklin Field. I worked one at Washington and Jefferson, and that is the baseball pass. This pass is made just as infielders whip the ball from bag to bag on the big league diamonds. There is always someone uncovered and eligible for the throw. It is a play that Yale and Harvard could not stop, nor can any team, unless they have a defense I have devised against it should another team use it. The other plays I keep to myself and teach them to the team to be unfolded only when they are compelled to use them. Manager Lovett has everything in readiness to ship to Langhorne, and there will not be an instant's delay once we start our work."

DOG SHOW FOR CHARITY.

Queensboro Kennel Club Will Hold Exhibition on Sept. 16.

For the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis the Queensboro Kennel Club will give its first annual show under American Kennel Club auspices at Long Island City on Saturday, Sept. 16, their previous exhibitions having been held as an independent club. In order to aid the charity as much as possible the managers have fixed the entry fee at $1, each entry to carry a chance at the very liberal lot of special prizes which have been offered in addition to the regular ribbons and class trophies.

Inability to be present at the show has compelled John White to withdraw his acceptance as a judge of pointers and setters and R. W. Kretzbauer of this city will act in his place. The premium list for the show is now in the mail, and prospective exhibitors can obtain duplicates or additional entry blanks from W. H. Purcell, 29 Broadway, who will act as manager of the affair.

Traffic Squad Games on Sept. 2.

The eighth annual outing of the Traffic Squad of the Police Department will be held at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, Saturday, Sept. 2. There are twelve events on the program, and among the well-known athletes who will be seen are Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and Pat Mc-Donald, in the shot, hammer, and fifty-six-pound weight; Jack Eller, in the low hurdles; Egon Erickson and Gene Jennings, in the high jump; A. L. Nagel, in the pole vault, and several others. There are upward of 430 entries.

Deal Teams Tie In Polo Match.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 20.—In a polo match on the Deal Polo Club field today the Reds and Whites played each other to a tie, the eight-period game ending with the score 2¼ goals each.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth, (Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by steamer,) at 8:30 A. M.—Haverford, (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Alaunia .....Aug. 21

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Aug. 24

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25

Liberia, (especially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Memnon .....Aug. 25

Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 25

Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm .....Aug. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Haverford, (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord .....Aug. 26

Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette .....Aug. 26

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia .....Aug. 26

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific .....Aug. 21

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Pernambuco, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert .....Aug. 21

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, via Para and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Cuthbert .....Aug. 22

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Kosciusko .....Aug. 24

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Voltaire .....Aug. 26

Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus .....Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates, Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July, 24; Yokohama, July 31, and Honolulu, Aug. 10, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo, were dispatched east on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, Aug. 20, and Monday, Aug. 21.

RANI BEATS THE ARROWS.

H. N. Whittlesy's Salomy Also Wins in Indian Harbor Regatta

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—Commodore Clifford D. Mallory's Rani was again the winner today among the arrow class yachts. The race was sailed over the five-mile course of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Salomy, owned by H. N. Whittlesy, won for the first time this season in the Indian Harbor one-design class.

A trial spin between the Nahma in her new Marconi rig and the Joyant was held off the clubhouse this afternoon and was witnessed by many of the members from the clubhouse veranda.

Norfolk Team Sells Two Players.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—President Stanley of the Portsmouth Virginia League Club tonight announced the sale of Alton, a right-handed pitcher, to the Detroit Americans and Outfielder Gandy to the Philadelphia Nationals. The price for each was $750. They are to report Sept. 6.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:10|Sun sets..6:48|Moon rises..11:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:25	1:55	7:39	8:29
Governors Island	2:12	2:43	8:27	9:16
Hell Gate	4:18	4:49	10:08	10:57

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 20.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS Totori Maru, London, Aug. 4.
SS Adour, Genoa, July 18.
SS Mariana, Progreso, Aug. 16.
SS Kotsartund, Shields, Aug. 2.
SS Hayo, Beaumont, Aug. 16.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Aug. 16.
SS Florida, Providence, Aug. 18.
SS Murat, Louisberg, C. B., July 27.
SS Norma, London, Aug. 1.
SS Ardangorm, London, Aug. 1.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
SS Michigan, London, Aug. 5.
SS Crewe Hall, Oran, Aug. 6.
SS Canadien, St. Croix, Aug. 11.
SS Lord Erne, Havre, Aug. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Petroilte	Shields	Aug. 1
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
California	Glasgow	Aug. 10
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
Nickerie	Hayti	Aug. 14
Turus	Victoria	July 23
Senator	Palermo	Aug. 10
Straosa	Santiago	Aug. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	July 21
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	Aug. 16
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 16
El Siglo	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

†Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bladdyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Travalyor	Barry	Aug. 7
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17
El Paso	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Rance	Bilbao	Aug. 9
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Hurona	Shields	Aug. 8
Rigel	Seville	Aug. 9
Taunton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Catherina Cunea	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Athenstone	Havre	Aug. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
Lombardia	Torre An'n'ta	Aug. 10
Comanche	Marseille	Aug. 24
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alaunia, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Farpi, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ane, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cuthbert, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Faunia, Guiana	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rammesthus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples		2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru .....Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Aug. 21

Hawaii (San Francisco)—Manoa .....Aug. 24

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Ixion .....Aug. 25

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....Aug. 28

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The manner in which the stock market met the profit-taking which it was very naturally called upon to encounter toward the close of last week gave proof of its inherently strong position. It was natural for it to be called upon to absorb a good deal of profit-taking sales for two reasons chiefly: One of them was that prices in many instances had risen quite sharply; the other was that the gravest industrial crisis in recent American history was overhanging the market.

This might have been reason enough for pronounced weakness. Actually some leading stocks reached the best prices in years; the list as a whole reached a new high level for the month, and the reaction from the top prices of the week was cautious and slight instead of being abrupt and severe. There was good reason for this. There is no doubt that the crisis in the railroad labor situation is a grave one, but there is practically no doubt that it will be passed safely. The market plainly showed that it believed that reason would prevail and that even at some sacrifice both the railroads and the men would listen to the mandate of the President and save the country from a nation-wide industrial struggle. It felt that that course would involve added cost to the railroads, but less cost probably than would be entailed by a refusal to accede to the President's demand. This was what the movement in the railroad stocks reflected—not fear that a strike would occur despite the President's intervention.

Having accepted this hopeful and reasonable view of the outcome of the railroad labor demands, the financial community felt free to give expression to other considerations of a constructive sort. It greeted the noteworthy success of the British loan as an avenue through which to reach further large orders for our industries and likewise as a means of escape from a good deal of liquidation of foreign-owned American securities. In time the pledged securities are very likely to be sold, but if so they are likely to be sold leisurely and to good advantage instead of hurriedly and perhaps at some sacrifice of prices.

There was thus twofold advantage found in this latest foreign financing. All the loans which this market has made to European borrowers since the outbreak of the war have been made to facilitate purchases of goods in this country, but not until the flotation of this latest British loan was this financing done in a form which besides accomplishing that main purpose also relieved this market of much impending liquidation, for not until now has any large amount of American securities and other securities with an active market in the United States been employed as collateral in borrowing of this sort.

But after all the main consideration in respect to these foreign loans is that the proceeds of them are to be employed in buying supplies in the United States, the production and manufacture of which will add to the already great volume of orders which the country's mines and industrial establishments are being called upon to fill. That is the true significance of Europe's borrowings by the hundreds of millions. Every dollar of these loans will in due course be represented by goods pasing through our ports, increasing our power to command goods abroad and to take back the securities which Europe now or eventually will sell to pay for these goods or to liquidate the loans obtained here.

Bankers will not be surprised if the public offering of this British loan should be accompanied by the placing of further very large orders for American merchandise. They would not be surprised, though there is perhaps no direct connection between the two, at the closing this week of the negotiations for the sale to Europe of the largest amount of copper ever placed at one time. For a vast variety of things Europe's demand is almost insatiable and so urgent is it that many home demands are being put to one side to supply the emergency orders which Europe is pouring in upon us. But there are also home demands which will not wait and the two streams meeting are maintaining activity which already is finding reflection in industrial dividends and which in due time should be reflected there to still greater extent.

"It is still noteworthy," says Dun's Review, "that existing uncertainties have scarcely a discernible influence on the course of legitimate business, which, with few exceptions, reflects sustained activity and in some of its more important branches shows further augmentation. That is both noteworthy and important. It means much to American business and much to the securities which are the channels through which the profits of industry reach their owners.

Last week brought a number of additional or increased dividends. They were suggestive of the natural results of such a period of industrial activity as that through which we are passing. The belief prevails in the financial district that for the most part Directors will maintain a reserved attitude toward dividend increases, but earnings are so good in many cases that stockholders must eventually derive important benefit from them. It was this feeling which was back of the substantial rise last week in United States Steel common. It sold at the highest price since 1909. The fact that it has not sold as high as it did seven years ago, when the earnings were very much less than they are now, is in itself suggestive of the deliberateness with which the market and those whose views are reflected in the market are moving.

It is not strange that the business world should be moving deliberately when we consider the times in which we live; but granted that, a necessary consequence of the caution which the business world has shown is greater stability in the present and less uncertainty for the future. Were speculation built today upon the extreme possibilities of the situation which has grown up in this country as a result of the vast amount of trade which we have enjoyed partly on account of and partly despite the war, it would be running mountain high. The market seas would then be vastly more exciting but also vastly more dangerous. Much safety is resulting from the restraint, partly enforced and partly self-imposed, which is being shown in finance and in trade.

QUIET TONE IN LONDON.

New Securities Mobilization Scheme Is Well Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Attention was almost wholly absorbed last week by the new securities mobilization scheme proposals, which were well received. The Treasury having made one important modification in the first draft, an excellent response seems assured. Under the original plan the Government, if under the necessity of selling the securities deposited, would pay the value of the securities plus 5 per cent., but objection was taken to this on the ground that payment might be below the price received by the Government, which would thus secure a profit. The latter, therefore, agreed to give the full amount obtained, if that should be above the deposit value, plus 5 per cent.

A large amount of securities has already been offered to the Mobilization Committee, and a steady flow is anticipated. Much interest was also taken in the definite announcement of the American loan to Great Britain, the terms of which are considered satisfactory and to reflect the improving military position of the allied powers.

The stock markets still have a holiday aspect, but the tone remains favorable in spite of very moderate dealings. Double quotations were restored on the Stock Exchange official list last Monday, and this return to pre-war practice was successfully accomplished. Many quotations were naturally wide, but dealers quoted reasonably close prices on the more active stocks.

The investment markets were quietly firm and not affected by the poor success of the New South Wales loan for £2,500,000, to which the public subscribed only £500,000. British railways fell away at the close owing to the demands of the union men for a substantial increase in wages. The bonus granted last October was on the understanding that no further increase would be asked during the war, but the men claim the right to reopen the question owing to the persistent rise in the cost of living.

Unemployment among members of trades unions in the United Kingdom was 4 per 1,000 at the end of July, against 5 per 1,000 at the end of each of the five preceding months.

PARIS MARKET ACTIVE.

Traders View the Military Situation with Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Although a holiday spirit prevailed—there were only three sessions on the Bourse last week—the market lacked neither firmness nor activity. The military situation is regarded with optimism. The war loan closed at 89.90 and rentes at 63.70.

Considerable profit-taking developed, principally in Russian industrials. French war stocks, however, were not affected, and the previous week's quotations were generally maintained, and in certain instances a renewed demand was in evidence. The coppers were firmer, especially the American group. Suez Canal shares are quoted in the neighborhood of 5,000 francs, against 4,000 francs last April. Spanish rails recovered on still higher traffic returns.

The Finance Minister has sanctioned a higher scale of stockbrokers' commission owing to the fact that the volume of trading is light in comparison with what it was before the war.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in note circulation of 13,500,000 francs. The war finance item shows no change except for 5,000,000 francs advanced to the smaller allies.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 14	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
Aug. 15	2	2	2¼	2½
Aug. 16	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Aug. 17	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Aug. 18	2½	2	2¼	2½
Aug. 19	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Week's range—				
High				2½
Low				2
Same week last year—				
High				1¾
Low				1¼
Year's range to date—				
High				6 5
Low				1¼ 1¼
Same period last year—				
High				3 2¾
Low				1¼ 1¼

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 14	2½@2¾	3	3¾
Aug. 15	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 16	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 17	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾@4
Aug. 18	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Aug. 19	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾
Week's range—			
High		3¼	4
Low		2½ 3	3¾
Same week last year—			
High		2¾ 3	3½
Low		2½ 3	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High		4½	5
Low		2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High		4	4
Low		2¼	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 14	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 15	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 16	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 17	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 18	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 19	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Short Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Ex. on London.	Paris
Aug. 14	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 17½c	
Aug. 15	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 17½c	
Aug. 16	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 17½c	
Aug. 17	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 15c	
Aug. 18	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 14½c	
Aug. 19	4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	5⅝@5⅝	28f 14½c	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes. 4½%.	Paris.
Aug. 14	58⅝	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 15	58½	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 16	58⅝	95⅝	63f 70c
Aug. 17	59	96	63f 70c
Aug. 18	59⅛	96⅛	63f 70c
Aug. 19	59⅛	96⅜	63f 70c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 14	31⅝d	66⅝c
Aug. 15	31⅝d	66⅝c
Aug. 16	31½d	66⅛c
Aug. 17	31⅞d	66¼c
Aug. 18	31⅞d	65¾c
Aug. 19	31½d	65⅝c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1913
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1913
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1913
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 18, 1915
Denmark	6	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 19, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,694,500	$665,793,450
Same period last year	18,197,500	523,047,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.72 86.64	87.43 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.72 82.31	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	83½	84	15
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	96	96	96	4
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Allegheny Valley 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	96⅞	97¼	47
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	11
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	5
Am. H. & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	6
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	86½	86½	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108½	107½	107¾	1614
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91½	91½	91
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	111⅛	109⅝	110⅛	203
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	104	104	104	31
Am. Thread 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	9
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
Am. Writing Paper 5s	82½	81⅞	82½	65
Ann Arbor 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅛	93¼	93⅜	30
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93	92½	92⅝	85
A., T. & S. F. 4s '55,'04		103⅞	103⅜	40
A., T. & S. F. 4s '60,'04		103⅞	104	14
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101	101	8
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	82½	82½	82½	2
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	83¾	83¼	83½	27
A., T. & S.F., T. & S. L. 4s	89¼	89	89½	2
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	96⅝	96½	96½	12
At. & Birmingham 4s	84	84	84	2
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	84	84	84	1
A. C. L. unif. 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	10
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92¾	92½	92½	12
B. & O. gold 4s	90½	90⅛	90⅜	53
B. & O. gold 4s, reg.	89½	89½	89½	1½
B. & O. conv. 4½s	94½	94⅛	94⅜	61
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅜	89¾	89⅞	24
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	188
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	86	85⅞	85⅞	39
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	28
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	1
Braden Copper 6s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
B. R. T. g. 5s	101	101	101	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅜	100⅜	32
B'klyn. Un. El. 5s	101½	100½	101½	4
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Bush Term. 4s	88¼	88⅛	88¼	5
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	63
Canada So. con. 5s	102	102	102	19
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	6
Central Vermont 4s	80	80	80	10
Central Leather 5s	102¾	101⅞	102¼	44
Cent. of N. J. gn. 5s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	89¼	88¾	89¼	5
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87⅞	88	18
Cent. Vermont 4s	79	79	79	3
C. & O. conv. 5s	93½	92½	92⅝	260
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85	84¾	85	18
C. & O. cons. 5s	106¾	106⅛	106⅝	6
C. & O. Big. Sand. 4s	84	84	84	2
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89⅜	90	13
C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	32
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98½	97¾	98	394
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84	84	84	33
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	5
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85	85	85	15
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70¼	69¾	69⅞	8
Ind. & So. 4s	86	85½	85½	10
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	113	113	113	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	90	89⅝	89⅝	23
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	90¼	90	90	3
C., M. & St. P. 7s	94	94	94	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92	92	92	13
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	24
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	106⅜	107¼	21
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100½	79½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103	103	103	10
C., M. & St. L., La. C. & Dav. 5s	102	102	102	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91	91	91	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	9
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104	104	104	2
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105¾	105	105	5
Chi. Rys. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	17
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84	83⅜	83¾	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71½	71⅞	57
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63¼	59	59⅜	380
C., R. I. & P. 5s, st., ctf.	61	56	56	46
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., double sta.	57	57	57	10
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	6
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	30
Chile Copper 7s	124⅝	123	123½	94
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	11
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	78½	78½	78½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85¼	85¼	85½	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¾	80⅜	80¾	5
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	100	100	100	5
Col. Indus 5s	77	76½	76⅝	38
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	90¾	90¾	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83¼	82¼	83	7
Consol. Gas conv. 6s	124	122⅜	124	30
Conn. R.R. & L. 4½s, st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	82½	82½	5
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s	99	99	99	5
Cub.-Am. S. col. tr. 6s	102½	101⅞	102¼	34
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	100	100	14
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	105¼	105	105¼	5
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	68	68	68	9
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	74½	73½	73½	8
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Detroit Ed. ref. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¾	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	92½	92	92⅛	6
Detroit United 4½s	80½	80	80	22
District Securities 5s	74½	74	74½	26
ERIE 1st con. 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾	49
Erie 1st funded 7s	108	108	108	1
Erie gen. 4s	73¾	73⅜	73⅝	8
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	69⅝	69½	69⅝	12
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	73	71¼	72⅜	17
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	85½	84¾	85	87
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89	89	89	11
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	91½	91¼	91½	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
GA., CAR. & N. 5s	102	102	102	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104	103⅞	104	26
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	100	99⅝	100	20
Granby Con. 6s	105	105	105	21
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	4
Green Bay deb. B	12	12	12	11
HOCK. VAL. 4½s	91	90⅝	90⅝	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70¼	70	70¼	32
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27¼	27¼	27¼	9½
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89½	88⅝	89	13
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¾	85¼	85¼	20
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	3
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90⅝	90⅝	82
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	28
Interborough R. T. 5s	96½	97¾	98	145
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¼	73¼	73⅝	40
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	108½	107¾	108½	1773
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	108½	107⅝	108¼	2983
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	97¾	2888
Int. Navigation 5s	107⅜	107	107⅜	68
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Int. Paper conv. 5s	91	91	91	2
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	75½	75½	75½	5
Iowa Central ref. 5s	55	55	55	8
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	75½	75½	75½	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	106½	106½	106½	3
Kan. City Sou. 5s	90¾	90	90	8
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	21
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93¾	92⅝	93¼	1344
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102½	102	102	2
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1925	95¾	95	95	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	22
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Leh. V. Term. 5s	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	6
Lizgett & Myers 7s	124½	123½	124¼	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	101½	102¼	3
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	½
L. Isl., Nor. Shore 5s	100	100	100	10
Long Island deb. 5s	96	96	96	1
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	3
Lorillard 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	6
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94	93⅝	93⅝	56
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	103⅞	104	6
L. & N., S. & N. 5s, '63	101	101	101	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89¼	88½	88⅝	21
Mon. con. 4s, tax ex.	89⅝	89½	89⅝	23
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s	110	110	110	1
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C	110¼	110	110¼	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	1
Milwaukee Wis. 4s	93	92½	93	14
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60	59	60	7
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	13
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	45½	46	46	17
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¾	42¾	42¼	5
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	66	66	66	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	28
Mo. P. 6s, '20, g. t. r., stpd.	92	92	92	5
Mo. P. 5s, '17, col. t. r.	93½	93½	93½	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. t. r. deb. sta.	94½	94	94¼	75
Mo. Pacific 4s	50	48¾	49¼	4
Mo. Pac. 5s, t. r.	49½	48¾	49¼	12
M. Pac. 4s, t. r., stpd.	47¼	47	47	16
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	49¾	48¾	49¾	18
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	49½	48	48½	25
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r., stpd.	47	46	47	7
Mo. Pac. genl. 4s w. i.	65¼	65¼	65¾	79
Montana Power 5s	98	97½	97⅝	38
Mor. & Es. ref. 3½s	86	85¾	85¾	2
N., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Nat. Rys. Mex. 4½s, Jan. coupon	30	30	30	2½
National Tube 5s	101	101	101	2
New Term. 4s	71	70	71	11
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92⅜	92½	143
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	90¾	90	90	72
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112⅜	111⅞	112¾	3154
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	75	74⅜	74⅜	16
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	83¾	82¼	82½	38
N. Y. Conn. 3½s, R.	85¾	84¾	84¾	1
N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s, reg.	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84¾	84½	84¾	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112⅜	112	112½	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	1
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	73½	73	73	14
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	58¼	57¾	57¾	64
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	113
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. & Rky. B. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93	92½	93	85
Norf. & W. con. 4½s, 180	130	130	130	4
Norf. & W. div. 4s	89½	89	89¼	4
N. & W., New Riv. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Northern Pacific 4s	92	91¾	91¾	74
Northern Pacific 3s	66	65¾	65¾	43½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	111	111	111	1
ONTARIO POW. 5s	93	92¾	93	8
Ore. R. R. & N. con. 4s	92	92	92	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	21
Ore.-Wash. R. R. & N. 1st & ref. 4s	82¼	83½	83½	11
PADU'H & ILL. 4½s	98¾	98⅞	98⅝	15
Pac. T. & T. 5s	101	100⅝	101	162
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	11
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. c.	101½	101½	101½	98
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	28
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	14
Penn. gtd. 4½s reg.	100	100	100	2
Penn. gtd. 4s, ser. E.	92	92	92	1
Penn. R. E. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	20½	20½	20½	3
Peoples Gas ref. 5s	101	101	101	4
Peoples Gas con. 6s	115	115	115	1
P. C. C. & St. L. 4½s, ser. A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Public Serv. 5s	92⅜	91½	92⅛	45
READING gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	51
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	98	36
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	75	73½	73½	8
Rio Gr. West. col. 4s	62	62	62	1
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	16
St. L., I. M. & So. un. 4s	81¼	81	81¼	25
St. L., I. M. & So., River & Gulf 4s	75	75

A Financial War Map

of Europe and Asia

has just been prepared by us. This map gives the relative areas of the belligerent nations and statistics regarding their national and per capita wealth, income, debts, and other important data. A complimentary copy of this map will be sent on request to those interested in foreign securities.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 19, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$3,566,946	$101,145,633
Same period a year ago	5,585,407	90,920,716

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.83	85.48	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.79	74.24	78.79	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Sales.
52⅜	July 7	31½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	...	...	51½	...	...
97⅛	June 20	95⅜	Aug. 16	Acme Tea 1st pf	...	...	95⅜	— ⅝	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	...	...	137	...	...
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15½	15	15	— ½	300
43	Apr. 28	31⅞	July 28	Adv. Rumely pf	34⅝	33⅜	33¾	+ 1⅞	600
68	July 11	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	65	65	...	200
26¼	Jan. 7	15¼	Aug. 18	Alaska Gold M.††	17½	15¼	16	— 1¼	13,200
103¼	Jan. 7	75	Aug. 17	Alaska J. Gold M.††	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	400
33⅛	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝	4,400
84½	May 16	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79⅝	78	79⅛	+ 2½	4,200
78⅝	Aug. 19	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	78⅝	73¼	78	+ 3¼	7,900
101	Aug. 18	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	101	100¾	101	+ ¼	600
41	July 21	39½	July 11	Am. Bank Note†	40	40	40	— 1	300
53	July 15	53	July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	...	...	53	...	...
96⅛	July 6	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅝	88⅜	88¼	+ ⅛	27,100
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	...	100
106¾	Aug. 9	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F	...	...	106¾	...	...
138	July 31	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	192½	192¼	192¼	...	50
65⅝	Mar. 16	59¾	June 27	Am. Can	59½	56⅜	59¼	...	46,500
112⅞	Jan. 26	108¾	July 17	Am. Can pf	112	110	111	— ¼	1,200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy	62	59	61¼	+ 1¼	20,800
119½	Mar. 11	115⅞	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117	117	117	...	100
...	...	...	...	Am. Cities pf	...	...	46½	...	...
...	...	...	...	Am. Coal†	...	...	25	...	...
147⅝	Jan. 19	130	July 11	Am. Coal Products	147½	145½	147½	+ 2½	1,400
118	July 26	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	...	...	118	...	...
37½	Jan. 17	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	51⅝	52	— ½	1,400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	...	25
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	...	...	128¼	...	...
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10	10	— ¼	1,000
38⅜	Aug. 13	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	58⅝	51	51	— ½	9,800
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 3	Am. Ice Securities	29⅛	28	28	— ½	4,200
25⅛	Jan. 26	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	22⅜	20	22⅜	+ 2⅜	16,575
48¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	51	46½	50	+ 2⅜	10,380
83¾	Mar. 14	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	71½	72⅜	— ⅜	47,080
104¾	Apr. 3	90½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅜	103½	104	— ⅝	700
10	Apr. 3	3⅝	July 13	Am. Malt Corp'n	8¾	7¼	8¼	+ ⅝	1,100
40⅜	Aug. 15	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅝	400
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅝	95⅜	98⅝	+ 2¾	63,710
116⅝	Feb. 3	100¾	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	+ ⅜	200
96½	June 14	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93½	93⅛	93½	...	345
88	May 25	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85⅛	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛	100
149½	June 8	90	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	...	...	142	...	...
110	Jan. 27	100	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf	...	...	107	...	...
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	55⅜	52	54½	+ 2¼	5,200
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	109¾	110⅜	+ ⅞	2,500
139	May 25	115⅜	May 3	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	...	300
68	Feb. 14	60⅜	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	...	...
133¼	Aug. 11	120¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¾	130⅝	132½	+ 2¼	7,200
225	Aug. 11	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	224	216½	220	— 5	1,125
108½	Feb. 8	103¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107½	107½	— ½	225
59¾	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45½	43¾	44½	+ ¼	3,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf	98	95¼	98	+ 2½	1,100
29½	July 26	21	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf	27¾	26½	27¾	+ ⅜	2,100
97⅞	Apr. 29	71	July 10	Anaconda Cop. Min.†	89¾	82¾	84⅝	+ 1⅛	104,075
71½	June 16	59½	July 11	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	65	64¼	64½	...	500
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. Min.†	88¼	82¾	84⅝	+ 1⅛	104,075
7	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	...	...	4	...	...
7	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68½	67	68¼	+ ⅝	600
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	102⅝	103¼	+ ⅝	10,200
102	Feb. 23	96	July 10	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	...	2,200
117¼	June 13	106⅜	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	113¾	113¾	— ¼	400
72⅛	Aug. 19	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	72⅛	66	71⅝	+ 5⅛	17,700
65½	July 20	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf	65¼	64	65¼	+ 2¼	2,300
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	77½	72⅜	75⅞	+ 3	46,050
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	105	105	105	...	200
96	Jan. 4	82¼	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87⅝	86	86¼	+ ⅜	8,400
80	Jan. 15	72⅞	Aug. 18	Balt. & Ohio pf	73⅝	72⅞	73¼	+ ⅜	4,100
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛	300
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Betlehem Steel	470	447	469½	+25½	3,610
145	Jan. 6	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	130	135	+ 5	400
...	...	...	...	Booth Fisheries	...	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	Booth. Fisn 1st pf	...	...	80	...	...
85⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap Tr	84⅜	84½	84½	...	900
132½	Aug. 16	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	132½	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛	500
60½	May 10	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	60	59	59	+ 1½	600
102	May 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	+ 1	100
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	7	7	7	+ 1	100
100	July 29	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	...	...	100	...	...
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf	...	...	114⅞	...	...
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	66	66	66	— 1	100
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	...	...	100	...	...
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	...	...	107½	...	...
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	...	...	28½	...	...
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior††	68¼	67	67½	— ⅝	8,040
42⅜	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	20¼	18⅞	19⅛	...	1,600
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	48	46¾	46¾	— ⅞	1,300
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	...	...	58½	...	...
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	179¾	176½	177¼	+ 1⅜	9,200
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	...	...	85	...	...
57¼	July 6	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	57	55½	57	+ 1¼	14,050
112⅛	June 28	108⅜	Jan. 6	Central Leather pf	112¾	111½	112¾	+ 1⅜	300
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	...	...	295	...	...
*141½	June 9	*134	July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel	...	...	*134	...	...
131	June 9	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107¼	103½	103½	— 2½	2,100
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	61	61	...	5,800
10½	Jan. 6	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	...	...	10	...	...
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	...	...	20	...	...
15⅝	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West	13	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛	500
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf	37¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛	1,500
103½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	96	94½	94⅞	+ ⅛	8,350
130⅜	Jan. 3	126¾	Aug. 17	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅝	126¾	126¾	+ ⅛	600
134⅜	Jan. 3	124½	Mar. 20	Chi. & Northwestern	127½	127	127	+ ⅛	800
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	170	170	170	...	340
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	19¼	16⅝	16⅞	— 1⅜	27,000
123	May 15	116	July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	...	...	117	...	...
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf	...	...	133	...	...
25⅞	Jan. 3	19⅝	July 14	Chile Copper†	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅝	6,100
60	Feb. 3	46⅜	July 10	Chino Copper††	51	49¾	51	+ ⅝	14,100
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	51½	51	51½	— 2	550
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	80	80	...	380
*81¼	Aug. 9	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts	...	...	79½	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	...	...	*45½	...	...
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co	74½	73	73	— 2	700
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	110	110	110	...	100
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¼	44	48	+ 3¼	70,600
36½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	...	100
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf	56	56	56	...	100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf	...	...	50	...	...
52⅜	Jan. 3	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co	43	42⅞	43	+ 1	300
116½	June 22	108¾	Mar. 3	Con. G., L. & P., Bal.	...	...	114	...	...
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141	138	138¾	— ⅝	6,538
*23	July 13	*23	July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.††	...	...	*23	...	...
114½	May 25	75¾	Jan. 31	Continental Can	99¼	98	99	— ¼	700
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	...	...	107	...	...
58	Mar. 22	54	Apr. 22	Continental Ins.†	...	...	55	...	...
25¾	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref	15⅝	13⅝	14¾	+ ⅝	9,000
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91½	90	90¾	+ ¾	2,631
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co	...	...	45	...	...
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent	...	...	32	...	...
38¾	Jan. 4	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	...	...	*34	...	...
99½	Mar. 16	92⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	74⅜	69⅜	73	+ 2¾	68,900
119½	June 16	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	118	116½	118	...	1,100
250	Aug. 18	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	228	249¾	+21¾	1,500
110	June 8	61	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	...	...	108	...	...
63¼	July 6	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	58½	54⅜	57¼	+ 2¾	25,600
95⅝	July 6	95	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95¾	94⅛	95	+ 1	3,050
96¼	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	...	...	95½	...	...
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf	90¼	90	90	— ¼	200
155⅛	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	151⅛	151⅛	151⅛	...	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	...	...	230	...	...
37⅜	July 19	15	Mar. 8	Denver & Rio Gr.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	300
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛	1,400
...	...	...	...	Detroit Edison	139¼	139½	139½	...	15
...	...	...	...	Detroit & Mackinac	...	...	*70	...	...
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	119½	119½	119½	+ 1⅝	100
114½	Aug. 17	102¾	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ 1¼	100
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	49⅜	44¾	44¾	— ⅝	9,300
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	26¾	25⅞	26¼	— ⅜	900
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10	10	10	...	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr	...	...	*30	...	...
...	...	...	...	Du Pont Powder pf	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	EASTMAN KODAK	...	...	*605	...	...
68⅝	Aug. 10	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat	...	...	68¾	...	...
45⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ⅛	30,325
50⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅜	5,000
54⅜	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅜	200
...	...	...	...	Erie & Pitts.†	...	...	*62½	...	...
25	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ 5⅛	100
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	38¼	38	38¼	+ 2⅜	200
250	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	315	300¼	315	...	130
178	Jan. 27	113¾	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf	...	...	133½	...	...
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	171½	160½	170¼	+ 1½	7,800
585	Aug. 19	485	July 18	General Motors	...	...	585	...	...
130	Apr. 10	108	July 14	General Motors pf	121	118	120½	+ 1⅜	5,835
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	73¾	73¼	73¼	...	9,200
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	114½	113¾	113¾	— ⅛	100
33	Feb. 10	30	July 12	Granby Consol	...	...	31	— 1	7,200
127½	Jan. 4	113¾	Aug. 8	Great Northern pf	88¼	87	88	+ 2	1,100
56⅜	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	119	117½	117¾	— ¼	7,200
53⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	39⅜	35¼	39¼	+ 2⅜	22,700
96⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	46	45½	45½	— ⅜	2,600
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	78	76½	78	+ 4½	200
10	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	87½	83⅞	87½	+ 4½	700
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	...	...	96	...	...
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf	...	...	100	...	...
108⅝	July 24	179⅝	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co	...	...	190	...	...
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	...	...	119	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hocking Valley	...	...	112	...	...
135	Aug. 14	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	133	133	133	+ 4½	100
100½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT	102¼	101¼	101¾	+ ¼	2,800
300	Apr. 13	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	...	...	300	...	...
52⅜	Aug. 18	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	52⅜	50⅜	51⅞	+ ⅝	56,100
21⅜	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	16¾	16	16½	...	8,400
10	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new	...	...	19	...	...
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 10	Int. Con. Corp'n	74	74	74	...	200
20⅝	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. V. t. cfs	...	...	16¼	...	...
80¼	Jan. 24	80¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf	...	...	80¾	...	...
29⅜	Jan. 5	12	July 13	Int. Agricultural	15	15	15	...	200
74	Jan. 5	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf	...	...	73	...	...
119⅝	June 7	103½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	43¼	41	43	+ 2	400
120	July 19	114	Feb. 20	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	116	115¼	115½	+ 1½	500
84¼	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv, Corp'n.	119	119	119	...	200
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv, Corp'n pf	79	78½	79¼	...	200
38⅝	Aug. 17	18⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c.l. of dp.	...	...	19	...	...
103⅜	Aug. 18	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	38⅝	36	37	+10	462,400
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	103⅜	90½	100	+ 8	321,200
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	45	42	42½	— ¾	12,630
16⅞	Aug. 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	16¾	15¼	16⅛	— ⅝	8,600
75	Aug. 9	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf	73⅜	70¾	73	— 1	6,800
6	May 10	2	July 3	Iowa Central	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ 1¼	100
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf	...	...	9	...	...
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	83¾	86½	+ 2¾	2,200
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf	110	109¾	110	+ 1	550
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	...	...	60	...	...
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25	24½	24¾	+ ¼	400
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf	59¾	58	58	— 1½	400
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co	...	...	98	...	...
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	118	118	118	...	50
76½	Mar. 20	66	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	72¼	69½	72¼	+ ⅜	4,500
97½	Mar. 14	85⅝	July 13	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	...	...	96¼	...	...
59	Apr. 3	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	...	...	46	...	...
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M	50¼	48⅝	49	— ¼	60,000
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf	...	...	54	...	...
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	...	110

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Sales.
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	78	70¾	75½	+ 4½	18,825
10⅞	Feb. 9	103⅝	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105¼	103¼	105¼	+ ¾	100
22¼	July 19	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛	225
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf	43½	39	39	— 4⅜	900
56⅛	June 9	40⅜	July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	46¾	44	46	+ ⅜	2,300
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79⅜	78¼	79	+ ¼	5,000
272	July 24	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	264	260	264	+ 7	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf	122	122	122	...	20
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36	35½	35½	+ 1	200
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	...	...	16	...	...
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	...	...	82¾	...	...
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	...	...	59¼	...	...
239⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co	239⅞	232	239⅞	+ 4½	300
120½	Apr. 10	116½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	...	...	118⅝	...	...
135½	June 13	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	130	129	129⅝	+ ⅜	400
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	83½	83½	83½	+ 1¾	300
68⅜	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67	67½	...	300
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	...	...	1¼	...	...
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd	130	130	130	...	20
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co	...	...	96⅝	...	...
118	May 16	100	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	...	...	118	...	...
89⅝	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	83⅞	80½	84½	+ 2⅜	45,700
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	86	87	+ 1½	1,300
86⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf	38½	36¼	37½	+ 1⅝	3,900
68⅝	May 25	50¾	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	63	61	63	+ 2	1,200
106	May 17	102¼	Jan.

BANKER SEES RUSSIA AS RICH TRADE FIELD

McRoberts Finds Czar's Land on Eve of Great Industrial Development.

INVITES AMERICAN CAPITAL

Says Cities There Are Modern and Busy and Railroads in Many Respects Better Than Ours.

An intimate view of Russia at the end of two years of war is given by Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, in the forthcoming number of The Americas. Mr. McRoberts has just returned to New York after three months spent in Russia, where he went with Charles V. Rich, another Vice President of the bank, to arrange the American loan. He sweeps away a number of popular misapprehensions held in the United States as to Russia's development, and predicts much closer commercial relations between the two countries in future. He said:

The empire is now right within the doorstep of what in time will work out to be an enormous forward movement in industry, commerce, and wealth, and a more universal diffusion of education and culture, but it is evident that much more of all of this than we knew was already in existence. You see anything but a benighted, backward people.

"The streets of Petrograd are as up-to-date as the streets of Chicago. There are shops, and stores, and office buildings. The men are as much in a hurry, the people are as well dressed, (although with a touch of difference,) and just as good-natured: there are crowds and life: there is no lack of comfort, and you feel pretty much at home.

"It is very much the same on a journey through other parts of [illegible]nean Russia. The railroads are well built and well equipped, better constructed on the average than the railroads of the United States as far as they go, but not anywhere near extensive enough to serve Russia even now. The cities you find are all modern and busy, even to those away down in the regions bordering the Black Sea and the Caspian. The traveler sees also much finer agricultural development than he has probably preconceived.

"It is not an undeveloped country. The fact is that Russia has been making rapid preparation for an advance in every line of development for several years. It is a country that has laid the foundation for an adequate exploitation of enormous resources and is now at the point for going into large-scale organization of industry. Russia exceeds the United States in the amount and breadth of natural resources. It has vast reserves of iron, coal, copper, and the rarer industrial and precious metals; and the agricultural possibilities include the production, at present, of enough cotton—cotton of excellent manufacturing quality—to supply half the consumption of Russia's 170,000,000 people.

"Even if the war had not brought the fair prospect of the fulfillment of Russia's long-fostered ambition for an outlet for its commodities through the Bosporus, Russia was ready for the modernization of huge enterprises and the establishing of new ones.

"The practical interest of America in this industrial advance is in the new field it may offer us for commercial interchange and for the employment of investment capital. There seems to be very little doubt of our having an enlarged direct trade with Russia when the war is over, with the mutual advantage that will be obtained through elimination of the middlemen's profits incident to the commercial interchange through Germany as it used to be.

"However, the great opportunity for our financial-industrial interests lies in Russia's ambition to develop her mines, railroads, and manufactories. This ambition invites our investors, in co-operation with our manufacturers, to go in and help in this development. It invites our manufacturers to send to Russians the surplus output of our industries that furnish the materials for building and equipping railroads and plants. It invites our executives to go to Russia with this capital and these materials and establish new industries there.

"Russia today is friendly to both forms of American investment, and definitely invites the latter."

Peru to Tax Oil Exports.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20.—The Government has submitted to Congress a bill for the immediate imposition of export duties of 10 per cent. on crude petroleum and of 20 per cent. on benzine, kasoline, and kerosene.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	79	79½
Alb. So. 5s,'39.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.(850)	3,714,200	2½	Q	July 1, 16	149	149¼
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	49¾	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Aug 1, 16	381	381½
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	110¾
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	71	72½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	43
Do pf.....	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74½	75½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	8¾
Do 1st pf.7% cum.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	64	65
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	..
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & r.f.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	67	72
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57....	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¼	100¼
Brf.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	105	106
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	.....	..	..	.....	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st 5s, '32..	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	.....	..	..	.....	101	..
Cal. El. G. pr	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	85	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	13	..	July 1, 16	260	262
Do pf.....	31,108,426	1¼	M	Aug 1, 16	85	85½
C.Ll.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.....	831,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	64½
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.), 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87¼	87¾
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 1st 4½s, stpd., regd.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstpd..	1,869,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100⅝	..
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	72	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102⅛	102⅜
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96
E. P. & W.6s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	98½	101
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.....	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	92	..
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88½	91
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	96
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D	97	100
Fed. L. & T.. Do pf.	4,750,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	98	100
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	11½	13
G. & E. Bergen Co.....	.....	..	..	.....	45	47
Do 5s, '40...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	91
Frontier Tel. 5s, '22.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1032.....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	89	90
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	90½
Hdboken F'ry 5s, 1946 ..	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Inter. Trac.. Do pf., 7%...	.....	..	..	.....	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	48	50
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64	64½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	98	90½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76½	77½
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44....	.....	..	..	.....	94	97
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	94¼	95½
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Do 2d 6s....	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95½
Do 2d 5s.....	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95¼
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	85
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s...	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	105	..
Mich. Tr. 1st & rf. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	90½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	104
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1023....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	94½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	90
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¼	98
Nashv. R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	73	..
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	76
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	102
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	104½	105½
N.J. & H.RR. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	78¼	..
N. Loc. & O. Pwr. 5s, '54.	4,692,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82⅝	83
N. Falls Pwr. Nias. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	.....	..	..	.....	90	93
	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	161	165

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105½	106½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28...	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	86
Nort. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16½	18
N. Sc. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	50	63
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	88¼	87½
Do 1st ref.5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	95½	96¼
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	.....	..	S	A. & O.	85½	90¼
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	.....	..	..	.....	99¾	100
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
O. & C. E. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C.E.R. & L. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power..	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	93
Do deb.6s,'21	2,995,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	97
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. L. & E.	32,996,800	¼	Q	Jul 15, 16	58	58½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	89¾	90
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.....	.....	..	..	.....	102	102¼
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pont.ac Light 5s, '27.....	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929 ..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	..
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
P. G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101½
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.....	6,296,000	..	..	.....	38¼	39½
Riverside Tr. Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	75½	76
Riverside Tr. 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	76
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Sgn Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Sal. River Pr. 5s, '52..	2,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87	88
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G., E. db. 6s, '22.....	358,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	..
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O	85	94
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88	91
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	91	92
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	105½	106¼
S.W.P.& L.pf	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Somerset, Un. &Midd.....	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	97½	100
S.J.G.E.& T. Do 5s	.....	..	..	.....	70	72
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	127	130
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	99½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	98	100
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	14⅜	15⅝
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	39¾	40
Do cn. 5s,'65	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	84
Sup.W.,L.& P. Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	80	90
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	50	60
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87½
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	98	102
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	10¼	10¾
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	48	48½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	93½	95
U. N. J. R.R. & C. 4s, '49.	.....	..	..	.....	83	83⅜
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf....	6,880,568	..	..	.....	90¾	..
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50	51
Do 4s, 1949..	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	74¼	75
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	27	..
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	82½	83½
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	61	62
Wash. G. Lt.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	91	..
Wash. B. & Ann. 5s, '41	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	80½	82
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.....	.....	..	..	.....	81½	82
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.....	5,079,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	76
Western Pwr Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	85	86½
W.St.G. & E.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	96	107⅝
Do pf.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	19½	20½
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	70	70½
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J	35	40
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	88½	92½
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	46	48
					96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	435	445
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	465	468
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	530	..
Central	3,000,000	$363⅓	Q	July 1, 16	745	755
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun. 1916	570	575
Empire	1,500,000	2	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	460	467
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 16	1500	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	23	S	J. & J.	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	253	265
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Jun 30,16	418	421
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	..	148
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	130	134
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	..	426
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	375	380
Union	3,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 16	380	392
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1015	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	July, 1916	385	392

†Including 1% extra.

‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	21
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 16	160	170
B'l'n C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 16	183	190
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	235	260
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	3	4½
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 19, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	525	..
Am. Exc. N.A.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	220	..
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	150	165
Bowery	250,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.. Do rights...	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	600	625
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	225	230
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 16	398	401
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	443	447
C'l & I. Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	202	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 16	321	323
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	80
Fidel'ndo	100,000	2	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	990	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	130	140
German Ex...	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	370	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat..	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	July, 1916	290	310
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	643	647
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	360	380
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	495
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	189	190
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	750	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	308
M.&Ful. Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	240	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	198	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	800
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	214	222
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	455	460
People's ($25)	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	112	118
2d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	140	141
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	405
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1½	Q

INJUNCTION CASE TO SUPPLY LIGHT

Interesting Features in Lewisohn Building Suit for Continuance of Service.

HAS SIX YEARS' CONTRACT

How Payment for Individual Meters Arose After Rate Was Reduced to Eight Cents.

Before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court last Thursday a case was argued to make permanent a temporary injunction obtained on July 6, restraining the New York Edison Company from cutting off the light service to the twenty-two-story Lewisohn Building, in Fortieth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, running through to Forty-first Street.

The case is an interesting one in several respects, as it reveals some of the changes in the method of light supply instituted by the Edison Company since the lower rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour went into effect on May 1, 1915. In this particular case the action of Philip Lewisohn, owner of the property, has for its basis the fulfillment of a contract made in 1912. John J. Curtin is the lawyer for Mr. Lewisohn, while Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor are the attorneys for the lighting company.

Shortly after the lower rate of 8 cents from 10 cents was ordered by the Public Service Commission the Edison Company made a change in its meter service. This change affected chiefly the larger commercial buildings and apartments. In these buildings a number of meters had been installed for the various tenants, which were regularly inspected by the Edison concern. In the case of the Lewisohn building, as with others, a wholesale rate was arranged with the owning interests based on a fixed amount of usage, to be paid for whether the full amount of service was used or not. The individual meters supplied to the tenants were usually billed separately.

These changes, it is said, were due to the contention set up by the company and which forms the basic argument in its action against Mr. Lewisohn, that former contracts were abrogated by the order of the Public Service Commission reducing the rate.

Soon after the lower rate went into effect the Edison Company notified many of its customers that these individual meters must be paid for and maintained at the expense of the users, the Edison Company reserving the right to inspect only the master meter. The Lewisohn building, with others, was informed of the change. Where no stated contract for the actual supply of light existed the new order naturally had to be obeyed. Mr. Lewisohn, however, had a contract for six years with the company, dating from 1912, with about two and a half years more to run. This specified that the company would supply light to the building and its tenants at a stipulated sum, the Lewisohn building contracting to pay for at least 100,000 kilowatt hours a year. For the last two years the annual amount used was well over 300,000 kilowatt hours, reaching 379,976 kilowatt hours in 1915.

"Despite this contract," said Mr. Lewisohn yesterday, "the Edison Company notified me that the individual meters must be purchased outright and that they would no longer be inspected by the company. I refused to do it. Bills were also rendered for the 8-cent rate, while under my contract I was paying a lower figure based on the former wholesale rates. I offered payment on the old rate, which was declined. At the end of four months we took $5,300 in cash to the office of the company, representing our legal indebtedness under the contract, but it was refused. Notice was then sent that unless the full payment was made in ten days the light service would be discontinued. That would have been on July 10. I then put the matter in the hands of my lawyer, and on July 6 got a temporary injunction restraining the company from cutting off the light."

"The expense of purchasing meters is not a heavy matter," explained Mr. Curtin, "and to escape annoying difficulties not in themselves financially onerous, other buildings, I am informed, acceded to the demands. The meters cost, I believe, from $10 to $25 apiece. Now, there is a clause in the contract with Mr. Lewisohn to the effect that the New York Edison Company shall furnish and install meters for tenants and render bills.

"In the original order as filed with the Public Service Commission after the change of rate there was nothing tending to abrogate the former method regarding additional meters. But when the company filed its schedule in April, 1916, after the filing of the order, there appeared this little clause which was not in the order:

"'It is understood and agreed that no meters will be permitted by the company for sub-renting purposes.'

"The question with Mr. Lewisohn is not on the subject of meters as on the fulfilling of the contract according to its original terms. When that expires it will be time enough for the Edison Company to submit its new form of contract. Mr. Lewisohn is fighting for the principle of the thing, and for his rights, and we are asking to have the injunction restraining the cutting off of the light made permanent up to the expiration of the contract."

Justice Delehanty, after the argument last week, took the briefs presented by both sides and his decision will be rendered in a few days.

In addition to the purchasing of individual meters it is now necessary for large buildings to see that they are properly maintained. This requires the attention of some one who understands the intricacies of meters, and to supply this need the Electric Meter Corporation was formed a short time ago. This concern furnishes men to inspect the meters and keep them in repair. The connection of the company with the Edison concern was a matter of investigation before the Public Service Commission about a year ago and Commissioner Hayward said, in his report:

"While the proof is not conclusive it appeared to me that a prima facie case was made out that the New York Edison Company or some of its officers had taken the Electric Meter Company under its wing."

The present officers of the Electric Meter Company are Frederick A. Forgee, President, and B. H. Lockwood, Secretary.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 19, 1916.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	411,972	940,100	224,915
Tuesday	556,815	1,045,565	235,232
Wednesday	813,824	982,500	189,287
Thursday	861,190	1,095,405	208,705
Friday	716,770	979,472	191,480
Saturday	209,339	542,305	83,745
Total w'k	3,566,946	5,585,407	1,133,564
Year to date	101,145,463	90,620,716	56,019,881
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$8,544,000	$3,530,000	$929,500
Tuesday	5,609,500	3,959,000	892,500
Wednesday	7,022,500	3,282,000	900,500
Thursday	3,968,000	2,674,000	926,000
Friday	2,757,500	3,193,500	1,244,500
Saturday	1,753,000	1,559,000	435,000
Total w'k	$24,694,500	$18,197,500	$5,328,000
Year to date	695,703,450	567,047,290	339,896,300

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Aug. 19, '16.	Aug. 21, '15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	3,566,946	5,585,407	2,018,461
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$14,478,000	$17,982,000	$3,504,000
Government	9,940,500	31,500	*9,909,000
State	10,000	29,000	19,000
City	266,000	155,000	*111,000
Total, all	$24,694,500	$18,197,500	*$6,497,000

*Increase.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 19, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
710	Alaska G. M.	17⅝	17⅝	15⅝	16
40	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
630	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	23½	24	23	23
10	Am. Agr. Ch.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1,920	Am. Beet Sug.	87½	90¾	87½	89
3,810	Am. Can.	56⅝	59⅝	56⅝	59½
910	Am. Car & F.	59	61¾	58¾	61
560	Am. Cotton O.	53⅝	53⅝	52¼	52¾
910	Am. H. & Lpf.	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅛
1,010	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	29¼	27⅞	27⅞
190	Am. Linseed	20¾	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛
300	Am. Lins'd pf.	47½	50¼	47	50¼
2,230	Am. Loco.	72¾	74	71⅝	72⅝
60	Am. Malt.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15	Am. Malt pf.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾
6,250	Am. Sm. & R.	96	100⅜	93½	99
30	Am. St. F'dries	54½	57½	54½	54½
100	Am. Sug. Ref.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110¾
20	Am. T. & T.	133	133	133	133
110	Am. Woolen	45	45¾	44¾	45½
120	Am. Zinc.	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33⅛
7,420	Anac. Copper	83⅝	86	83	85
170	A., T. & S. F.	103	103¾	103	103⅜
160	A., G. & W. I.	68¼	71¼	68¼	70⅜
4,580	Baldwin Loco.	73¼	77½	73¼	76
840	Balt. & Ohio.	86¾	87⅞	76¼	87
200	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84⅝
900	Butte & Sup.	68⅛	68⅞	67	67⅞
110	California Pet.	19¼	19¼	19	19
1,040	Can. Pacific.	170	170	167¼	167¼
1,180	C. Leather Co.	55⅜	57½	55⅜	56⅞
440	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅜	62⅝	61⅜	62¼
200	C., M. & St. P.	99¼	100⅛	94¼	94¼
960	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
80	Chino Copper.	50⅝	51¾	50⅝	51¾
8,020	Col. Fuel & I.	44¾	49¾	44¾	48
480	Con. Gas	139	141½	138	138
1,000	Corn Pr. Ref.	15⅝	15⅝	13⅞	15
8,430	Crucible Steel.	70	74⅜	69½	73½
660	Cuba Cane S.	55⅝	58	55⅝	57½
530	Dist. Sec.	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
70	Dome Mines	26½	26½	26	26
3,220	Erie	36½	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝
200	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	54	53¾	54
210	Gen. Electric.	170¾	170¾	170¼	170⅝
200	Goodrich	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	Gt. North. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
415	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39⅞	39⅞	37⅝	39¼
1,580	Inspir. Copper.	51⅝	52⅝	50⅝	52⅜
160	Interboro Con.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
28,120	Int. Mer. Mar.	28½	39	26	36⅞
46,450	Int. M. M. pf.	91¾	9¾	90⅜	100⅛
185	Int. Nickel	44¾	44¾	41¾	41¾
170	Int. Paper pf.	72¾	73¾	71	73⅜
80	Kan. City So.	25	25½	24¾	24¾
2,120	Kennecott	49½	50¼	48⅞	49
120	Lack. Steel.	73¾	75¾	73¼	75½
190	Lehigh Valley.	78¾	79½	78½	78¾
4,280	Maxwell	86	86	80½	84½
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
10,510	Mex. Petrol.	97¼	102⅞	97¼	100
210	Miami Copper.	35	35	34¾	35
50	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
110	Mo. Pac., w. i.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
40	Nat. En. & S.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
60	National Lead.	65¼	66⅝	65¼	66⅝
360	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛
100	N. Y. Air Br.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝
840	N. Y. Central.	104½	105¼	103⅝	103⅝
430	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	59¾	60⅞	59¼	60⅛
160	Norfolk & Wn.	128⅝	130⅛	128⅝	130⅝
150	Nor. Pacific.	112	112	111¼	111½
221	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7
3,020	Pacific Mail.	23⅝	28⅞	22⅝	27⅜
114	Penn. Railroad	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56
196	Pr. Steel Car.	52	53	51⅜	52¾
230	Ry. Steel Sp.	46½	47¾	45¾	46⅝
930	Ray Con. Cop.	24½	25	24¼	24⅝
45,935	Reading	101⅝	107⅛	101⅜	103⅝
1,190	Rep. Iron & S.	48	52	48	51½
210	So. Pacific	98	99	98	98⅝
240	So. Ry.	23⅜	24¼	23½	24⅛
4,480	Studebaker Co.	128⅞	132⅞	127⅜	131⅜
870	Tenn. Copper.	25⅞	26¼	25	25⅜
5	Texas Co.	192½	192⅝	192½	192⅝
50	Third Avenue.	64	64	62¾	62¾
80	U. B. & P. Co.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼
30	U.B. & P.Co.pf.	42	42	42	42
7,090	Union Pacific.	138⅞	141¼	138⅝	139¾
1,640	United Fruit.	150⅞	168½	150¼	166⅛
50	U.S.C.I.S.P.&F.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
3,070	U. S. Ind. Alc.	109¾	115½	108⅝	112
4,480	U. S. Rubber.	55	59⅝	53	58¾
10	U. S. Smelting	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
50,990	U. S. Steel.	88¾	92⅜	87⅝	91¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	117⅝	117⅝
1,140	Utah Copper.	79⅝	82⅝	80	82
770	Va.-Car. Chem.	40⅝	42½	40⅝	42
20	Wabash pf. A.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
260	Wabash pf. B.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
30	West. Md.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,450	West. E. & M.	59½	60¾	58⅝	59½
1,640	Willys-Ov'land.	53⅞	57	53⅞	55¾

Offer Intertype Corporation Bonds.

Swartwout & Appenzellar are offering a limited amount of the first cumulative 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Intertype Corporation at 102. This is the old International Typesetting Machine Company, thoroughly reorganized. The old company, according to bankers, had many faults—a first mortgage bond, coupon debentures and large floating debt. This has now been corrected. The new concern has all the assets of the old, besides $1,000,000 of new money paid in. The first mortgage bonds were exchanged for second preferred stock and the debts paid off in common stock.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 14	$1.42	$1.37	$1.45	$1.40⅞
Aug. 15	1.42⅝	1.35	1.46⅞	1.38
Aug. 16	1.44½	1.40⅜	1.48	1.43⅝
Aug. 17	1.42	1.39⅝	1.45⅝	1.43
Aug. 18	1.44½	1.41⅛	1.48	1.43½
Aug. 19	1.48⅝	1.44	1.52	1.48½
Week's range	1.48⅝	1.35	1.52	1.38

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 14	$1.50	$1.45
Aug. 15	1.50⅝	1.49
Aug. 16	1.52½	1.47¾
Aug. 17	1.49½	1.46¼
Aug. 18	1.51½	1.47
Aug. 19	1.55¾	1.52
Week's range	1.55¾	1.45

CORN.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 14	83⅞	71⅝	70½	74⅝	78¾	78¾
Aug. 15	83⅞	82¾	71⅝	70	74⅞	73⅝
Aug. 16	83⅞	83	72¾	71¼	75¼	74⅜
Aug. 17	84	82¾	71⅝	70¾	75	74
Aug. 18	84⅞	83¾	73⅛	71¾	76⅛	74⅝
Aug. 19	87⅝	85¼	75¾	74	78⅝	77⅜
W'k's r'e	87⅝	82¾	75¾	70	78⅝	73½

OATS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 14	43⅝	42⅝	46⅜	45¾	49⅞	48⅞
Aug. 15	43⅞	42½	46¾	45½	49⅝	48½
Aug. 16	44⅝	43½	47¼	46¼	50⅜	49⅛
Aug. 17	44⅝	43⅝	46¾	46¼	49⅞	49⅛
Aug. 18	44½	43⅞	47⅜	46½	50⅞	49⅝
Aug. 19	45⅝	44½	49	47⅞	52¼	51¾
W'k's r'e	45⅝	42½	49	45½	52¼	48½

Provisions.

LARD.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 14	$13.40	$13.30	$13.45	$13.35
Aug. 15	13.45	13.37	13.50	13.38
Aug. 16	13.57	13.45	13.60	13.47
Aug. 17	13.45	13.35	13.47	13.40
Aug. 18	13.77	13.50	13.75	13.47
Aug. 19	13.87	13.77	13.85	13.73
Week's range	13.87	13.30	13.85	13.35

RIBS.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 14	$14.17	$14.02	$13.85	$13.65
Aug. 15	14.22	14.20	13.90	13.85
Aug. 16	14.37	14.25	14.00	13.95
Aug. 17	14.22	14.17	13.97	13.90
Aug. 18	14.40	14.30	14.12	13.92
Aug. 19	14.47	14.40	14.22	14.12
Week's range	14.47	14.02	14.22	13.65

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 14	$26.45	$25.85	$25.75	$25.35
Aug. 15	26.65	26.25	25.75	25.50
Aug. 16	26.67	26.60	26.00	25.85
Aug. 17	26.65	25.65	25.95	25.55
Aug. 18	26.85	26.65	25.95	25.55
Aug. 19	27.47	27.00	26.25	26.15
Week's range	27.47	25.85	26.25	25.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 14	14.25	14.13	14.33	14.05	14.52	14.26
Aug. 15	14.17	14.17	14.24	14.08	14.44	14.27
Aug. 16	14.25	14.13	14.28	14.15	14.47	14.34
Aug. 17			14.35	14.19	14.55	14.36
Aug. 18	14.25	14.25	14.37	14.37	14.55	14.36
Aug. 19			14.38	14.28	14.50	14.39
W'k's r'e	14.25	14.13	14.38	14.05	14.55	14.26

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 14	14.02	14.74	14.48	14.87	14.64	
Aug. 15	14.52	14.86	14.65	14.50	14.78	14.68
Aug. 16	14.55	14.41	14.70	14.35	14.82	14.71
Aug. 17	14.63	14.45	14.74	14.50	14.91	14.76
Aug. 18	14.53	14.44	14.70	14.58	14.91	14.64
Aug. 19	14.55	14.43	14.69	14.59	14.79	14.70
W'k's r'e	14.63	14.52	14.77	14.48	14.91	14.64

	July. High.	July. Low.
Aug. 14	14.90	14.86
Aug. 15	14.80	14.72
Aug. 16	14.88	14.88
Aug. 17	14.80	14.80
Aug. 18	14.96	14.84
Aug. 19	14.87	14.80
Week's range	14.97	14.72

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry.

Reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, which has been in receivers' hands for more than eight years, is now in sight after many delays, due to litigation and the work of opposition committees. The property was sold under foreclosure on Aug. 15 to representatives of the Wallace Bondholders' Committee, and the new company will distribute its securities to certificate holders at an early date. Holders of certificates of deposit for the old bonds, on which they have made no payment, will be allowed to pay $310 for each $1,000 bond up to Sept. 7. A syndicate has been organized to supply such part of the cash requirements of the plan as are not furnished by the certificate holders.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASHMERE.—Will buy any quantity Oxford cashmere for rubberizing; pay cash; also other raincoat goods. The Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

CHEVIOTS, — Will buy Stursberg-Schell cheviot @195; colors, navy and brown, for spot cash. Phone Chelsea 7246.

COATS.—Large Western jobber placing orders on ladies' and misses' cloth coats; prices $5 to $15; can furnish materials if desired; write for appointment. Y 351 Times Annex.

CREPE.—Open to buy 250 pieces domestic georgette crepe. Marx Singer Co., 8 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in a quantity of crepe de chine at a price. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

CUTTING MACHINE, 12 volt, round knife, second-hand; will buy for cash. Horowitz, 95 Greene St.

DRESSES, Suits, Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists.—Jobs for cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Cheap serge dresses for bargain basement. Mr. Silverman will look at samples Monday and Tuesday, 8:30 to 10 A. M. Rothschild & Co., 213 4th Av.

DRESSES, Skirts wanted for cash, jobs dresses and skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th.

GEORGETTES.—Open to buy any quantity not over $1.10 a yard. Samek Brothers, 13 East 22d.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 169 Times.

KERSEY.—Open for lot of black kersey, 16 to 18 ounces. RITTER BROS., 1334 Broadway.

MIDDY BLOUSES and Children's Dresses.—Jobber looking at samples Tuesday and Wednesday, 12-1 and 4-5 P. M. Room 504, Fifth Avenue Building.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool poplins, dress and suiting weights; black and colors; enclose samples. G 25 Times.

LOUIS ROMAN, Hazleton, Penn.; S. Weiss, Jr., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Louis Appelbaum, (representing,) S. S. Weiss, Pottsville, Penn., will be at their office, 57 West 19th St., 6th floor, Monday, Aug. 21, from 9 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.; we are interested in the following: Ladies' suits, coats, dresses, and children's coats, at popular prices; we pay cash.

SERGE.—Open for quantity juillards serge, (5422,) navy; cash; exchange colored for navy. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

SERGE.—36 and 54 inch, all wool, double warp navy; also 4,408. Schroeder & Co., 53 West 36th.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND DRESSES, silk and serge; jobber placing orders with houses making quick deliveries. B 185 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. Tenth floor, 158 West 29th St.

WAISTS wanted; jobs in middies, lingerie, and Jap waists and house dresses. Send letter stating quantity, prices, &c., to The Newburgh Up-to-Date Company, Newburgh, N. Y.

WAISTS.—Salesman wants popular price silk waist; city, vicinity, offices. S., Times Harlem.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies', children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Grober, 466 Broadway. Spring 3858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 804 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plush coats for $3.00 less than elsewhere. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $6.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS.—Sale entire stock of cotton goods, laces, trimmings. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored always on hand for delivery from Crown Art Dress Co., 80 University Place, corner 11th.

DRESSES.—100 wool serge, 7,301 material, close out, $3.50. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

DRESSES.—Embroidered satin dresses at $6.50, for sale. 145 W. 28th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Jomes to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LADIES' WEAR.—A bargain for some one; we need space and must dispose of 800 Fall and Spring garments; all snappy; late models. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

LAWN STRIPS, 100,000 yards; fine lawn strips, 3 inches wide, 50-yard lengths, for sale by the pound. Phillips, 113 Leonard St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 600 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up, mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank, & Bregstein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, 1,000 immediate delivery, from $7.25; serges, poplins. Rubin-Ullins, 50 West 17th.

VELOURS, plain and fancy, for quick delivery. Twyford, 440 Fourth Ave. Telephone M. S. 1550.

VELOURS.—Black wool; suiting and coating weights; immediate delivery. G 36 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN desires side line for the large New York City department store trade; only reputable manufacturers making high-class novelty merchandise need answer. G 12 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, Middle West, to carry strong line leather brief cases as side line; commission basis. P 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, handle infants', children's coats, Middle West. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss B. Hake, notions, furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. H. Newton, hosiery, furnishing goods; 148 W. 23d; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 854 4th Av.

BOSTON—Enterprise Cloak Co.; J. L. Wolbarsht, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furnishing goods, underwear; 315 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Pelnot, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves, 242 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. D. Lewis, housewares; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; E. B. Alcombrack, notions; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway; Room 610.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. E. Killian, men's furn. goods, hosiery; L. J. Rosenthal, ribbons, embroideries, neckwear, laces; A. J. Jennings, mdse. mgr.; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. A. laces; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—L. A. Mode; M. & E. Rosenberg, dresses; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss A. Sundmacher, millinery; 350 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; A. J. Scott, muslin underwear, corsets; Imperial.

DAYTON, O.—L. Troxler Co.; L. Troxler, dry goods; 126 West 32d.

DES MOINES, Ia.—" Carley's "; William Carley, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freinruth; D. G. Loewus, leather, fancy goods, stationery, hosiery, underwear; 1,170 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FINDLAY, Ohio—Charles D. Levy, millinery, trimmings; 72 Madison Av.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.—Thomas C. Loughlin, clothing; Wallicks.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; W. R. Wittenberg, notions; 23 E. 26th.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.—R. H. Pender; Miss Pender, ladies' suits, coats, dresses; Continental.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, linings; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. E. Sefroymson, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Schoenberg, men's furn. goods; 1,140 B'way.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Smith, ready-to-wear; 73 Madison Av.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman D. G. Co.; S. Newman, clothing; 470 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Mass, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; Miss E. Richart, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, waists, dresses; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. O'Brien, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Logan-Jones D. G. Co.; W. T. Hombs, dress goods, silks, hosiery; knit underwear; W. G. Taylor, men's, boys' clothing; furn. goods; C. S. Odor, women's misses' suits, coats, dresses, waists; 34 West 27th.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Utitz, ladies', misses' hats; Miss Turner, ladies', misses' hats; 148 West 23d.

LAWTON, Okla.—M. Koehler Co.; Mr. Koehler, children's Fall coats; 1,470 Broadway; Room 610.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf-Wile Co.; G. G. Wilson, linens; 116 W. 32d; Latham.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.— Lubin's "; D. Lubin, cloaks, suits, waists; 38 West 32d.

LOS ANGELES—Lane-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, general merchandise; 1,140 B'way.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Lane-Thayer D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Howard Co.; C. R. Howard, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman, Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; Miss Hencks, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—W. W. Couch Co.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Gerber Co.; J. E. Tucker, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; N. Jerau, ribbons, laces, gloves, trimmings; 315 5th Av.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; R. Kaufman, dry goods; W. H. Mazey, linens, jewelry; Miss L. McCarthy, cloaks, suits; 4 W. 22d; Imperial.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—C. A. Kaufman Co.; A. I. Kaufman, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R.

SUBWAY TRAINING HELPS IN WARFARE

A Host of Italian Laborers Are Making Good Use of Their Experience in Active Work.

CAN HANDLE EXPLOSIVES

Much English Heard Along the Italian Front, Where Former Workers Here Abound.

Only gradually has the outside world begun to appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken by Italy when she went to war with Austria, or realize the greatness of the military achievements already performed by the Italian soldier.

Italy's war on a frontier line of more than 450 miles was more or less lost sight of on account of the more vital importance, at times, of the battling on the Russian front or in France and Flanders. The nations generally have now begun to learn that the Italian army has carried on a war under circumstances marked by difficulties greater than those encountered on any other front, and it has triumphed over obstacles of the most serious kind.

When the war began and Italy called in her reserves, Italians hastened home from all parts of the world to join the colors. These were the men who had emigrated, seeking work and the opportunity to obtain compensation for their robust services which agriculture under modern conditions did not provide for them in Italy.

The Italian soldiers on whom has fallen the burden of the fighting are those rugged peasant laborers—the men who have built the railroads and dug the subways of the United States. And this experience which they have gained in grading and mining has proved of enormous importance in conducting warfare against the Austrians in the Alps.

The Italian who had worked in the subway trenches in New York City was better than any one else fitted to combat the guerrilla methods employed by the Austrians, who hid themselves in the woods and behind the crags and fired down on their adversaries as they came up the mountain to attack them.

This Italian had known the uses of dynamite and the methods of handling nitro-glycerine, and part of his equipment as he was sent out to fight the Austrian guerrilla was a quantity of dynamite, with the fuses to explode it, and picks with which to dig himself trench shelter and cords wherewith to hoist himself up the limbs of trees and use for defensive purposes. He had carried the hod and pushed wheelbarrows in the United States, and it was easy now for him to carry up the Alpine slopes a load of stone to use as breastworks for his own defense when he reached the point assigned to him as a position to hold against the enemy's attacks.

He had drilled the rock of Manhattan Island for skyscraper foundations, and he drilled through Alpine stone to reach his adversary. To dig himself hastily into the ground was simply a continuation of work he had done in the United States, and to risk the dangers presented by the rocks and boulders pushed down the mountainside by the Austrians for his destruction was simply a continuation of risks he had taken in great building operations on the continent of America.

English Spoken at Front.

Correspondents who have gone to the Italian front have frequently expressed their amazement at the large number of Italian soldiers, using to a greater or less extent the English tongue. These men, who had responded to their country's call for the greatest sacrifice which man can impose upon himself, were always proud to tell that they had lived in the United States, and that they had had a part in the construction of some of the great industrial works of America.

A noted Italian writer, Signor Alighero Castelli, has pictured interestingly the career of the Italian soldier who was recently a laborer in the United States, strong, patient, indefatigable, an ideal modern warrior, who has already performed wonders and still has huge tasks confronting him.

"The bourgeois class has given to the army its officers and an inestimable treasure of energy and good example," he says. "But the bulk of the army, the nerve of the war is provided by our peasants, by the strong, simple, sober workmen of Italy, who, scattered throughout the whole world, selling the work of their strong arms, and who, from every region, replied with silent and prompt obedience to the call of their country, have revealed in this war all the magnificent virtues of their race. They are sound and they are strong, but in their souls they are as ingenuous as children.

"Here comes a wagon drawn by two mules down the steep side of the mountain, keeping to the right near the edge of a precipice. It meets an automobile going in the opposite direction and endeavors to give way still further. But the mules, scared, take the upper hand, despite the efforts of the soldier who is driving them, and they fall, with the wagon, down the slope.

Mule Driver's Grief.

"Three or four soldiers, who are on the wagon behind the driver, have been scattered among the rocks and the shrubs of the precipice slope, together with several empty munitions cases. One of the men badly injures his arm and is led off to a neighboring field hospital.

"The driver, a native of the Abruzzi, gets up, raises his mules, looks around and bursts out into a convulsive lament, which at times seems like a spasm of laughter. Indeed, it is a laugh, accompanied by lamentations.

"'Oh, mamma, oh, mamma!' he cries, with his hands in his hair. The other soldiers look at him in amazement. They think he has gone crazy. A Corporal tries to give him heart.

"'But don't you see that it is nothing? There is only one soldier with an injured arm. We were really in good luck. Come on, get up; do not cry.'

"It is no use. The Abruzzese driver feels his mules all over, and continues his lamentations. 'Oh, mamma, Oh, mamma!'

Signor Castelli follows with keen interest the path of the Italian peasant and workman who had come from the United States to be transformed into a soldier, and the next place he meets him is in the hospital.

At the Field Hospital.

"To the field hospital," he says, "there come two automobile ambulances loaded with wounded men. The latter are taken out in stretchers into the garden near the house, every room of which is transformed into a hospital ward. The new arrivals have come from a relief station on the heights and had taken part in the recent fights at Zabio, Zingarella, and Mosciagh.

"The army surgeons make a first summary inspection, going up to each of the stretchers, which have been laid in shaded spots in the garden, to protect the men from the torrid sun. For the most part they are men with wounds in their limbs. The few of them who are wounded in the abdomen breathe with difficulty.

"The Red Cross nurses give them water and coffee, and the wounded men raise themselves up a little to absorb the drinks with avidity. There is not a single lament to be heard among all these pallid faces, among all this burned and lacerated flesh.

"A little later begins the removal into the interior of the hospital, the change of clothing, the disinfection and the medication. The hospital is all alive with energetic work. Outside, above the rasp of the grasshopper, is heard the song of a nightingale.

"One of the wounded men has had part of his thigh carried away. He is big and muscular, with blue eyes which shine out of his broad, sunburned face. He puffs a little, and shakes his head. He is very anxious to get well quickly, to recover the use of his legs, in order to go away far, very far, to America.

"'Be patient, child; wait a while,' the nurse, who in civil life is a society woman, says to him, caressing his cheek.

"He is a native of Calabria, who for eight years had been living in the United States, working as a builder. He speaks English very well. Mrs. Waterman, the correspondent of English newspapers, bends over him and converses with him, and he mixes a few Calabrese words in with his New York dialect. Instead of saying 'yes' he says 'yeh,' almost 'ya.' A soldier of the army hospital corps, passing by and hearing this 'ya,' remarks innocently, 'Why, that fellow is an Austrian!' The Calabrian turns on him a glare, if not of indignation, at least of compassion.

"Then he explains to the English woman the painful struggles he underwent in the United States in order to make a comfortable position in life for himself and his family. In New York are his mother, his sisters, and the girl to whom he is betrothed. Just as soon as the war is finished he will go back over there.

"But he adds: 'That is, if I do not die. If I die it will be the will of God. I shall have accomplished my duty. The call of the mother country had to be obeyed.'"

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

Subsidy Has Been Arranged for Extending It with Italy.

Some light on the efforts Great Britain is making to increase her trade with European countries is shed by the report of Consul General R. P. Skinner, London, of the organization of a British company that will do business under the title of the British-Italian Corporation. The report was made recently to the Department of Commerce, and says in part:

"A very interesting departure in British methods of securing trade in European countries was discussed in Parliament on July 31 a departure in which the Government itself appears as a full partner by the contribution of a subsidy of $243,325 per annum. On the occasion named, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported that a British company, under the title of the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of $4,866,500, was registered on July 20. There will be no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly among banks.

"The British Government agrees to contribute to the company, by way of subsidy, during each of the first ten years after its incorporation an annual sum of $243,325, or the equivalent of 5 per cent. upon its paid-up capital if less than $4,866,500. In consideration of the subsidy the company agrees to pay the Government amounts equal to any dividend above a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum which the directors may distribute to the shareholders in any year—after making such provision as the directors may think desirable for bad or doubtful debts and the establishment of a reserve fund—until by such means the Government has been repaid, without interest, the amount so received by the company by way of subsidy."

Mr. Skinner also reports that a company under the style of the Compagnia Italo-Britannica will shortly be formed under the Italian laws with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, ($2,000,000,) one-half of which is to be taken by the British-Italian Corporation and the other half by the Credito Italiano and their friends. Out of the nine directors of the Italian company three will be British.

SKIN DEEP OR SOUL DEEP.

Outward Beauty Fades, but Inner Beauty Never Lessens.

The old proverb has it that "beauty is skin deep." But the action and thought of the majority of the passers-by shows how valuable an asset is even this thin, silken covering, lent to the fortunate person by a kindly nature. No wonder so many women desire beauty above all earthly gifts, so much so that they spend their time dressing and studying the part.

For it is a powerful weapon in gaining the joys and pleasures of life, in winning love, admiration, wealth, and rulership. The pretty baby is petted, the pretty girl wins the most attention, and the beautiful woman has the "soft places" of the earth at her command.

But the great trouble with the gift of the beauty that is only skin deep is that it is a fading and a passing possession. There comes a time when the attempt to hold it becomes all too evident to every eye, and then the gift, by itself, frequently proves itself to have been one of doubtful value.

While few care to say anything against the charm and the value of the beauty that is skin deep, there is good reason from any point of view in putting a little more emphasis on the art of enhancing this outer beauty by an inner beauty that may be called soul deep. Skin-deep beauty fades, as all its possessors sorrowfully know, but the soul-deep variety rather grows with the years, and has the immortality of all good qualities. It renders its possessor lovable in ways and at times when the outer beauty can do nothing for her or to benefit. And while the outer beauty is something of a chance gift to the fortunate few, the inner beauty is a possession that any one may acquire. It may take work, but is not beauty worth the struggle?

Beauty is a great possession, but if one cannot have both forms of it, why not take what can be had and be thankful? If the skin-deep beauty is not within your power to attain cultivate the soul-deep variety, and in the long run when the person of the outer beauty is dropping behind in the race for love and admiration and leadership, the person of the beauty of soul is sure to be followed by a love and an admiration, and almost an adoration, that the higher qualities of mind invariably attract.

In these days of June brides and June graduates every one stands in smiling gladness before the wonderful beauty of the outer world. For the moment, any inquiry as to the depth of all this charm would seem to be the questionings of a belated Puritanism, but it is only the attempt to go on from glory to glory, till we have it in its fullest refulgence which is the truth. And the truth about persons and things is always beautiful.—Minneapolis Journal.

Umbrellas for Youngsters.

With the individualistic tendencies of the times the babies must have their own umbrellas, tiny things, but strictly serviceable and with handles aping those of the grown-ups. The umbrella of the small boy has a handle of wood with a mannish crook. That for the little girl has an agate knob tipping the handle of her umbrella. Either may carry handles having bands of metal set in or of all-metal, silver or gold.

Fruits for Hat Trimmings.

Fruits are practically the only trimmings for hats which are seasonable. Satins and velvets, laces and gauzes are worn interchangeably, Winter and Summer. The Summer felt hat is an accepted article of headwear. Individuals may wear Spring hats trimmed with cherries and early Summer hats trimmed with currents late in the season, but no respectable dealer would show them. They must appear in season, although they may exceed nature in color and design. A rather small, round hat has clusters of grapes, purple, green and red, drooping from the stems of the vine which encircle the top of the crown.

Fancies in Furs Shown.

A full-length moleskin coat fulled from the shoulders has the waist outlined by a cord of the fur. Bands of long-haired fur matching the mole in color finish neck and sleeves. A full deep cape of white fur falling well below the waist has a band of long-haired dark fur around the shoulders, giving a hoodlike effect. A long cape of dark short-haired fur has a skirt of a long-haired fur fulled on.

A Fine Advertisement.

Eight years ago I took my first job working on automobiles—polishing brass in a garage. Since then I have tried everything, from that to selling autos. And still I don't know everything about them. If you don't believe me, give me a trial the next time you have trouble. H. B. Perkins, Farmdale.—Kinsman (Ohio) Courier.

EARLY MAPS TELL OF 'EL DORADO' SEARCH

South American Legends Described in Pamphlet of Smithsonian Institution.

WORK OF DR. SCHULLER

Presents Results of Recent Investigations of Sixteenth Century Charts and Documents.

The name "El Dorado," which dates back to the first part of the sixteenth century, is Spanish for "the gilded one" and an abbreviation for "the gilded man." (el hombre dorado.)

It was first applied to a native South American ruler or priest who, early Spanish writers state, was gilded at a certain annual ceremony and then bathed in a lake near Santa Fé de Bogota, Colombia. The name next came to signify a legendary golden city, also called Manao or Omoa, much sought after but never found.

Later it was used to indicate a mythical country somewhere in South America, where gold and precious stones were to be found in great abundance, and for which many expeditions searched in vain, among those of Ordaz, Orellana, Von Hutten, Quesada, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Today El Dorado is used metaphorically to designate a place where wealth can be rapidly acquired.

A pamphlet just issued by the Smithsonian Institution relates the recent investigations of Dr. Rudolf Schuller, who writes on two sixteenth century maps which relate to the Ordaz and Dortal expeditions in search of El Dorado. The first man he attributes to Oviedo, placing the date after 1542, and the latter, which is anonymous, Dr. Schuller believes to have been made about 1560.

Granted Tract in 1530.

Diego de Ordaz, a former companion of Cortez, also credited as the first person to ascend the great volcano Popocatepetl near the City of Mexico, was granted a tract of land in South America by the Spanish Crown in 1530. His concession was for the colonization of the then very undefined district of Maranon on the mainland.

Ordaz sailed for South America Oct. 20, 1531, with 450 men in three vessels; he was met at the Canaries by another vessel and 150 men, but owing to severe storms the Admiral's ship was the only one to reach the coast in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Amazon.

Thence he sailed northward to Paria, where he found and captured a fort built by Antonio Sedeno, justly claiming that this fort was on his concession where Sedeno had no right. Being dissatisfied with the region of the mouth of the Amazon and the coast of Southern Guiana, however, Ordaz abandoned all attempts to colonize there, and sailed north to the mouths of the Orinoco to explore the delta.

Two of the inscriptions on the old Spanish map refer to this exploring expedition, which set out from Paria on June 23, 1532, with 280 men, eighteen horses, and one mule, in seven galleys, and finally arrived at an Indian village called Huyapari or Aruacay. A translation of the legend reads:

"The large village of Huyapari is situated two leagues inland from the Orinoco."

According to Indian informants the source of the river was in a large lake lying in the mountains, the route to which lay through a province called Meta, where gold was abundant. This was El Dorado.

Couldn't Pass Chain.

But the second legend inscribed above the mountains in the upper right-hand corner of the map informs us that "Ordaz could not pass this chain of mountains by river on account of the bad condition of the water, and from this mountain he returned down the same river to the sea."

Another inscription states that "to this side, (west of the mountains,) or the other side of this rock, Christians had not yet come," while an added note by the cartographer Oviedo mentions the accident on the return trip from the expedition in search of Meta-El Dorado—"Ordaz's large canoe remained here on dry (land,)"

Although he later tried an overland route, Ordaz never located El Dorado; he suffered misfortune, lost his holdings in South America, and finally died on the way to Spain in 1533.

In 1533 Geronimo Dortal, treasurer of the Ordaz expedition, was granted the position formerly held by Ordaz, and also made Governor of Paria.

Shortly after his arrival, in 1534, Dortal equipped a new expedition to search for the famous Meta-El Dorado—under command of Alonso de Herrera, a former Lieutenant of Ordaz, and the itinerary of his ill-fated voyage is described on Oviedo's map in several legends, the last of which tells pathetically of his end: "Here they killed Alonso de Herrera, Lieutenant of Governor Dortal; and to this place came afterward the said Dortal and found true marks of the death of the aforesaid Herrera, and there we found among other things a little bell and a tin cup."

In 1536, about a year after Herrera's death, Dortal organized another expedition, which is said to have discovered the domain of the female Chief Orocomay, an independent community of Indian women located on Oviedo's map between the Huyapari and Barrancas Rivers. This legend reads:

"Here are the villages and domain of Queen Orocomay, who employs only females."

Similar Amazons were also reported by Orellana in 1542, but today science does not credit such communities to South America.

Vast Plains Lie Beyond.

One other legend relating to El Dorado reads:

"Beyond these chains of mountains of the River Huyapari there are vast plains which are believed to be the land of Peru, and the Indians say that beyond these chains of mountains there are great treasures and much gold."

Contrary to some students of history, Dr. Schuller places the date of this early map as after 1542, believing that it could not have been made until two or three years after the latest date recorded.

The second map, showing the rivers Amazon and Orinoco and the adjacent shores, is believed by Dr. Schuller to date about 1560. It includes two references to the Ordaz expedition in 1532, and much other interesting information to students of geography and history.

The region where on other maps is generally shown the legendary Lake of Manoa is here occupied by the following inscription:

"This chain of mountains extends from the kingdom (of New Granada) and from Peru; in Peru it is rich in silver, and in the kingdom it is rich in gold, and this is what they call El Dorado."

The author feels that "the influence of El Dorado and other similar traditions of genuine Indian origin on the cartography of South America during the second half of the sixteenth century has not yet been studied with the care and attention which such an important historical and geographical question deserves."—Washington Times.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—John Russell, general merchant, of Anna, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $2,431; assets, $1,417.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—John G. Frederiksen, furniture dealer and undertaker, Cedarburg, Wis., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are placed at $47,170.64; assets, $30,734.28.

Hot Stuff!

"Sharp enough to cut a man's throat," is the murderous claim made for their product by two Lowry City horseradish growers.—Kansas City Times.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

While not so strongly so as in the previous week, the position of foodstuff prices was again the feature of the changes shown in Dun's list of commodities prices last week. Flour continued to rise, though there was evidence that the advance has about reached its high point. More than the usual number of revisions was shown, there being 91, of which 51 were advances. In the week before, 41 of the 77 changes were upward.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. The prices are corrected to Aug. 18, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, Mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$9.50	$9.70	$7.50
Coffee, No. 7, Rio lb.	.09½	.09½	.07
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¾	.10¾	.00½
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.00⅝	.08	.05⅞
Butter, creamery, extra, lb.	.31½	.30½	.25⅜
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17	.16¾	.13¼
Eggs, Western ist., doz.	.27	.25	.22
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.07¾
Prunes, 50-60 Cal., lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.05½	.05	.04¾
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07½
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	7.90	7.70	5.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	6.60	6.60	4.35
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.51¼	1.57⅝	1.18½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bu.	.97¼	.96⅞	.89½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.50¼	.49½	.49
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.144	.142	.093
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.55
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1 lb.	.26	.26½	.27
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.25	.25	.26½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.37	.37	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.62	.62	.44
Iron, pig, F.No.2 Phil., ton.	19.50	19.50	15.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	43.00	43.00	23.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.27	.26¾	.17¼
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.27	.26¾	.16¾
Lead, New York, lb.	.062	.057	.044
Tin, New York, lb.	.38⅞	.376	.34½
Petrol., ref., gal, in bbls.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.90	6.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.05	9.95	6.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.75	5.60
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	13.90	14.00	7.72½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	13.75	13.70	9.37½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	26.50	26.50	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.67	.65	.57
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.00	7.25	5.70
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.16½	.16½	.15½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.18½
Potatoes, new, bbl.	2.75	2.73	1.25
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.388	.388	.339

As a result of the setback received by wheat only three of the four listed grades of flour advanced in the last week. Spring patent went up 20 cents a barrel, a total of $2.40 since the rise began, while Spring clear was unchanged. Winter patent advanced 5 cents, while Winter clear moved up 15 cents. In the provisions market in Chicago advances were shown by live beef and live hogs, but live sheep declined. Mess pork was unchanged, prime lard declined, and short ribs went up. Bacon advanced at this city.

Considerable strength was shown by the market for dairy products, where advances were recorded on all the items listed save fancy nearby eggs, and prices on all of them are well above the 1915 levels. There was more unsteadiness to fruits and vegetables than for some time, the changes in the latter, however, being confined largely to a general decline in beans. Despite the declines, there is no comparing present values with those of a year ago. Scotch peas declined again.

In the coffee market there was a rise in the price of Santos No. 4, but teas were generally firm at recent prices. There was some loss of price strength in raw sugar, and fine granulated also hit the downward trail again, this time dropping 25 cents a hundred pounds. It is still $1.30 a hundred higher than at this time last year. Cloves supplied the only advance in the spices, while the declines were contributed by mace, ginger, and black pepper.

In the metal markets there were no listed declines. Bessemer billets and steel bars moved upward at Pittsburgh, while in the minor metals advances were recorded on antimony, lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin. More changes were listed in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils than for some time. Thirty-seven fluctuations were shown, and sixteen of these were advances. Bleaching powder moved up a little, and there was a rather curious conflict in prices of potash and soda products. Advances and declines were shown in each group.

A higher cotton market and more active buying resulted in higher prices on several varieties of gray and bleached cottons, including printcloths and sheetings. In the burlap market prices moved up somewhat, but more as a result of a firmer tone to the primary markets than to any active buying here. The changes in the grains were few, consisting of a drop in wheat and rises in corn and oats.

No changes were shown in the leather market, while the only revision in hide prices was a drop in No. 1 native packer stock. Other changes for the week consisted of advances in the best Brazilian crude rubber and in turpentine, and declines in hemp, hops, and jute.

MILLINERY FOR BRAZIL.

A Chance for Americans to Compete for the Trade There.

There would doubtless be a good opportunity for American millinery goods in Brazil, according to Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, who is stationed at Rio de Janeiro, providing importers there are able to obtain prices which would enable merchandise from this country to compete with the French articles now sold in that market.

"The larger dry goods houses have hat departments," says Mr. Gottschalk in a report to the Department of Commerce, "usually in charge of a French milliner, and one or two French women have opened shops in which hats may be bought either by selection from a large stock of imported French models or as custom-made goods. The preference seems to be for the former class. Prices vary at the smarter shops from $20 to $50, and more in exceptional cases.

"A thriving business is done in hats, as in gowns, by certain women who are professional buyers and who visit Europe two or three times a year. Returning with a stock they take rooms at some large hotel and serve a private clientele, without the expense of renting a shop or of public advertising. Much money is made in this way, and the shops are naturally bitter against this trade.

"Many smaller dry goods houses and smaller individual shops deal in the cheaper millinery. One large department store here, it is stated, sells attractive French hats as low as $5. Another, of a somewhat better class, sells them at $10, $12.50, and $15."

A list of millinery houses in Rio de Janeiro may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or from its district or co-operative offices, references being made to file No. 79,086. The local office of the bureau is located in Room 400, Custom House.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light n. e. winds.

S. C., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly Cloudy Mon. Tues., probably showers and thunder storms; light s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Mon. Tues., probably showers and cooler.

Ky.—Probably showers and thunder storms Mon. and Tues.; cooler.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warm Mon. Tues. probably showers and thunder storms and somewhat cooler; light variable winds.

L. Mich.—Showers and thunder storms Mon. and probably Tues.; not quite so warm; light variable winds.

U. Mich.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues., fair; light n. w. to n. winds.

La., Ark., and Okla.—Mon. and Tues., partly cloudy.

E. Texas—Mon. and Tues., generally fair.

W. Texas—Mon. and Tues., unsettled, showers in w.

Ill.—Partly cloudy Mon., followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night and on Tues.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon., with showers and cooler in n. Tues, probably showers; cooler in s. and e.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon., followed by showers in afternoon or night. Tues. unsettled, probably showers in e.

Minn.—Showers Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably showers and cooler in s. and e.

N. D.—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Mon., probably preceded by showers in s. Tues. fair; warmer in e. and s.

S. D.—Probably showers Mon.; cooler in s. and e. Tues. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Showers Mon.; cooler in e. Tues. fair and warmer in w.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon., with showers and cooler in n. and w., and Mon. afternoon or night in s. & e. Tues. probably fair.

CITY RETRENCHMENT STRICT

Commitments Against Borrowing Capacity Reduced 87.7 Per Cent.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has sent to Mayor Mitchel a report made up of a group of tables showing the corporate stock transactions of New York City from Jan. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1916. The report shows that under the strict retrenchment of the present city administration the commitments against the city's borrowing capacity were brought down 86.9 per cent. below that of the McClelland period and 87.7 per cent. below the average rate under Mayor Gaynor.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the report sets forth, the greater city began business with a funded debt reported by the Controller as amounting to $321,905,514.09. By Jan. 1, 1906, the Controller reported that the funded debt had increased to $565,056,512.75. In the ten years embraced in the report new bond debts of $732,045,333.86 were incurred, but redemptions in those years left the total funded debt outstanding on Jan. 1, 1916, as reported by the Controller, at $1,121,671,536.35, plus $33,812,284.93 in corporate stock notes to be redeemed from future bond sales. The authorizations for ten years are set forth as follows:

McClellan Administration, 1906 to 1909, $409,668,458.52; the Gaynor Administration, 1910 to 1913, $351,807,903.85, and the Mitchel Administration, 1914 to 1915, $26,705,952.17; a total for ten years of $788,272,404.54. The report says that except in assessments and expenses of commissions and boards there has been an enormous decrease in authorization of corporate stock, and it explains the increase thus:

"The 'pay-as-you-go' policy is also reflected in the ceasing under the Mitchel Administration of authorizations for furniture and fixtures, repairs, street and park improvements, and experimental work. This policy had been applied to the Department of Docks and Ferries in the Gaynor term, so that expenses of that department, previously met by bond issues, have been provided for out of the tax levy since 1909, the receipts of the department going into the general fund.

"The apparent increase in assessments is due to the segregation of amounts previously included under the funds for street and park openings and street and park improvements. The true comparison is obtained by lumping these funds, showing that the average annual authorizations for these purposes were $9,018,153.40 under McClellan, $3,980,-348.32 under Gaynor, and only $1,546,-786.04 under Mitchel. The other apparent increase in expenses of commissions and boards was due to the capitalization of the cost of engineering and other rapid transit expenses which had been met out of special revenue bonds. The amount of such debts thus funded in 1914 was $3,543,000, and similar expenses of the Court House Board, amounting to $67,816.89, were thus provided for, thus wholly explaining this item."

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP FALLS

A Quarter Less Than Last Year, Rome Predicts.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The International Institute of Agriculture in its latest report says that, with harvesting virtually completed in most European countries, the indications are that the world's wheat supply for 1916 will be almost 25 per cent. less than last year. It is pointed out, however, that 1915 was a banner year, and that the new crop will be nearly up to the average yield of the period from 1900 to 1913. The gathering of crops on a large scale is now limited to North America, Great Britain, Russia, and Scandinavia.

The barley crop for the world is estimated at 20 per cent. less than last year, although 5 per cent. above the average. The total yield of oats, it is predicted, will be 22 per cent. less than in 1915, but 15 per cent. above the average.

TO CUT OFF NATURAL GAS.

North Texas Manufactories Suffer From Lessening of Supply.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 22.—All manufacturing concerns of Dallas, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, and other towns of North Texas that use natural gas for fuel have been notified by the Lone Star Gas Company, the producing concern, that their supply will be cut off on Sept. 1. It is contended by the Lone Star Gas Company that the gas supply in the Petrolia field is being rapidly exhausted, and that only enough remains to supply domestic users during the coming Winter.

A movement has been inaugurated to pipe natural gas to Fort Worth and Dallas from the field which the Texas & Pacific Coal Company is developing in the vicinity of Thurber, Texas.

Long Branch Hotel Sale.

Next Saturday, Aug. 26, at Long Branch, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction the Lenox Hotel, on the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway, facing the Atlantic Ocean. It is a three-story building.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Re Henry P. Vyse.

Criminal calendar:

U. S. (c) Vyse.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Metz (c) Metz.
Shevlin (c) Shevlin.
Smith (c) Shapiro.
Ex rel Shea (c) Woods.
Re Katzman & C Model Co.
Thompson (c) Ottinger (2).
Nechitz (c) Lubell.
Western Dev Co (c) Harvey.
Moses (c) Moses.
Robert Lewis, Inc (c) W J Rich Dev Co (2).
Haxton (c) Sensitized Products Co.
Altheimer (c) E C Riebe Co.
Re Feltenstein.
Franklin (c) Levitt Bros.
Trager (c) Trager.
Helvitz (c) Balshofer.
Hoverkamp (c) Hoverkamp.
Mulholland (c) Otten.
Montgomery (c) Joss.
Carpenter (c) Hydrocarbon Prod Co.
Sterling (c) Wells.
Rankin (c) Kahrs.
Rosenhaus (c) Batkin.
Re Bloom.
Schulman (c) Nass El RR.
Carmody (c) Int R T.
German-Am Coffee Co (c) O'Neil.
Whitney (c) Griggs.
Re Ortgies.
May (c) Cort Film Corp.
Rosenhouse (c) Batkin.
Worm (c) Evans.
Thorn (c) Poss.
Gottesman (c) Evans.
Germania Fire Ins Co (c) Sherrill.
Matteucci (c) Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Wein (c) I & B RR.
Green (c) Int R T.
Favazza (c) Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.
Schein (c) Rinsler.
Bergen St Ry Co (c) Culver.
Re Green.
Brenner (c) Carmana Realty Co.
Re Kass.
Saqui (c) Wilricks.
Corley (c) Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.
Grier (c) Int R T.
Dragonetti (c) same.
Grassoy (c) same.
Stunger (c) same.
Kleinow (c) same.
Lerner (c) same.
Kelser (c) same.
Meyer (c) same.
Grier (c) same.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate:
Minnie A McGill,
Kate L. Raboch,
Wm Norris.
Anna McKenna,
Frederick W Jaeger,
Rudolph Gemunder,
Catharine K Inness.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

De Pyster Realty Co (c) Steele.
Union Exch Nat Bk (c) Spear.
Zelger (c) Weissberger.
Brecher (c) Weintraub.
Wasserstein (c) Benowitz.
Zelger (c) Weissberger.
Berry (c) Raeder.
Same (c) Eddinger.
Gerstein (c) Caugiaios.
Mathison (c) Huntington.
Rosenblum (c) Kreuter.
Savage (c) Crausman.
Levison (c) Hirsch.
Bronx Art Stone Wks (c) Simp'n Fox Rty Co.
Stemmler (c) Thompson.
1st Nat Bk of Edgewater, N J (c) Simon.
Loewenthal (c) Mack.
Roron (c) New Amst Gas Co.
Secord (c) Leddy.
Rosen (c) New Amst Gas Co.
J R Pentler Co (c) Mc-Mahon.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Rossignol (c) Stokes.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Society for Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children (c) Margaret Daub—John A. Maher. Ambrose K. Jones (c) Joseph Sananes—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Flatbush Av Ext 4th Av Subway.
Constantino (c) Farraro
Re M F Hickey & Co (c) Oppenheim, Collins & Co. et al.
Re Lawrence Cement Co (c) same.
Heidelberger & ano (c) Gt Suburban Imp Co & ano.
Johnston (c) Storm et al.
Same (c) Hicks et al
Same (c) Van Sicklen et al.
Same (c) Coad et al
Feldman (c) Feldman.
London (c) London.
Lincoln Trust Co (c) Mc-Knight Rlty Co. et al.
Clark (c) Clark.
United Stove & Repair Co (c) Rapp and ano.
Re Roberg Place.
Equitable Tr Co (c) Serli.
Eagle Svs & Loan Co (c) Rounds et al (2).
McDermott (c) McDermott.
Re Gt Neck F & M.
Henderson et al (c) Balz et al.
Gilleran (c) Springfield Bd Taxes & A NY.
Chiaparini (c) Chiaparini
Re Gt Neck F & M.
Nemtzoff (c) Vagnier.
Oswald (c) Nillson et al.
Walden (c) Goodman.
Lewis (c) Howell and ano
Kornblum & ano (c) Commercial Ad A.
Powell (c) BHRR Co.
Moss (c) Same.
Connors (c) C I & B RR
Tomashtrius (c) BHRR Co
Amator (c) C I & B RR.
Baternan (c) same.
Svenson, inf (c) B H RR
Cooper (c) Terry & Tench Co, Inc. et al

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Fair and warm weather continues in the majority of districts. In the middle Rocky Mountain region and the upper Missouri Valley numerous thunder showers have lowered the temperature very materially. A general fall in pressure has set in over the Northeastern district, and pressure is rising over the Western Atlantic States. Conditions are favorable to the development of thunderstorms in the lower valleys and a consequent lowering of the prevailing high temperatures. The developments as yet, however, are too indefinite to fix the thunderstorm area. East of the Appalachians fair weather with moderately high temperatures will continue Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate northeast, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic, light, northeast, becoming southwest, with fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate north to northwest, with fair weather; East Gulf, light and variable, with fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY. New Jersey, Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Northern and Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; continued warm.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	69	4 P. M.	80	83
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	74	78
9 A. M.	66	78	9 P. M.	70	72
12 M.	75	80	11 P. M.	69	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 12:49 P. M., minimum 68 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:00—271 Mulberry St.; Hawley & Hoops.	Slight
5:25—270 Monroe St.; Jos. Millson	Slight
9:05—187 Forsyth St.; Angelo Scimeca	$500
2:30—69 E. 108 St.; Jos. Cohen	Slight
3:45—27 Cooper Sq.; Anna Schneider	Slight
4:05—931 Fox St.; Bernard Dailey	Slight
4:25—Oak Point R. R. Yards, N. Y., & H.	Slight
5:25—449 E. 13th St.; Conron Bros	Slight
9:00—555 Westchester Av.; J. Barry	$1,000
11:00—729 8 Av.; Thos. Boylan	Slight

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

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An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards, convenient to riding paths; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss MARY HUNTINGTON.

Long Island.

For Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellswood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Cool Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Notice to Creditors
of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1st, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any part of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified,

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified.

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in said order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

To Let.—Unfurnished, in West 80th St., 3 story and basement private house, in which physician will rent office and living room. B 164 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful cottage homes for sale cheap; all city improvements; 30 minutes out; restricted and refined location; $4,900 and $5,400. Personal, Room 903, 110 West 40th St.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $126 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Vernon N. Y.—Chester Hill, 2 blocks from station, large corner house, ample grounds, beautiful trees; not new, but finely built; large porches; steam heat; space for garage; choice neighborhood. Price $15,000, free and clear; no trade. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Desirable detached house, Yonkers. Healthy location; two baths; terms easy; owner left town.

APPLY BELLOWS & WARREN,
20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 1516 W. P.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome 6-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station, near schools, churches, and stores. Boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes to water; price $2,750. will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Acreage and farms for sale, Long Island. Address L 165 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—A country home, medium size, easy commuting distance, accessible to station; will pay spot cash for bargain. Send full particulars to F. P. Gaillar, Mott Av., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

EXPERT APPRAISALS—Farms and Estates.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two large stores to let, formerly occupied for 9 years by motor cycle repair and storage shop; rents moderate; location 1,493 5th Av. Inquire 250 West 137th St., Chopak.

348 Madison Av., 70 West 47th; parlor floor; will divide; reasonable rent.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

84TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 225 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; subway, elevated; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH, 9 WEST.—Large, modern rooms, suite; also gwo; excellent board; reasonable. Guttman.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Cool large rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

78TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room; subway, "L."

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attract. ive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms; electricity; all improvements; table unsurpassed; Southern family; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity; telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, 676 West End Av.)—Attractive, furnished, to couples seeking home; private house; electric, running water; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

102D, 250 WEST.—Fine large rooms, board; moderate; table boarders also; references; telephone.

102D, 233 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room. Mrs. Aarons.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, pleasant outside room; elevator; every convenience. Fourth South.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Columbia; family hotel; pleasant rooms; good meals; all comforts; Christian home; rates $8 per week and up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Cheerful furnished large, small rooms; private and shower baths; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, good table; convenient to cars; Americans; reference.

122D, (2,053 7th Av.)—Airy rooms; substantial board; excellent house; telephone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near B'way subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon; family hotel; bright rooms; excellent meals; social surrounding; home comforts; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. Audubon 2705.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful second floor suite; also separate double room; home cooking and environment; refined Jewish family.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful cool rooms, private residence; exceptional cuisine; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Delightful rooms, board; floors, suites; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Christian young man of refinement desires home with strictly private family; elevator apartment, neighborhood 86th St., Broadway. N 170 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, the Referee herein, dated August 15th, 1916, the undersigned as auctioneer, will sell at public auction at the concentrating mill of the Ohio Copper Mining Company, Bankrupt, at Lark, Utah, on the 31st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., property of the above named bankrupt estate as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein (subject to all liens and encumbrances thereon) in and to the real property, mining claims, surface rights, water rights, and the fixtures and equipment, buildings and improvements thereon or appurtenant thereto, together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Trustees or the bankrupt therein, situated in Lark and in Bingham Canyon, in the West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah.

For a fuller description of the said property reference is hereby made to the decree of foreclosure in the action of the Third Judicial District Court of the State of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County, entitled EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE, against OHIO COPPER COMPANY AND OTHERS, filed in the office of the Clerk of the said county on the 31st day of May, 1916.

PARCEL NO. 2. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to all supplies, consisting of extra parts, nuts, bolts, screws, drills, and general mining supplies and equipment located in the mill or concentrator on the said premises and in part at the mines now operated on the said premises.

PARCEL NO. 3. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to the office furniture in the Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PARCEL NO. 4. Claim against the Assets Realization Company for $21,306.17, with interest thereon.

Claim against American Smelting & Refining Company for $9,548.25, with interest thereon.

PARCEL NO. 5. All the right, title and interest of the Trustees in Bankruptcy herein in and to any and all claims and choses in action against the stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Company and all other claims, rights and interests of the said Trustees in Bankruptcy of every nature and description whatsoever, except cash on hand and in bank.

Pursuant to the said order, and if more convenient for the purposes of sale, the auctioneer may, upon request, adjourn any portion of the said sale by notice thereof given at the time of such sale to such other places on the mining properties of the Ohio Copper Mining Company or in Salt Lake City, and at such time or times on said 31st day of August, 1916, as the auctioneer may determine.

A copy of the order of sale may be examined at the office of the auctioneer or at the time of sale.

The properties are sold subject to the terms of sale, a copy of which may be obtained from the auctioneer at his said office or at the time of sale.

A detailed description of the properties and rights so to be offered for sale may be procured at said office of the auctioneer.

A certified check to the order of the Trustees in Bankruptcy, or cash to the amount of 10% of the bid price, must be offered to qualify a bidder at the sale.

RUSSELL D. SCHULDER, Auctioneer,
Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
NASH ROCKWOOD, Attorney for Trustees,
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
ALFRED W. KIDDLE, Attorney for Trustees, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 23,516.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EQUITY MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Equity Motion Picture Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 5th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

No. 23,391.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL SCHOEMAN, Bankrupt.

Michael Schoeman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 17th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

No. 22,518.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. CONNOR, Bankrupt.

Thomas J. Connor was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 5th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 31st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 18, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22,686.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, individually and as members of the firm of SCHEMEL & LOEB, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
So. District, N. Y.—No. 23,497.—In Bankruptcy.—CROWN RED & WHITE TRADING STAMP CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Crown Red & White Trading Stamp Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on August 3rd, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

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Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

In order to clean up the season's business we are offering the following cars at sacrifice prices:

Overland tourings, electric lighting and starting	$250.00 to $375.00
Pierce-Arrow touring car	600.00
Chalmers 40 touring	225.00
Hupmobile landaulet, electric lighting and starting	750.00
Paige Touring car, electrically equipped	400.00
Reo Sedan, splendid condition	450.00
Hudson Six touring	400.00

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
Broadway at 53d St.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 139 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Chalmers "1917 Little Six"; practically new, light seven passenger; cost $1,600; mechanically guaranteed; many extras. Mr. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 9881 Riverside.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WINTON, 1914, $775.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow, late 1910 touring, 7 passenger, extra limousine body, cheap; excellent condition; private. G 18 Times.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, good condition; price $300; phone, owner, Bryant 8980.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 139 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

BUICK, 1913; speedster body, gray finish; stored in Cleveland last ten months; recently received here by owner and completely overhauled; four new tubes and shoes, one extra mounted; any demonstration you want, and the best proposition on the market for $350 cash. Brennan's Garage, Mt. Vernon, or Mt. Vernon 3418W for demonstration.

MERCER 1914 Speedster, wire wheels.
Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1913 limousine, run 2,300 miles; practically new. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 Sport, also 1914 touring; bargains. Scudder, 1,700 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. 'Phones 4210-3500 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 880 Madison.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. | Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs.
AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; bath; conveniences; telephone; near subway; gentlemen; reasonable.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

43D, 13-15 EAST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

58D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small rooms, bath; references; doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Furnished room; quiet, select house; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large; en suite, separate; steam; electricity; telephone; references; private house.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also hall rooms; telephone; references.

20TH, 430 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; quiet; hot, cold water; bath; telephone.

40TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite, bath, electricity, 'phone; select; other rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms, showers, electricity, elevator; suitable for two. Sewell.

38TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette convenience; nicely furnished; $8; hall rooms, $5.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, $6; other rooms, $4; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

66TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive rooms; redecorated; beautiful suites; electricity; instantaneous hot water; phone.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suite; baths; telephone; reasonable rate.

70TH ST, 131 WEST.—Two choice furnished rooms, private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, small rooms; lavatories; parlor floor, professional use.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accomodations for gentleman; moderate terms; reference desired.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; private family, front room or suite; shower, electricity, elevator; gentleman; modern. Columbus 2051.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; excellent location; Summer rates.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable neighborhood; Summer rates; breakfast optional; references.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; hardwood floors; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house; just opened; newly decorated rooms; large and small.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One room with bath; also other rooms; Summer rates.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; refined house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath, references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; furnished rooms, with, without private baths; also entire floor and bath.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean suite, with bath; other rooms; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; sub way.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; entire parlor floor; two large rooms; private bath, electricity; parquet floor; telephone; reasonable.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds if desired; first floor, large room, private bath, electricity.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; suitable two; electric light; references.

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; rooms, $3.50 to $15; ensuite, single; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class house; modern conveniences; bath; private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished house; single, medium rooms, $3-$5.

93D, 263 WEST.—Comfortable single, double room, adjoining bath; private washroom; conveniences.

94TH ST., 319 West.—Comfortable single room; modern apartment. Riverside 5383, Apt. 20.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, steam-heated rooms; single, connecting; every convenience. Marsh.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway.) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single room. Apartment 45.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Charming outside sunny rooms; running water; for those who appreciate the best. 3-B.

106TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, single, en suite; overlooking Hudson and Drive; 7th floor; 36-38.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rate. Sixth floor, west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 54.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Large outside rooms; private family, well furnished, clean. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water,

DROP IN PARALYSIS PLEASES OFFICIALS

Commissioner Emerson Hopeful, but He Refuses to Venture Prediction.

SEEK SERUM IN BROOKLYN

Sunday's Total of 108 Stricken Is the Lowest Record for Any Day Since July 22.

Record of the Disease in the City.	Deaths.		New Cases.	
Borough.	Saturday.	Yesterday.	Saturday.	Yesterday.
Manhattan	12	9	52	37
Brooklyn	15	6	45	40
Bronx	2	2	12	15
Queens	6	3	25	14
Richmond	1	...	...	2
Totals	36	20	134	108
Total of deaths to date				1,617
Total of cases to date				7,110

The report of new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday continued the steady daily decrease in the progress of the disease, marked since Aug. 3, when the high record of 217 for the day was reached. This was regarded as highly encouraging by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health.

Because some physicians are late in filing notices of new cases discovered on Sunday, Monday reports of new cases have several times dropped below 100 in August and July, but yesterday was the first time that a figure as low as 108 had been reached on any day of the week other than Monday since Saturday, July 22.

"In comparison with other reports on Sundays, the figures today are very hopeful," Dr. Emerson said yesterday. "The drop is a sharp one and carries on the decrease which appeared in the total new cases last week compared to the total of the two preceding. It is too early to say more than that the figures seem to be reassuring.

Officials of the Board of Health have been unwilling lately to appear overconfident that the epidemic was on the decline. A decrease in the daily number of new cases between July 18 and July 31 was made the basis of predictions that the epidemic was nearly spent, and that was followed by a rapid increase, which reached the highest point with 217 cases on Aug. 3.

Another reason why health officials are slow to theorize is the fear that the return of children from vacation resorts in September will increase the population subject to the disease.

One Hundred Treated With Serum.

Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital said yesterday the number of patients treated with blood serum at the hospital or by physicians of the hospital staff now numbered more than 100. Twenty-six of these have been treated with normal blood and the rest with the blood of those who at one time had poliomyelitis.

"The results which we have had recently," said Dr. Zingher yesterday, "confirm the indications of the first series of tests, when we found that the serum made from the blood of those who had at one time suffered from poliomyelitis was highly effective when used at the time the first symptoms of the disease appear. It is also effective in preventing paralysis if used in a little later stage of the disease, when the muscles have already begun to weaken and paralysis is beginning. In cases further advanced, it can be used as an emergency remedy to save life, but will not, apparently, restore patients whose paralysis is advanced.

"Observations recently have shown that the conclusion was too hastily reached that the disease seldom attacked more than one child in a family. A large number of cases have been reported when one child after another had caught it. When one child in a family of children is found with the disease, it is important to watch the others closely and to use the serum immediately if the disease develops.

"When a child shows fever or other symptoms, but the diagnosis is in doubt, the diagnosis may be made positive by making a puncture in the lumbar region of the spine and examining a specimen of the spinal fluid. If the child has the disease, the spinal fluid will show a greatly increased number of white cells and increased amounts of albumen and globulin. Sometimes the spinal fluid itself will be found in unusual quantities as indicated by the speed of its flow from a puncture under unusual pressure.

"The chances that a child will recover without suffering serious ill-effect if the serum is injected at this time appear to be measurably increased, according to the results so far obtained.

"In the twenty-six cases in which the used serum has been made from the normal blood of an adult who is not known to have had the disease the results have not been quite clear.

"The anti-bodies, or the protective agency in the blood, are present in large quantities in the blood of those who have recovered from poliomyelitis, and are present in the blood of many adults who are not known to have had the disease, but it will require further study to decide whether the blood of adults who have never been attacked can be relied on to have a good effect.

"Methods may be worked out which will show in the case of a given person whether an effective serum can be obtained from him. One thing appears to be certain, that hundreds of persons have in their childhood had poliomyelitis and have recovered from it without ever knowing the true nature of the disease which they have had.

"Why so many have recovered from it in the past and why it is so dangerous a disease at present is one of the mysteries of medicine, and the only theory as all plausible for the severity of the present epidemic seems to be that there has been little of it during the last seven years, so that the agent passes from one young child to another without being weakened by encountering a child who has had it in a mild form."

Seventy Volunteer Blood.

More than seventy persons have so far appeared at the Willard Parker Hospital to make donations of their blood. One who came yesterday was Theodore Corrigan of 5 Clayton Place, Jamaica, who had had the disease at the age of two years. Two ounces were taken from him. His mother, Mrs. Anna M. Corrigan, who accompanied him, had never had the disease, but she gave seven ounces of her blood to be used in the so-called normal serum.

Florence Sweeney, 18 years old, of 11 Clayton Place, Jamaica, who had also had the disease at the age of 2 years, accompanied Mrs. Corrigan and her son and gave five ounces of her blood. Mrs. Anna Dutsch gave six ounces of normal blood. Appointments have been made at the Willard Parker Hospital to receive tomorrow ten persons who have offered their blood.

Dr. Emerson announced yesterday that beginning today residents of Brooklyn and Long Island who wished to offer their blood could go to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, where they will be treated by surgeons of the staff of the Willard Parker Hospital.

Herbert Richardson, 21 years old, a negro elevator boy in an apartment house at 618 West 142d Street, near Riverside Drive, was suddenly taken ill last night and his complaint was diagnosed as poliomyelitis. Physicians of the Department of Health took charge of the case.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Tony Esposito, 29 1st St.
Rocco Chonpanelly, 128 Baxter St.
Charles Pepper, 164 Stanton St.
Frank Kalmick, 386 Madison St.
George Shogda, 15 Morris St.
Thomas Grogan, 879 Gleecker St.
Marie Harrison, 301 E. 25th St.
Julius Kertes, 232 E. 24th St.
Mary Russo, 320 E. 26th St.
Walter Doyle, 400 W. 34th St.
Ruth Schwabinger, 136 W. 28th St.
Isidore Ulanoff, 239 W. 18th St.
Margaret Courtney, 419 W. 26th St.
Fred Bartow, 1,502 St Av.
Hattie Sobel, 410 E. 74th St.
Marie Keanda, 439 E. 74th St.
Concetta Caiss, 242 W. 67th St.
Anna Sebert, 304 W. 44th St.
Alice McKegan, 352 St. Nicholas Av.
Rose Lanford, 465 W. 51st St.
Mitchell Seward, 350 Audubon Av.
Agnes McCarthy, 730 10th Av.
Ernest Williams, 286 W. 94th St.
Thomas McCardin, 726 9th Av.
John McCardin, 726 9th Av.
Mildred Holton, 538 W. 132d St.
Pearl Marmorash, 308 E. 101st St.
Alex. Rosenszweig, 1,972 2d Av.
William Gourdine, 157 W. 136th St.
Pearl Gleisher, 201 W. 113th St.
Anna Loken, 1,344 Park Av.
Hyman Rossman, 345 E. 99th St.
Margaret Berg, 2,423 7th Av.
Lillie Reed, 10 W. 115th St.
Grace Goldstein, 304 E. 102d St.
Florence Gordon, 1,875 3d Av.
Joseph Schwartz, 237 E. 100th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Bertha Sanders, 721 11th Av.
Maria Moccio, 48 James St.
John Bragner, 344 W. 21st St.
Ruby Green, 430 W. 52d St.
Molly Rendeno, 304 W. 118th St.
Millicent Betton, 538 W. 182d St.
Samuel Levine, 64 E. 105th St.
Anna Viola, 229 Macdougal St.
B. Morbson, 108 W. 103d St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Nelson Hildebrand, 856 E. 156th St.
Joseph Weigand, 401 E. 154th St.
Seymour Jaffe, 834 Hewitt Place.
Zangwill Hackerman, 836 E. 172d St.
Milton Stone, 974 Freeman St.
William Hayes, 378 E. 138th St.
Celia Levy, 1,680 Clay Av.
Evelyn Farrell, 750 E. 138th St.
John Flanagan, 507 E. 134th St.
Ida Edelson, 1,222 Boston Road.
Max Maiser, 1,003 Tinton Av.
Helen McDonald, 485 E. 178th St.
Robert Ellison, 1,452 Clay Av.
Arthur Helm, 385 E. 200th St.
—— Bolinsky, 941 Caldwell Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Alice Weible, 1,077 Ogden Av.
Edna Allen, 384 Mott Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

James F. Donlan, Jr., 219 Av. I.
Dorothy Bohr, 248 Bay St.
Helen Seligson, 1,712 Bath Av.
Michael Sacharo, 168 Bayard St.
Izzy Horowitz, 80 Beaver St.
Alice R. Storm, 788 Bergen St.
Milton Lack, 587 Cleveland St.
Thomas Shaughessy, 1,599 Gates Av.
Sam Shurman, 48 Grafton St.
Dorothy Grau, 330 Hancock St.
Margaret Grau, 330 Hancock St.
Edwin Wolowitz, 823 Hancock St.
John Morgan, 685 Henry St.
Sarah Rice, 48 Hicks St.
Frank Rosenzweig, 310 Hinsdale St.
Earl Beatt, 202 Knickerbocker Av.
Henry Goldman, 22 Lewis Av.
Frank Biscylio, 42 Main St.
Dominick Europa, 17 Meserlo St.
Lucy Cooperman, 839 Park Av.
Vivian McNamara, 207 Prospect Av.
Ruth Smyle, 1,148 Rogers Av.
Jerome O'Donnell, 1,300 Rogers Av.
Ed. Shumansky, 410 Sheffield Av.
John Lehane, 74 Seigel St.
Fred Kranz, 205 Van Sicklen St.
Nathan Aronson, 521 Willoughby Av.
Virginia Miller, 433 Wythe Av.
Rose Gaynor, 352 2d St.
Morris Goldman, 248 S. 2d St.
Marion Cohen, 248 S. 3d St.
Ellen Cohen, 312 S. 3d St.
Bertram Karpoff, 162 S. 8th St.
Norman Diamond, 101 Bay 14th St.
Alba Kahn, 1,720 E. 19th St.
Wesley McCroder, 2,721 E. 23d St.
George Garrow, 1,846 60th St.
Eugene Underman, 2,246 82d St.
Herman Howlett, 75 88th St.
Bella Gersh, 105 S. 8th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Madeline Nolan, 113 Kentiworth Place.
Margt. Erbech, 133 Grove St.
Rita Higgins, 1,635 East 13th St., C. I.
John Barbite, 477 Henry St.
Mary Compagnini, 1,928 Cropsey Av.
Mary Murphy, 606 Evergreen Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Eliz. Moran, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
James Moran, Little Neck Road, Floral Park.
Klashner Dolanzosky, Rockey Hill, Creedmoor.
George Sover, 212 Lahey Av., S. Ozone Park.
Luke Trimen, 1,877 Madison St., Flushing.
Mildred Schmidt, 103 Foxhall St., Ridgewood.
Catherine Fensteren, 1,893 Myrtle Av., Ridgewood.
M. Pahlipites, 132 Clinton Av., Maspeth.
Geo. Wickes, 84 3d St., L. I. City.
George Weeks, 704 Crescent St., L. I. City.
Ruth Cox, 306 State St., Flushing.
Clara Gadon, 173 Central Av., Flushing.
Gertrude Fredrickson, 316 Bowne Av., Flushing.
Mary Jofinsky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Joseph Wiloski, Woodhull Av., Bayside.
Dorothy Deams, 25 48th St., Corona.
Thos. Link, 153 East Av., L. I. City.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Dorothy Brauner, 110 Ocean Av., South Beach.
Eddie Zlobrowski, 33 York Av., New Brighton.

No sufferers from poliomyelitis were reported as discharged from hospitals yesterday.

CHAUFFEUR DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Nine More Cases in Nassau County —Long Beach Quarantines.

Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Oyster Bay, two each in Lawrence and Port Washington, and one each in Brookville and East Norwich, making a total of nine new cases in Nassau County, L. I.

The Board of Health of Long Beach, L. I., has passed a quarantine resolution over the vigorous protest of a large body of business men, who said such an enactment would ruin the place for the season as a Summer resort. The order was as follows:

Resolved, That no child under the age of 16 years shall be permitted to enter the village of Long Beach unless such child be quarantined for a period of two weeks, and any child leaving Long Beach shall not be permitted to return unless the premises it enters be quarantined for a like period.

John Stewart, 25 years old, a chauffeur for W. B. Thompson of Yonkers, died of infantile paralysis yesterday in a hospital. There have been forty-two cases in Yonkers since the beginning of the epidemic. Because of the number of cases in the vicinity of Hastings-on-Hudson, although there have been no cases yet in that town, Mayor Thomas J. Goodwin and Dr. S. R. Toman issued an order yesterday that no children of less than 13 years of age should be allowed to enter the city or even to pass through it in trolley cars or automobiles.

PARALYSIS ALARMS MEXICO.

Doctors Rushed to Tehuantepec, Where Disease Has Appeared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Infantile paralysis has appeared on the Tehuantepec Isthmus, according to official reports given out by the Interior Department. Twenty of the best Mexico City physicians have gone to Puerto Mexico, to direct a campaign against the plague. The sanitary authorities are taking energetic steps to prevent the disease spreading to other parts of the Republic. It is believed the plague was brought from New York by passengers.

25 NEW CASES IN NEWARK.

Eight More Ill in Jersey City—Dead hat Allenhurst.

The first death from infantile paralysis occurred on Saturday at Allenhurst, N. J., one of the most exclusive resorts on the New Jersey coast. The victim was Arthur Herb, eight-year-old son of Ernest Herb, a manufacturer of this city. New York specialists, who were called, administered serum, but the disease was too far advanced.

Twenty-five new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday by the Newark Board of Health. Eight new cases were reported in Jersey City.

Epidemic Reaches Montana Indians.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 20.—One death from infantile paralysis was reported today, that of a child less than one year old, bringing the total number of deaths to five. Twelve cases of the epidemic still exist. Dr. J. A. Murphy, Medical Superintendent of the United States Indian Service of Washington, D. C., arrived here today and left immediately to investigate conditions on the Crow Indian Reservation. Six cases of infantile paralysis are reported on the reservation at Pryor, three of them being Indians.

'TORPEDOES' POILUS TO MAKE THEM WELL

Physician's Electric Treatment for Nervous Troubles Causes Lively Controversy.

IS PAINFUL BUT EFFECTIVE

Soldier Who Objected and Beat Surgeon Gets Suspended Sentence—How Cure Is Applied.

Something of a sensation has been caused in France and throughout Europe by the revelation, at a trial before the military tribunal in Tours, of the great service rendered by a French physician who has effected thousands of cures in one of the grave forms of malady for which the war is responsible and for which it had been considered that no cure was known.

A zouave named Deschamps was charged with refusing to allow an electric treatment to be given to him by Dr. Clovis Vincent and with opposing violence to the insistence of the physician. The case in its first days aroused a good deal of popular feeling against the physician, when it was announced that the defendant, once a man of powerful physique, was now a crippled wreck, and that the treatment was imposed on the patient, and that it involved a form of almost unbearable torture with electric currents.

The case became doubly interesting, and was made the subject of controversy in medico-legal circles when it was learned that the defense in behalf of the zouave would rely on the principle that a patient had an inalienable right to refuse a form of treatment which involved much suffering. The fact that the subject in this case was a soldier furnished the basis for the controversy.

So much discussion was aroused on the subject and so interested did the general public become in the case, that Justin Goddard, Under Secretary of State in charge of the sanitary service department, deemed it desirable to publish an open letter eulogizing the services of Dr. Vincent. Instructed by experience," he wrote to the effect that "you need not take into account the emotions of an ill-informed public."

The Hospital Torpedo.

The soldiers refer to Dr. Vincent's method of treatment as "torpedoing," and to his electric charges as "torpedoes," and these terms are now becoming current with regard to the new treatment.

In brief terms the case which led up to the publishing abroad of the very important discovery by Dr. Vincent and to the glorification of this physician for his great services was as follows: Deschamps, by a fall in a trench at the Yser front, had suffered a distortion of the spine. As he considered the electric treatment to which Dr. Vincent desired to subject him too painful, and as the doctor insisted, he fell upon the latter and beat him severely. The soldier later explained that he was not aware of what he had done.

The questions raised before the military court were the following: Has a soldier the right to reject the treatment ordered by the military physicians? Can he refuse to allow operations to be performed on him? Should his refusal receive the same consideration as in the case of a civilian?

The court in the Deschamps case did not express an opinion on these points, but apparently gave them full consideration, as it condemned the soldier to only six months' imprisonment, when laws applied the law which allows a sentence to remain suspended and inoperative.

In view of the widespread interest shown in the case, one of the editors of the Paris Journal, Lucien Chassaigne, submitted himself to the electric treatment and writes his experience of it in connection with an interesting account of Dr. Vincent's work.

"I have just undergone Dr. Vincent's torpedoing," he says. "On account of the contradictory opinions which have been expressed in connection with the condemnation of the Zouave Deschamps I considered this the only way in which an authentic, reasonable and experimental explanation could be laid before the public on the subject of the now famous treatment.

"In what does the treatment which Dr. Vincent conceived consist? He himself calls it 'Intensive re-education' and besides intensive it might be termed 'instantaneous.' It is intended for men in whom a careful examination reveals no organic lesion, but who show serious nervous troubles, which oblige them to walk bent in two and prevent them from raising their arms or legs and extending their fingers. From the clinical point of view these are nervous cases where the will, above all, is affected. In general their troubles have arisen as a result of violent commotions, by being blown up, or lying on the ground by shells, or by suffering a severe fall.

"Heretofore the cure of such patients was a long and tedious process and it generally failed. After months of treatment they were sent to their homes, infirm, incapable of earning their living, and lost to the army.

"Dr. Vincent asked himself if it would not be possible to re-establish this tottering will power, to shake up this nervous system, fatigued and asleep, by giving to it a brusk electric shock. From his very first trials he was satisfied that he was on the right path. Ten minutes man, who for a year had been walking on crutches and bent at right angles, straightened up and walked with a firm step.

Treatment Is Painful.

"Undoubtedly the treatment is painful, but the 'pollus,' the French soldiers who had gone through many another painful experience, clenched their teeth and submitted to it. The process is simple. In a well-lighted hall, without any scenery, Dr. Vincent orders the patient to undress. In a corner is the electric table. The electrodes are disks covered with wet cloth about three-quarters of an inch thick. The current is carefully measured; then the electrodes are applied, very near to each other, on the limb which is to be shaken up and the electric intensity, at first feeble, is gradually increased.

"This is the way generally that the 'torpedoed' persons act. First of all, there is a shout, violent and spontaneous. Then, nearly always, the patient struggles, protests, and emits energetic remonstrances. Next comes a period of calm, followed by a new crisis of exasperation, and finally, at the end of eight or ten minutes, this particular patient who for the preceding fourteen months had had his arm glued to his body raises it progressively until it is above his head.

"No time is now lost. The will has been started on its work, it must be kept at it. The soldier for a full hour is made to go through a series of exercises and of movements appropriate to the needs of the case, the working of weights on pulleys and the climbing of ladders, until the natural automatism of the movements has been definitely brought back. The whole treatment is over."

Two New Cases Reported to Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Only two cases of infantile paralysis in Elmira and Sherrill were reported to the State Health Department today, bringing the total number of cases in the State outside of New York City since the inception of the epidemic up to 1,312. No deaths were reported. Officials of the department said it was probable that many new cases had not been reported because the department was closed during he day and that such reports would be received tomorrow.

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40

Lackawanna Railroad

Tickets on sale evening trains, Sept. 1. All trains Sept. 2 & 3. Return leave the Falls not later than Sept. 5.

Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 23th and 42d Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton Street.

EUROPE POINTS WAY FOR AERO RESERVE

Report of the Club's Committee to the War Department Is Result of Tour.

DISCUSSES QUALIFICATIONS

Army Aviators Under the Present Plan Would Be Trained Like the British Airmen.

Details of the report soon to be submitted to the War Department for its assistance in organizing an Aerial Reserve Corps, authorized by President Wilson on July 13, became known here yesterday. The report is the result of a tour of investigation made by a committee of the Aero Club of America, consisting of Alan R. Hawley, President of the club; Henry Woodhouse, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Augustus Post. They returned last night from the trip, which covered aviation centres in Canada and this country.

In regard to the methods followed by Canada, the report will say in part:

"To get aviators Canada has followed the method adopted by the European Governments. To get into the British Air Service, a candidate after he has passed severe physical examinations, must attend an aviation school and take preliminary training which costs between $400 and $600. He will then, if successful, obtain the certificate of proficiency issued under the rules of the International Aeronautical Federation, by his national aero club. Actual training takes place under the direction of army aviators at army aviation schools, requiring about six months' continuous practice.

"Canada has not undertaken to continue the training of military aviators, so that when the candidate has received the F. A. I. pilot certificate he goes to England and is admitted to the air service 'on probation' and receives a refund of the cost of his training. This 'probation' lasts between one and two months, after which the candidate is either rejected or accepted. If accepted he is sent to a military aviation school for further training, which usually lasts six months, and includes the operation of different types of aeroplanes, and practice in aero-dropping, scouting, bomb-dropping, and other war work. During this training he holds a temporary commission as Second Lieutenant. After he is graduated he receives his full commission and is sent to the front."

The committee visited the Curtiss Aviation School, near Toronto, of which J. A. D. McCurdy is the head, and saw fifty students in training. Mr. McCurdy and the Canadian authorities advised the committee that it is the intention of the Canadian Government to train 1,000 additional aviators.

That the Aviation Section of the United States Army, which has charge of organizing the Aerial Reserve Corps, can obtain the best results by following European and Canadian practice is the opinion of the committee. Of the 800 civilians holding the F. A. I. certificate or about to take that certificate in this country not less than 200 will make desirable candidates for the Aerial Reserve Corps, so that if steps are taken immediately to organize the corps at least 100 of the candidates will be able to take a few weeks' training at the army aviation schools.

The Army Appropriation bill now being considered by the Senate carries an appropriation of $9,640,800 for the organization, equipment, and maintenance of twelve aero squadrons for the twelve divisions either in the militia or from the regular army reserve and the Aerial Reserve Corps. The aviation section of the regular army, of which Colonel George O. Squier is the head, has charge of the expenditure of these funds and of training the militia officers and the members of the Aerial Reserve Corps.

The Aero Club's committee also visited the aviation school at Buffalo, where fifteen Harvard undergraduates have established an aviation camp and are taking a course of training. The Aero Club and its affiliated organizations have offered their co-operation to the Aviation Section of the War Department, and the offers have been accepted by Secretary Baker and Colonel Squier.

Aeronautical concerns which have aviation schools have offered the use of their schools to the army and are willing to let the army operate their schools at cost, so as to assist in developing our aerial defenses. If the War Department avails itself of these offers, a dozen schools can be operated immediately under the direction of the War Department in different parts of the country, and the Aerial Reserve Corps and the twelve militia aero squadrons can be organized within the coming twelve months.

MEMORIAL FOR JOHNNY POE.

Athletic Field at Princeton Now Well Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20.—When the tens of thousands of American football enthusiasts who annually visit Princeton step from their trains this Fall they will pause for a moment to pay tribute to Johnny Poe, football star, class President and "good fellow," who died on the field of honor "somewhere in France."

Shortly after Poe's death while fighting with the "Black Watch" in France last September Princeton alumni started a contribution to a memorial, and, with the class of 1895 leading, several thousand dollars were raised. Now a large plot of ground has been set aside south of the university campus, and this week the work of grading and preparing this field for student athletes will be well under way. To the college student it may be only another baseball and soccer field, but to Princeton alumni and the other thousands who cherish Princeton history it will always be "Poe Field," a memorial spot.

The field is in the path of those visitors to Princeton who arrive at the lower yards and go to the Stadium, and it is on this account that the field will be the first corner of the campus which they will pass. It has been proposed to erect some kind of a formal memorial on the field, but plans for this have not yet been completed.

Hears From Man Missing 40 Years.

Hugh Reilly, missing for forty years from Flushing, L. I., has written to his brother from Fresno, Cal. The Halleran Real Estate Agency of Flushing, which was in charge of the estate of the missing man's mother, had advertised for him without success. Hugh Reilly with his brother, Thomas, of 31 Fowler Street, Flushing, is heir to the property. He was 15 years old when he left home and had not heard of his mother's death when he wrote to his brother, Thomas.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

LACE EXPERT JUMPS 9 STORIES TO DEATH

E. J. Brewster Writes Letter and Messages Before Leaping from Fifth Av. Building.

IMAGINED HE HAD DISEASE

Eastern Representative of Kirsch Co. of Michigan—With the H. B. Claflin Co. for 30 Years.

Edmund J. Brewster, manager of the New York office of the Kirsch Manufacturing Company at 200 Fifth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from a window of his private office on the eleventh floor of the Fifth Avenue Building.

He dropped nine stories to the roof of a second-story extension in an interior court, where his body lodged on a steel netting above a corner of the glass dome of the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. He was dead when Dr. Hallock of the New York Hospital and a policeman got onto the roof through an office window.

Brewster imagined he had an incurable illness, it was said, and destroyed himself in a fit of despondency.

The suicide was 45 years old and lived with his wife and a son at 1,806 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn. Since last November he had been Eastern representative of the Kirsch Manufacturing Company of Sturgis, Mich., makers of laces. For many years before that he had been manager of the lace and curtain department of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A sealed letter and three messages written on telegraph blanks were found on Brewster's desk. One of the messages, addressed to his wife, read:

After thinking it all over again, this is the only way. Forgive me. Good-bye.

ED.

Another of the messages was addressed to his physician, Dr. W. C. Griswold, 78 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, requesting him to notify Mrs. Brewster and "break her out." The third was addressed to C. W. Kirsch at the Hotel McAlpin. Brewster advised Him to go to the office immediately.

After writing these Brewster at 12:30 o'clock rang the automatic elevator bell in his office connected with the Western Union Telegraph branch office at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Messenger John Punt, who responded, found the door open and the office empty. The boy notified Nicholas Rosen, Superintendent of the building, who made a search, and finally saw the body from the office window.

On the sill of the window from which Brewster had jumped were many fresh lead pencil marks, and the police said Brewster apparently had stood at the windowing drawing with his pencil while he waited for an answer to his call. When he had heard the boy in the hall approaching the office, the police thought, Brewster made his leap. On the desk with the telegrams was $1 to pay the messenger.

Dr. Griswold told Mrs. Brewster of the suicide. She refused to believe her husband had killed himself.

Before jumping to his death Brewster had removed his coat, collar, and scarf. His body was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, pending the arrival of Coroner Feinberg.

Dr. Griswold said Brewster had been ill last Spring, which had been followed by a slight attack of Bright's disease. But two weeks ago he was practically cured of this and was apparently sure of complete recovery, said the physician, although Brewster continued to imagine that he was a very sick man.

"The trouble with Brewster was that he refused to take a vacation and worked too hard," said Dr. Griswold. "He often took work home with him at night."

Brewster was a member of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn, a veteran member of the Twenty-third Regiment, and a Spanish-American War veteran. His parents, who reside in President Street, Brooklyn, also survive him.

BAR GUESTS FROM BERLIN.

Bavarian Resorts Refuse to Entertain Prussian Visitors.

The difficulties confronting Germans wishing to go upon vacation trips continue to increase as the season advances and the usual exodus from Berlin has been reduced to very modest proportions, according to items appearing in the German press, which are summarized by London newspapers. It is asserted that in many hotels and restaurants of Bavaria the motto seems to be, "No North German need apply," and that advertisements have been printed indicating that Berlin tourists are not welcome in the Bavarian Summer resorts and watering places. The chief reason for this unusual attitude is the necessity of conserving food supplies, but the London newspapers insist that the alleged profound dislike of the South German for the Prussian is a strong contributing cause. Great irritation has been caused by this Bavarian boycott of Prussians, and the bad temper was brought to the boiling point a few weeks ago by the report that the Burgomaster of the Bavarian Summer resort of Ruhpolding has issued a "ukase," as the Berlin papers called it, forbidding the sale of bread and meat to Prussians. This "ukase" has since been annulled.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints the following article sent in by a correspondent:

"In the middle of May I was passing through Aschaffenburg (Bavaria) on business, and picked up the menu card in a respectable hostelry, whereupon the waiting-maid putting the question: 'Where are you from?'

"'Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Why?' I asked in turn.

"'Everything is off,' was the waitress's retort.

"I was in haste, so I snatched up my hat and went to another restaurant that I knew, and there, too, I picked up the menu card. This time it was a waiter who put the same question to me, 'Where are you from?' 'Why, does it matter to you where I come from and whither I go?' I retorted. 'Yes, I must know if I am to bring you anything to eat.' 'From Frankfurt-on-the-Main,' I replied. The waiter: 'For Prussians we have nothing to eat.' 'But I am in fact no Prussian. True I live in Berlin, but was born in Offenbach,' was my answer. 'Then you can have lunch.'"

The writer says it will be a long time before he goes again to this "enemy land" where hospitality is so little understood.

VICE SOCIETY ASSAILS BOOK.

Efforts Being Made to Suppress Dreiser's Novel, "The Genius."

The Society for the Suppression of Vice calls Theodore Dreiser's novel, "The Genius," unfit to read, and, assisted by the Cincinnati Vice Commission, has undertaken to force it from circulation. Mr. Dreiser, who scouts the charge against his work, is resisting these efforts. Meanwhile, on complaint of the Cincinnati Commission, the publishers have been temporarily forbidden to circulate the book through the mails, pending an investigation by the postal authorities.

John S. Sumner, Anthony Comstock's successor, said yesterday about seventy pages of the work were objectionable, most of them being "lewd."

"We have merely asked the John Lane Company, the publishers, to discontinue its circulation," he said, "giving them a list of the pages which we considered unfit for reading. We are now waiting to see what they plan to do."

He refused to say if legal action was planned in the event of refusal by the publishers.

Mr. Dreiser, in his studio at 165 West Tenth Street yesterday, said:

"The whole matter was started by the Cincinnati Vice Commission. Some of the men out there decided that the book didn't come up to their ideas of high moral standards, and they got the publishers to send them a copy through the mails. They were then able to carry the case to the postal authorities at Washington and secure a temporary cessation of circulation while an investigation is made.

"I haven't been told yet what action the John Lane Company will take. They informed me they had stopped issuing the book only while they could take steps to find out how best to avoid serious complications."

He said the attack on the book was "silly," and added:

"The situation has been growing worse constantly the last few years, and I believe we will ultimately have to establish an official public censorship to do away with the self-appointed amateur censors who have been making such nuisances of themselves in their efforts to earn their salaries. If we established an official censor we would at least have an opportunity to determine in some degree his education and qualifications."

GERMAN BREWERS WORRIED.

Complain of Shortage of Barley, and Some May Shut Down.

The beer problem continues to agitate the people of Germany and, although there has as yet been no necessity for the regulation of consumption by the issuing of beer cards, as was suggested some time ago, and the harvest workers appear to have been assured a fairly generous supply of the beverage, the press carries many complaints from both consumers and producers.

In Württemberg, because of their failure to receive the full amount of their allotment of barley, based upon 48 per cent. of the average amount used before the war, and the increasing demand for beer for the troops at the front, the breweries have stopped brewing special brands of beer and since June 15 have turned out just one standard brew. The brewers have also raised the minimum retail price at 3½ cents for a third of a quart. The general organization of the Württemberg saloon men has approved of the brewing of a single kind of beer as a measure calculated to avoid a temporary closing of the saloons.

In the meantime, it is alleged that the method of distributing the 48 per cent. allotment of barley and malt is decidedly unfair to the breweries outside of Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, as, while the makers of beer in those districts receive their full allowance, the brewers in other parts of the empire are not getting their share and their business is being damaged and in some cases the breweries are likely to be forced to shut down. These charges are brought out in detail in a communication sent by Herr Funcke, President of the German Brewers' Association, to the Federal Council and printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Herr Funcke, after pointing out the extent of the discrimination in distribution, asks that the barley and malt in possession of the Government be distributed among the breweries on the basis of a percentage of 37.64 and that the 42,561 tons of malt placed at the disposition of the Bavarian brewers for the manufacture of beer for the army be returned to the Barley Trading Association in Berlin to be divided among the breweries really in need of malt. Herr Funcke's figures show that the actual distribution of barley and malt throughout the whole empire of late has averaged only 37.64 per cent. of the pre-war consumption, instead of the 48 per cent. promised by the Government.

SPORTS AS AN AID TO TRADE.

Brazilian Suggests Athletic Contests With South America.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Miller, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil, who has been here several days, left this morning for Ottawa, where he will be the guest of the Duke of Connaught, Canada's Governor General.

Dr. Miller declined to discuss the object of his mission. He issued a statement to the effect that sports should be included with banking and commerce in the present campaign to increase the friendly relationship between the South American countries and the United States. Dr. Miller said there was widespread interest in South America in aquatics and other sports, and he thought if the two continents would compete for supremacy in various branches of athletics they would become better acquainted. He advocated the introduction of baseball in the South American countries.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Many relatives and friends were present yesterday when the Rev. Father Joseph H. Hewetson of this place celebrated his first mass at St. Henry's Church. He was formally an Episcopalian.

BAYONNE.—Abe Kotzen, 13 years old, of 91 West Twenty-fourth Street, who is charged with being implicated in a junk shop robbery, is safe from the police so long as the quarantine exists in his home, where there is a case of infantile paralysis. The law prevents the police from entering and the boy from leaving the house.

NEWARK.—Andrew Deoli, 30 years old, of Eleventh Avenue and West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, is in the City Hospital suffering from a beating received when he clashed with the police reserves who had been called to save the life of Policeman James McCauley, whom Deoli and his companions were beating. Several of his companions, who had loaded revolvers, were locked up.

MONTCLAIR.—The health authorities yesterday killed the dog of Richard Ware, 21 years old, who was removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from infantile paralysis. They feared the dog which had been in the same room with the sick man might carry the disease.

MONTCLAIR.—Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for the nomination for Representative from the Tenth Congressional District, at the primaries. He says he will continue attending to his duties as Postmaster of this place.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD IN POLICE GALLERY

Contains Hundreds of Photographs of Those Sent to Potter's Field.

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED

Police Now Exercise Greater Care in Seeking Identities—Some Strange Cases Detailed.

Long lines of faces of the dead that stare out from hundreds of photographs—faces of men, women, and children in all conditions of life—make up the Gallery of Unidentified Dead at Police Headquarters, and to this gallery come each day those who have missing friends or relatives, and who, after searching the hospitals, have abandoned all hope. The gallery is a development of the Bureau of Unidentified Dead that was organized soon after the body of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan lay for ten days in the Fordham Morgue and was on the way to Potter's Field before it was identified. This incident showed the lax methods then employed, and called attention to the number of bodies buried each year without a thorough search to establish identity.

Lieutenant Grant Williams, in a recent lecture on this branch of police work, said that, in his opinion, there are many unidentified bodies buried in Potter's Field that could have been identified had the present methods been in operation. The police, he added, can increase the efficiency of the work by the exercise of care in filling out legibly and intelligently the Missing Person Report cards.

What a mistake can do he illustrated by referring to the case of Margaret Kircker, whose absence from home was reported to the Bureau of Missing Persons and to the bureau of which the Lieutenant is in charge. The woman was found wandering aimlessly about the streets by a policeman, who put her down as Margaret Kercher. From the Reception Hospital she was sent to Blackwell's Island and there registered as Margaret Kurcner. It took some time for the Bureau of Information to locate her, but it did and the police sent the woman's relatives to the island to get her. They were told that no woman of that name was there and the police had to straighten out the tangle and finally her name was found under "Ku" on the register.

One of the difficulties that the police have to overcome is the